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NOTES AND QUERIES:

HISTORICAL, 181

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL:

CHIEFLY RELATING TO

INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

EDITED BY

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M. D., M. A.

THIRD SERIES.

VOL. I.

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Notes and queries



To
MATTHIAS WILSON McALARNEY.

EDITOR OF THE "TELEGRAPH,"

THIS SERIES OF
HISTORICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

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THE
JOURNAL
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THE
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HISTORY
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1881



NOTES AND QUERIES

CHIEFLY RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

VOL. I.

1884.

No. I.

[TO OUR READERS.—At the request of the Proprietor of the TELEGRAPH, it is proposed to present in the Saturday's edition of that newspaper, all matters appertaining to the History, Biography and Genealogy of this locality. In recent researches much has come to light, while that which we had previously gathered, having been excluded by the publishers of the recent History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties from that volume, we propose to give the readers of the TELEGRAPH. Much is entirely new material, and all of it is valuable. W. H. E.]

GUSTAVUS S. PETERS.—In the December number of the "Deutsche Pionier," published at Cincinnati, O., is an interesting biographical sketch of that old Harrisburg printer, Gustavus S. Peters, the real inventor of printing toy-books in oil colors. Our German newspapers should by all means republish Editor Rattermann's valuable article.

HOFFMAN, HENRY, died intestate prior to March 18 1772, for at that date, his descendants, as follows, gave title to his land of which he had applied for a warrant: *Yost, Adam, George, Anna Mary, Elizabeth, m. Henry Strack, and Catharine m. Melchior Lauderemilch.* Who was this Henry Hoffman?

RIDDLE—ALLEN.—Tristram Riddle took out a warrant for two hundred acres of land in Hanover township, May 9, 1747. He died intestate, unmarried, when his father, James Riddle, transferred all right in the land to Joseph Allen, who had married Jane Riddle, daughter of James Riddle.

NEW ENGLAND RUN.—This stream was in Upper Paxtang township, in deeds prior to 1773. We would like to know from some of our county surveyors, the name which this stream now bears. N. Y. Z.

EARLY SHAD FISHERY.—Where in the Susquehanna is Lawson's Island? It was warranted in 1739 as 'a good fishery.'

BAREFOOT BRUNSON.—This gentleman, who was on the first jury of the county, resided, as early as 1765, on the north side of Peter's mountain. What else is known of him?

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.—The following data gleaned from warrants in the Land Department of the State may be of genealogical value:

Enders, Hans Peter, on February 21, 1737, took up three hundred acres in Erle township, Lancaster county.

Eyster, John, on May 12, 1748, took up "fifty acres adjoining Martin Miller, on a Branch of Codorus, over Sasquehanna River."

Foster, David, prior to 1737 took up a tract of land on Conewago creek, subsequently parented to his sons John and William.

Galbraith, Andrew, John, James and Samuel, settled, in then Donegal township, afterwards Derry, in 1720.

CHAMBERS.—Joseph Chambers patented three hundred acres of land "on the north side of the Kittatinny Hills on the River Sasquehanna," in 1744. In 1760 it was stated as 'many years ago.' At this date his widow, Catharine, was the

wife of Samuel Hunter. Joseph Chambers' children were Thomas, James, Mary and Jane, the first three over twenty-one years of age. Thomas died prior to December, 1763; James was killed in August 1762, by the Indians in an engagement at Muncy Hill, leaving a wife, Catharine, a daughter Catharine, and a posthumous child. Jane married William Foulks and Mary m. John Croker. What became of these latter?

"ROUND TOP," in Derry, was so named in the earliest deeds, and not as generally considered of recent origin. Round Top is one of the landmarks of the "Lower End," and who knows what its resources may in the future be. It is owned by that prince of Pennsylvania farmers, Col. James Young.

SIMON GIRTY, the Indian trader and father of the outlaw of the same name, settled, in 1743, on a tract of land on the east side of the Susquehanna, where he cleared thirty acres and made other improvements. He resided several years thereon. Becoming indebted to Thomas McKee in upwards of £300, the land subsequently came into the latter's possession. When and where was Simon Girty, the trader, killed?

MAJOR WILLIAM ALLISON.

WILLIAM ALLISON, son of Robert Allison, of Derry, was born in 1760, in the township of Derry, then Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Little is known of his early years, but he seems to have been a mechanic of considerable enterprise, and established the first nailery at Harrisburg, and continued in similar business at Middletown, where he resided most of his lifetime. He was a major of the militia during the last decade of the century, and quite prominent in the affairs of the county. In 1817, on the death of William Moorhead, he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury collector of the direct tax for the Tenth district of Pennsylvania. He subsequently removed to Fairview township, York county, where he had a forge, and where he died suddenly on Wednesday, November 2, 1825, aged about 65

years. He was one of the pioneers in the iron business of the State of Pennsylvania, and our only regret is that this record is so meager. W. H. E.

CAPT. JONATHAN MCCLURE.

JONATHAN MCCLURE, son of Richard McClure, was born about 1745 in Paxtang. He was one of Joseph Hutchinson's pupils, received a good English education and brought up to mercantile pursuits. When the war of the Revolution needed his support, he was a lieutenant in Capt. John Rutherford's company and in service during the New Jersey campaign of 1776. Towards the close of the war he commanded a company of militia raised in Paxtang for the defense of the frontiers. He was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council a justice of the peace, September 8, 1784, and on the 17th of November following, one of the judges of the court of common pleas. When the county of Dauphin was erected in the spring following, being one of the oldest justices in commission within the limits of the new county, he with Timothy Green and Samuel Jones came to be the first judges of the courts thereof. He died at Middletown on Wednesday, December 11, 1799, aged about fifty-four years. Capt. McClure married November 10, 1768, Sarah Hayes, of Derry—and their children mostly removed to Buffalo Valley. W. H. E.

MACLAY, ANDREW.—In the summer of 1799, John Steel and Andrew MacLay had established a nail manufactory at the corner of Walnut and Front streets, next door to Mrs. Boyd's store. Who was this Andrew MacLay?

MILL ON THE SWATARA.—John Fisher, of Paxtang, in 1780, entered into an agreement with John Hollingsworth, miller, of Wilmington, Delaware, to erect a mill on the Swatara to be held in common by Fisher and Hollingsworth. What mill was this?

"FORT HUNTER" was confirmed by the Proprietaries, December 5, 1774, to John Garber. John Garber and wife, Mary, by deed of February 24, 1787,

confirms the same to Archibald McAllister, of Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

MOORHEAD.—William Moorhead died at Harrisburg June 29, 1817, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children :

i. *Elizabeth*, above 14 years.

ii. *Adaline*.

iii. *James K.*

iv. *William G.*

v. *Joel B.*

vi. *Henry C.*

Mr. Moorhead owned Lytle's Ferry, above Halifax, as early as 1807, for in that year he proposed laying out a town there. What is known of his family ?

"BLUE BLOOD."—A correspondent asks how this term originated, as used in reference to the "aristocracy." In reply, we would state that "Blue Blood" (sang azu.) was a term used in Spain to designate the pure Spaniards from those of their countrymen whose blood had been contaminated by inter-marriage with, and descent from, the Moors. A hidalgo of blue-blood boasts that he is of the purest Spanish descent. Hence the adoption of the term in our language as one of sarcasm.

FUNERAL NOTICES.—I found in an old memorandum book a receipt for printing funeral notices. The rising generation appears to be ignorant of this ancient custom of our forefathers. Was it a local or general practice ?

OLD TIMES.

[Prior to the commencement of this century, it was customary in the town for the sexton of the churches to present an invitation to funerals. This was in some cases written, in fewer instances printed. The last printed invitation we recollect seeing in this locality was to the funeral of Thomas Elder, Esq., in 1853. The establishment of the daily newspaper press has abolished this occasional usage.]

REEHM.—This name is variously spelled—Reem, Rheeme, Ream, and as we have written it. From paper recently coming to our knowledge we have received this record :

Abraham Reehm, sen., d. in October, 1777, in Dauphin county, leaving a wife Christina, and children :

i. *Abraham*, b. May 10, 1737.

ii. *Barbara*, b. April 14, 1739 m. Jacob Palmer (or Balmer.)

iii. *Isaac*, b. October 27, 1741 ; m. Barbara ———.

iv. *Jacob*, b. February 16, 1743 ; d. February 21, 1814 ; unm.

v. *Daniel*, b. September 28, 1745 ; m. and had Daniel jr.

vi. *Simon*, b. October 28, 1747.

vii. *Samuel*, b. January 4, 1749, d. prior to 1816, leaving Samuel m. Elizabeth ———, Esther, and Catharine (d. April, 1814.) m. John Felty.

viii. *Elizabeth*, b. April 28, 1752 ; m. Michael Barringer, of Elizabeth township, Lancaster county.

ix. *Benjamin*, b. May 11, 1762.

x. *Esther*, b. Nov. 12, 1763 ; d. October 31, 1806 ; m. John Parthemer, jun. ; d. 1816.

The foregoing facts are of genealogical importance, and we would be pleased to have additions made thereto. We have inquiry from the family of Barringer in North Carolina concerning the name here, and as this with the others have representatives in this locality they could no doubt add much to our knowledge.

W. H. E.

"BATTALION DAYS."

Roll of an old time Militia Company.

"Ye Olden Time," a correspondent, furnishes us this account of the "Militia Trainings, of fifty years ago: "A law of the State required the enrollment of all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, which was divided into companies and battalions in their separate districts, the officers being elected at special elections held for the purpose. There were two training days, in the months of May and June. The first was muster day, at which all enrolled were required to attend under a penalty of one dollar fine. They met at the appointed place armed with canes and broomsticks generally, and were formed into company line, as well as the officers knew how to do it, the roll was called and the company dismissed. The next day for parade was about two weeks

later when the whole day was generally occupied. This was review or battalion day, when the companies were formed in battalion commanded by regimental officers on horseback, in uniform, with chapeaus and feathers. This gathering of the forces was for inspection by the Brigade Inspector, who appointed the time for the different battalions to meet. Review day was one of the few holidays then observed, as there were but three, (viz: Independence day, Christmas and Review day). The companies generally formed in front of one of the many taverns, and when the entire battalion had arrived, a march was ordered with drum and fife to the field selected, sometimes to Maclay's field, now Second and State streets, which had a very large chestnut tree growing in it affording a nice shade, or else to another field adjoining the town, now in the city limits. After the militia reached the appointed place they were formed in line and the Brigade Inspector in full regimental uniform, went through the farce of inspection of the arms, which consisted, as previously remarked, of walking and broom sticks, corn stalks and occasionally a few shot guns. Then dismissal followed, and a rush was made for the booths, of which there were many, where cakes, small beer, pies, tripe, bologna and other eatables were sold. Thimble-riggers and other gamblers were also there plying their avocations. Numbers of girls and women also attended the reviews. About three or four o'clock the roll was beaten, the companies formed and the battalion marched into town, where, after being paraded through the principal streets, was dismissed. This system became so farcical that the people got disgusted, and a burlesque was gotten up in Philadelphia which spread to the country where the annual parades were made, representing militiamen in all ridiculous characters. These displays, after a time, grew into fantasies and were abandoned. Through time the militia system was done away with, or when the Mexican war began the Government discarded the former militia in citizen's dress and uniformed all volunteers in regulation uniforms, when,

after the ending of the war with Mexico, this system was also done away with, the Legislature making laws and establishing an entirely new system, which lasted until the late rebellion when it too was found wanting, and at the close of it the present organization of the National Guard has been formed, the most perfect ever adopted in Pennsylvania or any of the States.

In this connection we present a "Roll of the First Company, First Battalion, Ninety-eighth Regiment, Sixth Division, of Penna. Militia," for the year 1837. The figures given are the ages of the individuals enrolled:

Captain—John P. Shoop.

Lieutenants—John Bigger, Jacob Zarker.
Sergeants—Patrick Duey, 42; Benjamin M. Heilman, 34; Simon Croll, 29; John Croll, 27.

Privates.

Thomas Witmoyer, 33.
Martin Alleman, 26.
Josiah Jones, 25.
John Martin, 30.
Samuel Parkey, 29.
John Springer, 34.
John Flickinger, 37.
Joseph Parkey, 27.
Samuel Reel, 30.
John Livingston, 34.
George Fisler, 39.
Jacob Snaveley, 30.
John Parkey, 23.
Jacob Livingston, 28.
Robert R. Elder, 43.
John Garverich, 44.
Henry Herr, 35.
Jacob Edly, 23.
Joseph Saul, 33.
Mahlon Greist, 37.
John Stauffer, 37.
John Uhler, 37.
John Stoner, 32.
Samuel Raising, 26.
Thomas McCallen, 29.
Henry Weaver, 34.
Lenhart Eshenour, 30.
Jacob Miller, 25.
Abraham Martin, 25.
John Sheetz, 37.
Henry Shiffler, 33.
William Kougher, 29.
John Eshenour, 43.
Benjamin Bretz, 25.

Matthias Belloon, 32.
 Christian Seider, 34.
 George Allen, 26.
 Charles Bissel, 21.
 Michael Messersmith, 35.
 Elijah Wise, 23.
 Henry Sheily, 26.
 Jacob Wert, 26.
 Amos Fortney, 23.
 John Martin Sheck, 28.
 Christain Good, 31.
 Conrad Pack, 23.
 William Trullinger, 23.
 George Recl, 23.
 George Boyer, 33.
 John Peifer, 25.
 John Starky, 33.
 Samuel Urich, 35.
 James Bigger, 32.
 Samuel Stoner, 22.
 Jacob Parthemer, 41.
 David Fleicher, 23.
 George Ludwig, 22.
 David Rinehart, 23.
 Simon Zarker, 23.
 John Addix, 30.
 Jonas Baker, 29.
 John Brownwelt, 26.
 George Loucks, 18.
 David Handshue, 18.
 Henry Croll, 18.
 John Fortney, 18.
 Amos Schriver, 18.
 Henry Lauman, 34.
 Andrew Bishop, 21.
 Jacob Kart, 28.
 John Yously, 21.
 Michael Veer, 22.
 Henry Fortney, 33.
 Armstrong Irwin, 29.
 Jacob Bide, 22.
 Samuel Rinehart, 21.
 Jacob Smith, jun, 21.
 Walter Trewick, 24.
 Isaac McGinnes, 24.
 John Conrad, 42.
 John Eppler, 44.
 David Shank, 31.
 Philip Zimmerman, 24.
 Jacob Zider, 44.
 John Osler, 21.
 Isaac Knerr, 21.
 James R. Templin, 32.
 James Denning, 28.
 Elias Hoffman, 26.
 Jonas Rudy, 25.

James Porter, 25.
 Ress Wells.
 Adam Shilling, 37.

Total, 100 officers and privates. Of the members of that distinguished body of doughty warriors, who are living?

COOKE, COL. JACOB.—This revolutionary patriot died at his residence, near the Round Top, on the 12th day of November, 1789.

BROWN—Daniel Brown, of Hanover, d. April, 1782, leaving a wife, Agnes, and children:

i. Philip.

ii. Margaret.

iii. Elizabeth.

iv. Agnes.

v. John m. Susanna ———.

What is known of this family of Browns?

ARMSTRONG.—Robert and Alexander Armstrong, brothers, were early settlers on the Susquehanna, near Halifax, in then "Pextang." On the 13th of August, 1751, one hundred acres were warranted to Robert, whereon he made improvements which, in 1755, were destroyed by the Indians. Subsequently there was erected a Fort on the same Tract called Fort Halifax." The "said Tract adjoined Plantation late of Simon Girtce." On the 20th of June, 1773, a warrant was issued in favor of Robert Armstrong for one hundred and fifty acres of land situate "on the east side of New England Run, in Upper Paxtang township."

W. H. E.

CHURCH GRANTS IN WICONISCO VALLEY.—On the 7th of March, 1775, the Proprietaries granted to Adam King and George Nagley, one hundred sixty acres of land in Wiconisco Valley, adjoining land of John Sheesley and Ludwig Bretz, on each side of a run falling into Little Wiconisco creek, in Lancaster county, in trust for the First Presbyterian and Lutheran churches, whereon their houses are already built. What churches were these? It would seem that these had been erected ten or fifteen years prior to the date of grant. Will some of our "Upper End" readers give us further information?

THE FIRST PERSON NAMED FOR WASHINGTON.—In the *Massachusetts Magazine* for January, 1789, is copied an advertisement from the Londonderry (Ireland) *Journal* of February 30, 1783, announcing the fact that Matthew Neely, of Burnally, parish of Tamlaghtsinlagan, and county Londonderry, had named his first child born on the 14th of February 1783, George Washington Neely, "he being the first child known or so-called in this kingdom." We have recently seen this statement alluded to in an *Historical Magazine*, and the following fact we offer in contradiction. The youngest son of James Beatty of Anahilt, County Down, Ireland, born January 4, 1781, he named George Washington Beatty. He left Ireland in the summer of 1784, and settled at Harrisburg, where he died, and where the son, who in later years omitted the W from his signature, lived all his life. We refer to the late George Beatty.

THE LOGANS AND ROBINSONS.—I chanced recently to visit Mr. John Logan, who resides in the southeastern part of Londonderry township, Lebanon county, and was much interested in his reminiscences of the olden time. He is eighty-four years of age and his wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Robinson, about four-score. Mrs. Logan's great-grandfather, Thomas Robinson, took up prior to 1732 a large tract of land along Conewago creek, where John, Isaac, Christian and Samuel Risser, and others now live. Thomas Robinson had first taken up land at or near where Annvill is located, but owing to the scarcity of water, he removed nearer the creek. In that neighborhood the Logans and other Scotch Irish Presbyterians settled, and there Robert Robinson, Mrs. Logan's grandfather, was born in 1732. There was an Indian wigwam near where Risser's school house stands. These Indians, Mrs. Logan said, were friendly Indians, and the whites were always kind to them. As it is traditional that the Hayes brothers, there were two, who had a saw mill near the wigwam, between the Conewago and Little Conewago, were with the Paxtang boys in their raid to Conestoga and Lancaster, Mr. Logan

stated it was not correct. Robert Hayes was sheriff in the latter part of the century. He was killed by being caught in the machinery of the saw-mill. North of this Presbyterian settlement the Germans located. Not being able to converse with each other, the latter hung pots and kettles upon forked sticks driven into the ground, to show they had a right to the land. The Presbyterians worshipped at the old Derry church, but prior to its erection, Mr. Logan stated that a church had been built a little south of the present one near the large spring on Jacob Behm's farm. Some thirty years ago in making road near that place human bones were dug up, but most of the remains had been removed, long prior, to the grave-yard attached to the present church. There was also at that early day a church somewhere near the boundary between Conewago and Londonderry, not far from the Conewago. Mr. Logan saw one of the graves. I shall try and hunt it up. The Robinsons and others had negro slaves, and Mr. L. pointed out in one of his fields where the slaves had been buried. Both Mr. and Mrs. Logan are in the enjoyment of good health and memory, and delight in talking about "the old times." C. G. S.

TOMBSTONE RECORDS

In Lutheran Church Yard, Hummelstown.

[In the old grave-yard surrounding Zion Evangelical Lutheran church at Hummelstown, are the tombstone records of those which follow. Believing that their preservation in this form will be appreciated by many—especially those who have "gone out from the old home"—we have arranged them alphabetically for convenience of reference. Will some correspondent give us the marriage and baptismal records of this next to the oldest Lutheran church in Dauphin county.]

I.

Alleman, Rebecca, b. Nov. 6, 1808; d. Sep. 17, 1852.

Bagastow, Eliz. wf. G., b. 1770; d. Sep. 16, 1851.

Bagastow, George, b. 1771; d. July 17, 1844.

Balmer, Johannes, b. May 16, 1805; d. Nov. 6, 1830.

Barnett, John, b. 1794; d. Sept. 12, 1828.

Barnett, Mary, *wf. W.*, b. 1797; d. Feb. 19, 1829.
 Barnett, William, b. 1792; d. Sep. 6, 1828.
 Bauer, Catharine, *wf. C.*, b. Feb. 8, 1762; d. Jan. 28, 1824.
 Bauer, Christopher, b. June 19, 1759; d. June 10, 1826.
 Bauer, Eva, *wf. J.*, b. Ap. 28, 1791; d. Mar. 3, 1848.
 Baur, Johannes, b. Feb. 11, 1787; d. Ap. 19, 1832.
 Baughman, Hannah (Ricker) b. Nov. 14, 1794; d. Sep. 11, 1868.
 Baum, Catharine, *wf. D.*, b. Aug. 13, 1767; d. Sep. 30, 1824.
 Baum, Catharine, *wf. J.*, b. Nov. 6, 1793; d. July 14, 1862.
 Baum, Daniel, b. Jan. 30, 1759; d. Sep. 4, 1839.
 Baum, Daniel, b. Ap. 19, 1783; d. Dec. 21, 1857.
 Baum, Jacob, b. May 1, 1783; d. Oct. 7, 1849.
 Baum, Johannes, b. Mar. 9, 1790; d. Oct. 8, 1826.
 Baum, Mary, *wf. D.*, b. Mar. 13, 1789; d. Nov. 23, 1862.
 Baum, Michael, b. June 10, 1797; d. Feb. 28, 1834.
 Beinbauer, Christina, *wf. P.*, b. July, 30, 1752; d. Mar. 26, 1826.
 Beinbauer, Peter, b. Feb. 22, 1744, d. Dec. 4, 1818.
 Bender, Heinrich, b. Jan. 14, 1790; d. Jan. 21, 1826.
 Blaus, Magdalena, *wf. N.*, b. Oct. 16, 1785; d. Mar. 28, 1852.
 Blaus, Nicholas, b. Nov. 30, 1790; d. May 14, 1862.
 Blessing, John, b. Sep. 30, 1800; d. Mar. 19, 1856.
 Blessing, Rebecca (Hummel), b. Mar. 19, 1805; d. Aug. 13, 1868.
 Bower, Augustus D., b. Feb. 28, 1808; d. May 30, 1830.
 Brennaman, Christina, *wf. H.*, b. May. 9, 1784; d. May 2, 1862.
 Cassel, Esther, *wf. F.*, b. Nov. 12, 1772, d. Ap. 24, 1848.
 Cassel, Fred., b. Jan. 16, 1769; d. Mar. 22, 1839.
 Cassel, George, b. 1764; d. Aug. 9, 1841.
 Cassel, Sarah, *wf. G.*, b. 1772; d. Nov. 8, 1842.
 Deimer, John, b. Feb. 5, 1807; d. July 26, 1878.

Earnest, Cath. *wf. J.*, b. Dec. 22, 1779; d. Ap. 21, 1849.
 Earnest, Christopher, b. Mar. 17, 1807; d. Oct. 22, 1873.
 Earnest, Daniel, b. Oct. 15, 1777; d. Jan. 12, 1831.
 Earnest, David, b. July 1, 1798; d. Sep. 7, 1854.
 Earnest, John, b. Mar. 24, 1773; d. Nov. 20, 1840.
 Earnest, Magdalena, *wf. D.*, b. Feb. 5, 1777; d. Oct. 29, 1817.
 Earnest, Margaret, *wf. O.*, b. Sep. 11, 1810; d. June 12, 1855.
 Earnest, Obed, b. Aug. 20, 1809; d. Nov. 27, 1857.
 Earnest, Sophia, *wf. J.*, b. 1803; d. Jan. 5, 1846.
 Ellinger, John, b. Mar. 8, 1803; d. Nov. 14, 1879.
 Eshenhaur, Eliz. (Fitchburn), b. Aug. 26, 1799; d. Oct. 25, 1836.
 Fitchburn, ———, b. June 1, 1762; d. Dec. 18, 1788.
 Fitchborn, Anthony, b. Nov. 25, 1789; d. Feb. 7, 1874.
 Fitchburn, Catharine, *wf. P.*, b. Sept. 7, 1724; d. Dec. 7, 1788.
 Fitchburn, Catherina, *wf. L.*, b. 1768; d. May, 24, 1817.
 Fitchburn, Ludwig, b. Sep. 3, 1756; d. Mar. 30, 1846.
 Fitchburn, Magdalena, *wf. A.*, b. Sept. 28, 1789; d. Feb. 9, 1862.
 Fitchburn, Philip, b. May 7, 1722, d. Feb. 22, 1795.
 Fitchbrun, Philip, b. May 26, 1759; d. June 19, 1790.
 Fridley, Simon, b. 1790; d. April 30, 1825.
 Fox, Ann Margaret, *wf. J.*, b. Dec. 14, 1756; d. Oct. 21, 1838.
 Fox, Barbara, *wf. T.*, b. Jan. 7, 1780; d. Jan. 3, 1833.
 Fox, James, b. 1794; d. Sept. 25, 1843.
 Fox, John, b. 1751; d. Ap. 25, 1816.
 Fox, John, b. June 10, 1780; d. July 19, 1853.
 Fox, Rachel, b. Nov. 24, 1799; d. Sep. 27, 1867.
 Fox, Richard, b. Feb. 9, 1799; d. July 1, 1827.
 Fox, Sarah, *wf. J.*, b. Nov. 4, 1785; d. Oct. 8, 1866.
 Fox, Sophia, *wf. J.*, b. 1804; d. Mar. 6, 1844.

Fox, Thomas, b. Nov. 4, 1786; d. Oct. 25, 1824.
 Gassel, Jacob, b. Oct. 2, 1784; d. June 14, 1872.
 Gassel, Sarah, *wf. J.*, b. Dec. 13, 1796; d. Nov. 2, 1869.
 Geistwite, Christina, *wf. H.*, b. 1803; d. June 29, 1871.

HARRIS.—Joseph and Jeremiah Harris, son of John Harris, of Lancaster county, took up four hundred acres of land "at Conegohege," September 4, 1738. What John Harris was this?

M'CORMICK.—Elizabeth M'Cormick, wife of Thomas M'Cormick, was a sister of Walter Carruth, of Hanover township. She and her husband removed west of the Susquehanna.

WOODSIDE'S GAP, in Upper Paxtang township, so named in warrants of 1773. Where was this Gap.

M'CORD, DAVID, of Derry, an early settler, was murdered on his plantation by the Indians during "the late Indian war," and so stated in a land warrant of 1765.

OLD LOCALITIES.—Can any of our readers give us the precise location of the following, gathered from old deeds:

"Old Town in Wickanisko valley."

"Deer Lick Run, to include a deer lick and three streams of water emptying into Powell's creek about four miles from Sasquehanna." 1774.

"Cranberry Swamp in Londonderry township." 1776.

"Walnut Run in Hanover township." 1737.

"Castle's mill on Suetara in Derry township." 1737.

"Berry's Narrows at Hunter's Falls." 1763.

"Bloody Run in Upper Paxtang township." 1775.

"Indian Bottom on Armstrong creek." 1774.

"OLD BATTALION DAYS." (*N. & Q.*, ii.)—In the roll of the militia company of 1837, given therewith, the Christian name of Sergeant Düey should be Frederick and not Patrick. He was the father of Prison Warden Duey. Of the mem-

bers yet living we have the following: Jacob Zarker, Samuel Reel, John M. Sheck, and Walter Trewick, reside at Harrisburg; Joseph Saul, William Trullinger and George Ludwig in Susquehanna township; George Reel, at Dauphin; Jacob Snively in Swatara; and Henry Croll and John Fortney, in Crawford county, Ohio.

EARLY JUSTICES.—From the commission books in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, we have the following, as justices of the peace during the Provincial era for the section of then Lancaster county embraced in that of now Dauphin and Lebanon:

Samuel Jones, May 8, 1729.

Samuel Jones, Jan. 25, 1736-7.

Samuel Jones, Nov. 22, 1738.

Thomas Lindley, Nov. 22, 1738.

James Armstrong, Nov. 22, 1738.

Samuel Jones, April 4, 1741.

James Armstrong, April 4, 1741.

Conrad Weiser, (Leb), April 4, 1741.

James Lewis, (Tulpe), April 4, 1741.

Conrad Weiser, (Leo), Dec. 17, 1745.

James Armstrong, Dec. 17, 1745.

James Gillespy, Dec. 17, 1745.

James Galbraith, Dec. 17, 1745.

Conrad Weiser, (Leb), April 22, 1749.

James Galbraith, April 22, 1749.

James Gillespy, April 22, 1749.

Bernard Vanlear, April 22, 1749.

Thomas Forster, April 22, 1749.

David McClure, April 22, 1749.

Robert Harris, April 22, 1749.

James Galbraith, Oct. 16, 1752.

Thomas Forster, Oct. 16, 1752.

John Allison, Oct. 16, 1752.

Adam Read, (Leb), Oct. 16, 1752.

John Allison, Jan. 30, 1761.

Adam Read, (Leb), Jan. 30, 1761.

Thomas Forster, Jan. 30, 1761.

Adam Read, (Leb), April 24, 1764.

Thomas Forster, April 24, 1764.

James Burd, April 24, 1764.

Isaac Richardson, April 24, 1764.

James Burd, May 23, 1770.

John Ph. DeHaas, (Leb), May 23, 1770.

Robert Boyd, May 23, 1770.

Timothy Green, May 23, 1770.

AT HARRIS' FERRY 135 YEARS AGO.—From the *Philadelphia Advertiser* of July, 1749, we glean the following:

"Whereas, on or about the 20th of May last, [1749] there came to the House of John Harris, on the Susquehanna, a Man who said he lived near the Great Swamp in Bucks County, and brought Two Horses with him, one a Black, the other a Dun with one eye. which person took a walk from the said Harris's in the Evening and has not since been heard of; These are therefore to desire the owner to fetch the Horses away.

"June 22d. 1749."

John Harris, the founder was then just twenty three years of age, and had succeeded to the greater portion of the estate of his father John Harris, who had died the latter part of the preceding year. The foregoing is about the earliest account authenticated by names and dates, that we have of the Harris settlement and the first relation of an incident of a peaceful character. The poor fellow who probably lost his life on that pleasant May evening, who so utterly disappears to those who will have read and now read this notice, how sad his fate. At this time, so long after the occurrence, we may fancy the search Harris and his ferry men made for the missing stranger, and what trouble they took to make his fate known. Then there was but one road to Philadelphia from Harrisburg, no mail and infrequent travelers presented themselves at "the ferry," to whom it would be safe to entrust a letter. The busy activities of the present about the old "Ferry" were not even thought of by the most inveterate guesser.

A. B. H.

TOMBSTONE RECORDS

In Lutheran Churchyard, Hummelstown.

II.

Geistwite, Henry, b. 1780; d. July 25, 1873.
German, Jacob, b. Aug. 10, 1782; d. Sep. 12, 1823.
Graft, Jacob, b. Dec. 24, 1779; d. Dec. 22, 1788.
Greenawalt, Eliz. *wf. J.* b. 1769; d. May 26, 1849.
Greenawalt, Jacob, b. 1773; d. Nov. 11, 1824.
Greiner, Cattarina, b. Dec. 4, 1777; d. June 4, 1847.

Hamilton, Maria M., *wf. N.*, b. 1762; d. Mar. 22, 1840.
Hamilton, Nicholas, b. 1752; d. Sep. 28, 1836.
Heckaman, Cath. *wf. G.*, b. 1814; d. Mar. 11, 1878.
Heckaman, George, b. July 18, 1809; d. Ap. 11, 1878.
Henderson, Dr. William, b. 1795; d. Mar. 8, 1849.
Hocker, Barbara, *wf. M.*, b. Oct. 6, 1787; d. March 16, 1878.
Hocker, Martin, b. April 2, 1768; d. Ap. 25, 1862.
Hoerner, John, b. June 3, 1783; d. Nov. 8, 1874.
Hoerner, Magdalena, *wf. J.*, b. Oct. 26, 1789; d. June 13, 1867.
Hoffer, Susanna, b. 1766; d. Ap. 30, 1844.
Horner, Eliz. *wf. M.*, b. 1794; d. Sep. 22, 1853.
Horner, John Jacob, b. Feb. 1, 1789; d. May 7, 1857.
Horner, John, b. Ap. 13, 1766; d. Mar. 12, 1814.
Horner, Michael, b. Sep. 16, 1797; d. Ap. 24, 1859.
Horner, Salome, *wf. J. J.*, b. 1792; d. Jan. 4, 1843.
Horner, Sarah, *wf. J.*, b. Dec. 4, 1769; d. Ap. 24, 1816.
Hummel, Anna Eve, *wf. V.*, b. Dec. 20, 1750; d. Sept. 16, 1830.
Hummel, Barbara, *wf. Fred.*, b. Sept. 1, 1779; d. Nov. 22, 1864.
Hummel, Christian, b. 1773; d. Mar. 7, 1837.
Hummel, David, b. Aug. 9, 1761; d. Oct. 3, 1793.
Hummel, David, b. 1792; d. Feb. 9, 1805.
Hummel, David, b. May 16, 1809; d. July 27, 1870.
Hummel, Eliz., *d. F.*, b. Sep. 23, 1807; d. Mar. 24, 1836.
Hummel, Frederick, b. April 14, 1726; d. June 24, 1779.
Hummel, Frederick, b. Oct. 4, 1758; d. Dec. 7, 1802.
Hummel, Fred., b. July 6, 1782; d. Mar. 28, 1831.
Hummel, Fred., b. Dec. 24, 1782; d. Oct. 31, 1847.
Hummel, George T., b. Sep. 2, 1812; d. Ap. 15, 1875.

Hummel, Hannah, b. Sep. 18, 1789; d. June 21, 1860.
 Hummel, Jacob, b. 1780; d. Nov. 5, 1850.
 Hummel, Jacob, b. Mar. 24, 1791; d. Mar. 13, 1847.
 Hummel, John, b. Sept. 11, 1774; d. Sept. 11, 1832.
 Hummel, Joseph, b. Aug. 16, 1793; d. Ap. 8, 1852.
 Hummel, Joseph, b. 1803; d. June 19, 1841.
 Hummel, Justina, *wf. J.*, b. Sept. 15, 1793; d. Ap. 15, 1845.
 Hummel, Martin, b. June 8, 1808; d. Jan. 23, 1875.
 Hummel, Mary, *wf. D.*, b. 1764; d. Dec. 29, 1858.
 Hummel, Peter, b. June 14, 1807; d. May 18, 1868.
 Hummel, Rachel, *wf. F.*, b. 1757; d. Nov. 24, 1835.
 Hummel, Richard, *s. F.*, b. July 25, 1823; d. Aug. 7, 1845.
 Hummel, Rosanna, *wf. F.*, b. Dec. 20, 1732; d. Dec. 26, 1768.
 Hummel, Rosina, b. May 4, 1795; d. Mar. 24, 1876.
 Hummel, Sarah S., *wf. P.*, b. 1821; d. July 18, 1853.
 Hummel, Savilla, *d. F.*, b. Dec. 11, 1803; d. Dec. 19, 1836.
 Hummel, Susanna, *wf. C.*, b. 1772; d. Sept. 28, 1854.
 Hummel, Susanna, *wf. F.*, b. Mar. 7, 1783; d. Ap. 6, 1855.
 Hummel, Susanna, *wf. J.*, b. 1783; d. Dec. 10, 1845.
 Hummel, Val., b. Feb. 17, 1753; d. Oct. 20, 1802.
 Kaufman, Eliz, b. 1783; d. Dec. 30, 1833.
 Kellar, Magdalena, *wf. J.*, b. Dec. 27, 1786; d. Ap. 15, 1853.
 King, Dr. Duncan, b. 1786; d. Oct. 6, 1821.
 Klopp, Eliza *wf. S.*, b. 1806; d. June 5, 1874.
 Klopp, Samuel, b. May 20, 1808; d. Aug. 9, 1852.
 Landis, Leah (Hummel) b. 1787; d. Jan. 20, 1817.
 Leebrick, Mary G. *wf. P.*, b. Sep. 24, 1776; d. Mar. 23, 1860.
 Leebrick, Philip, b. Feb. 27, 1775; d. Nov. 30, 1827.
 Louer, Barbara, *wf. G.*, b. 1757; d. Mar. 7, 1819.

Louer, Eve (Bittner) *wf. S.*, b. 1800; d. Aug. 24, 1852.
 Louer, George, b. Sep. 15, 1755; d. Dec. 29, 1810.
 Manly, Catharine, *wf. D.*, b. 1783; d. Feb. 26, 1848.
 Manly, David, b. 1785; d. Feb. 2, 1839.
 Messimer, Susan (Smith) b. Nov. 15, 1791; d. July 18, 1865.
 Metz, Maria, b. 1809; d. Feb. 12, 1825.
 Moorck, Margaret, b. April, 1719; d. Sep. 13, 1795.
 Philips, John, b. 1786; d. July 11, 1855.
 Nitz, Ann B., *wf. P.*, b. Sep. 23, 1793; d. Aug. 27, 1871.
 Nitz, Peter, b. July 17, 1781; d. July 7, 1852.
 Reed, David A., b. 1811; d. Jan. 3, 1846.
 Rees, Eliz., b. 1798; d. Jan. 2, 1826.
 Reigel, Johannes, b. 1785; died May 15, 1822.
 Reighard, Susan, b. 1800; d. Feb. 20, 1870.
 Rhamborn, Jacob, b. June 9, 1783; d. Feb. 19, 1850.
 Rhamborn, Mary Ann, *wf. J.*, b. Oct. 17, 1785; d. May 7, 1850.
 Ricker, Daniel, b. Jan. 11, 1799; d. Sep. 8, 1877.
 Ricker, Frederick, b. Oct. 24, 1790; d. May 6, 1872.
 Ricker, Jacob, b. 1720; d. Mar. 19, 1802.
 Rieker, John, sen., b. 1756; d. June 20, 1849.
 Ricker, Mary (Fitchburn), *wf. J.*, b. Feb. 10, 1765; d. July 2, 1836.
 Ricker, Mary, *wf. D.*, b. Jan. 1, 1806; d. July 19, 1878.

SHOOP'S CHURCH BAPTISMAL RECORDS.
 —We have received through the courtesy of Mr. E. W. S. Parthemore, a transcript of the Baptismal record of Shoop's church from 1783 to 1830, which as soon as can be possibly arranged will be published in *Notes and Queries*.
 W. H. E.

DAUPHIN COUNTY TAXABLES.—From an old account book, we find that the number of taxables in Dauphin county which then included the county of Lebanon,
 For 1793, 3,481 tax inhabitants.
 For 1800, 3,982 tax inhab. 85 slaves.
 For 1807, 4,779 tax inhab. 34 slaves.
 For 1793 the number of slaves is not given.
 W. H. E.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.—We continue from our note-book, the following valuable historical data :

BEAVER.—Peter Van Beaver settled on Swatara creek prior to 1738. Was he the ancestor of the Beaver family in Pennsylvania ?

MILLER.—Michael Miller took out a warrant for his "land on Wiskinisking creek opposite to an Indian town," October 17, 1731. What is known of his descendants ?

LOWRY.—John Lowry, on February 7, 1737, took up two hundred acres of land in Paxtang, which he sold to his son-in-law, James Pollock, "but died before he executed any assignment." Elizabeth Lowry, his widow, by deed poll, February 25, 1746-7, conveyed the land to James Pollock, of Cumberland county, who by deed poll, May 20, 1757, conveyed it to other parties.

LANDIS FAMILY.—We have endeavored to obtain a record of this family, and the data herewith presented is exceedingly meagre, yet hoping our correspondent who inquired for it, will connect the disjointed links, it will be of service to him.

I. ANN LANDIS, widow, d. in January 1779, leaving her estate to her granddaughter, Sarah Reyer; sister Martha, brother Eleazer, and brother Jacob Neagley.

II. HENRY LANDIS, of Derry, d. in November, 1785, leaving a wife Anna, and sons Felix and Henry. The executors were Christian Stauffer and brother's son John Landis.

III. ABRAHAM LANDIS, of Paxtang, and wife Barbara resided in Paxtang. The latter was a daughter of Christly Stauffer.

IV. ABRAHAM LANDIS, of Middletown, perchance same as III., d. prior to 1806, leaving a wife and four children, the administrators being John and Felix Landis.

V. ANN LANDIS, widow, of Derry, d. March, 1818. Her children were :

- i. Jacob, d. about 1808 unm.
- ii. Christopher.
- iii. Peter.
- iv. John.
- v. Elizabeth, m. Christopher Reeser.
- vi. Ann m. John Reeser.

VI. JACOB LANDIS, of Derry, d. October, 1821, leaving a wife Catharine, and children :

- i. John.
- ii. Christian.
- iii. Susanna.
- iv. Magdalena.
- v. Elizabeth.

VII. HENRY LANDIS, of Swatara, d. March, 1824, leaving children :

- i. Jacob.
- ii. Barbara, m. John Walter.
- iii. Mary, m. George Hocker.
- iv. Henry.
- v. John.
- vi. Elizabeth.
- vii. Adam.
- viii. Samuel.
- ix. Sarah.
- x. Ann.
- xi. Joseph.

VIII. FELIX LANDIS, of Swatara, d. about 1824, leaving children :

By first wife Ann :

- i. Fanny, m. Martin Nissly.
- ii. Mary, m. Henry Peiffer.
- iii. Solomon.
- iv. Ann.

By second wife, Elizabeth,
v. Christian, and other children.

We will be under many obligations if any of our readers can furnish additional information. W. H. E.

THE FOUNDER OF MIDDLETOWN.

[We herewith give a copy of the will of George Fisher, the founder of our prosperous borough of Middletown, who died in October, 1781, four years after the making of his will. He was the son of John Fisher, of Philadelphia, who purchased the land whereon Middletown stands in 1742, and which came into the possession of the son in 1759. There is nothing unusual about the will itself, but being that of an early pioneer, and prominent citizen in ante-Revolutionary days, we give it as in the original.]

Will of George Fisher.

I, GEORGE FISHER, of Paxtang Township, in the county of Lancaster and Province of Pennsylvania, being weak in body but Sound and well disposing Mind, Memory and understanding, and considering the uncertainty of this Transitory life, and willing and desirous to settle my wordly Estate, Do hereby make my last will and Testament in manner and form, following, vizt :

I Order and Direct, that all my just Debts & Funeral Expences be Immediately paid after my Decease by my Executors hereinafter named.

Item I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son John Fisher all that Messuage or Tenement Plantation or Tract of Land whereon I now live, situate in Paxtang Township aforesaid, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to hold to my said son John Fisher, his Heirs and Assigns forever.

Item. I give, devise and bequeath unto my youngest son George Fisher all my messuage or Tenement Plantation and Tract of Land called the "Point Plantation," situate at the Junction of Swatara Creek with the Susquehanna River, in Paxtang Township aforesaid, to hold to my son George Fisher, his Heirs and Assigns forever.

Item. I give, devise and bequeath unto my only daughter, Hannah Fisher, the sum of Eight hundred pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania, to be paid her by my Executors hereinafter named at her attaining the age of Eighteen years.

Item. I do order and hereby declare that my Negro Wench called Hannan be Immediately set free after my decease, and that my Executors do pay her out of my Estate during her life the Annual Sum of Six pounds lawful money aforesaid.

Item. I order and direct that all my Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia or elsewhere not herein before bequeathed, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, shall be sold to the best Advantage by my Executors hereinafter named, whom I do hereby Impower to Execute and deliver such Deeds and Assurances as may be necessary for confirming the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Item. I do further Order and direct, that all my personal Estate be likewise sold Immediately after my decease, And that all Monies arising from such Sales as aforesaid (after securing to my Daughter Hannah her portion of Eight Hundred pounds and the Annuity of Six pounds to my Negro Wench as aforesaid) shall descend to and be Equally divided between my Two Sons, John and George, share & share alike.

And I do Order and direct my Execu-

tors hereinafter named to take proper care of my three children and have them decently Educated and brought up untill they respectively arrive at full age.

And I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my Two Brothers-in-Law, Joshua Chamberlain and Jonas Chamberlain, or the survivor of them, to be the Executors of this my Last Will & Testament; And I do hereby revoke and Declare void all other will or wills at any time heretofore by me made, ratifying and confirming this only to be my Last Will & Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-second day of February, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred & Seventy-Seven.

his
GEORGE X FISHER.
mark

Signed, sealed, Published & declared by the Testator as his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us.

THOS. MINSHALL,
JACOB SMITH,
E. WICKERSHAM.

TOMBSTONE RECORDS

In Lutheran Church Yard, Hummelstown.

III.

- Schmidt, Catarina, b. June 24, 1758; d. Nov. 3, 1842.
Schredle, Fred, b. 1798; d. Oct. 18, 1844.
Schredle, Susanna, b. 1776; d. ———.
Seiler, Daniel, b. 1773; d. May 16, 1841.
Seiler, John, jr., b. 1802; d. Jan. 30, 1826.
Shank, David, b. May 16, 1802; d. Jan. 9, 1864.
Shank, John, b. 1776; d. Aug. 25, 1836.
Shank, Mary (Bower), wf. J., b. Sep. 30, 1781; d. Feb. 3, 1839.
Smith, Daniel, b. June 9, 1779; d. May 19, 1842.
Smith, Eliz, b. Jan. 13, 1781; d. Feb. 2, 1849.
Smith, Margaret, wf. D., b. Oct. 10, 1784; d. Dec. 23, 1870.
Spidel, Ann C., b. 1781; d. Oct. 1, 1854.
Spidel, Samuel, b. 1780; d. Mar. 3, 1824;
Sponsler, Sarah, b. June 20, 1791; d. June 27, 1847.

Stahl, Barbara, wf. P., b. Aug. 2, 1780; d. Mar. 20, 1841.
 Stahl, Peter, b. Aug. 8, 1773; d. Ap. 23, 1825.
 Stecher, Rev. Henry G., b. July 16, 1792; d. Ap. 20, 1870.
 Stoettile, Christian, b. June 16, 1784; d. Jan. 13, 1835.
 Stoettile, Fredericka, wf. C., b. Mar. 19, 1783; d. Ap. 4, 1856.
 Walter, Barbara, wf. J., b. 1793; d. Oct. 16, 1849.
 Walter, John, b. June 18, 1792; d. June 16, 1854.
 Wheeler, Joseph, b. 1792; d. Feb. 12, 1835.
 Wheeler, William, b. 1814; d. Dec. 12, 1836.
 Wittenmyer, David, b. 1753; d. July 4, 1832.
 Wittenmyer, Eliz., wf. D., b. 1754; d. Dec. 12, 1839.
 Woffenslegel, Magdalena, b. Dec. 4, 1797; d. Mar. 25, 1823.
 Zeiter, Barbara, b. June, 1790; d. Feb. 8, 1857.
 Zeiter, Cath., wf. J., b. Ap. 4, 1762; d. Dec. 4, 1829.
 Zeiter, David, b. Sep. 15, 1801; d. April 6, 1872.
 Zeiter, Hannah, b. Jan. 6, 1791; d. Mar. 7, 1876.
 Zeiter, Jacob, b. Feb. 20, 1757; d. Nov. 15, 1824.
 Zerfass, Magdalena, wf. S., b. Nov. 12, 1776; d. Mar. 23, 1859.
 Zerfass, Salome, wf. J., b. 1803; d. Feb. 19, 1839.
 Zerfass, Samuel, b. 1768; d. Dec. 29, 1842.

Records in the New Cemetery.

Andrew, Eliz., wf. J., b. Mar. 1, 1796; d. June 5, 1862.
 Andrew, Jacob, b. 1756; d. Sep. 13, 1829.
 Andrew, Jacob, b. Dec. 10, 1789; d. Jan. 8, 1844.
 Andrew, Margaret, wf. J., b. 1759; d. Ap. 18, 1838.
 Andrew, Mary, d. J., b. 1784; d. Jan. 20, 1832.
 Baer, Abraham, b. May 17, 1811; d. Jan. 30, 1844.
 Baer, John, b. May 26, 1783; d. Mar. 2, 1859.
 Baer, Magdalena, wf. J., b. Sep. 20, 1786; d. May 2, 1829.

Blessing, Eliz., wf. Wm., b. Oct. 13, 1789; d. Mar. 12, 1859.
 Blessing, Nancy, b. Feb. 14, 1808; d. Feb. 24, 1869.
 Blessing, Wm., b. Feb. 22, 1792; d. Feb. 4, 1847.
 Bomgardner, Eliz., wf. G., b. Oct. 10, 1802; d. Mar. 5, 1863.
 Books, Christina, b. July 4, 1795; d. Dec. 4, 1864.
 Bower, Amos, b. 1808; d. Mar. 10, 1854.
 Brandt, Anna Margaret, b. Jan. 8, 1780; d. Ap. 13, 1782.
 Brandt, Maria, b. 1797; d. Mar. 9, 1825.
 Brandt, Susanna, b. 1804; d. June 1827.
 Brubaker, Anna, wf. C., b. Nov. 17, 1798; d. July 27, 1874.
 Brubaker, Christian, b. Sep. 20, 1798; d. Aug. 25, 1873.
 Cassel, Eliz., wf. M., b. Feb. 28, 1780; d. Sep. 1, 1858.
 Cassel, George, b. Mar. 31, 1798, d. Feb. 8, 1880.
 Cassel, Jacob, b. Nov. 1, 1801; d. July 30, 1878.
 Cassel, Michael, b. May 18, 1774; d. Jan. 22, 1866.
 Derstine, Barbara, b. Jan. 19, 1791; d. May 21, 1873.
 Douglass, Eliz., wf. J., b. 1774; d. Dec. 15, 1840.
 Douglass, John, b. 1750; d. May 23, 1849.
 Earnest, Adam, b. May 28, 1810; d. Sep. 20, 1873.
 Ebersole, Helen W., wf. A., b. Aug. 18, 1817; d. Jan. 18, 1880.
 Elser, Joseph, b. July 22, 1807; d. June 17, 1869.
 Fisher, Jacob, b. Dec. 18, 1793; d. Mar. 28, 1864.
 Fisher, John, b. Sep. 12, 1798; d. Dec. 7, 1876.
 Fisher, Susan, wf. Jno., b. Mar. 17, 1801; d. Aug. 26, 1876.
 Fox, Eliz., wf. G., b. Dec. 3, 1794; d. Ap. 8, 1862.
 Fox, George, b. Dec. 17, 1788; d. Aug. 25, 1855.
 Fox, Mary L., wf. T. E., b. 1821; d. Feb. 7, 1768.
 Fox, Thomas E., b. July 2, 1816; d. Mar. 3, 1851.
 Fultenberger, John B., b. 1802; d. June 10, 1878.
 Gish, George, b. Dec. 24, 1779; d. Aug. 13, 1851.

Gish, Rachel, wf. G., b. Mar. 6, 1794; d. July 15, 1878.
 Gish, Susan, wf. G., b. Oct. 22, 1785; d. June 7, 1813.
 Greenawalt, Nancy, wf. S., b. Dec. 17, 1808; d. Dec. 1869.
 Greenawalt, Samuel, b. Aug. 1801; d. Ap. 19, 1879.
 Heffelfinger, Cath., wf. P., b. Jan. 23, 1805; d. Dec. 22, 1859.
 Heffelfinger, Maria, wf. P., b. 1763; d. Oct. 15, 1849.
 Heffelfinger, Peter, sen., b. 1767; d. Jan. 31, 1827.
 Heffelfinger, Peter, jr., b. June 16, 1795; d. May 24, 1873.
 Hershey, Henry, b. 1814; d. Jan. 3, 1854.
 Hershey, Magdalena, wf. J. M., b. Sep. 30, 1809; d. Mar. 9, 1876.
 Hershey, Nancy, wf. H., b. 1813; d. May 4, 1880.
 Hess, Cath., wf. J., b. June 16, 1819; d. Aug. 15, 1867.

OLD CHURCHES IN WICONISCO VALLEY.
 —The land grant of one hundred and sixty acres to Adam King and George Neagley for the use of churches, is located about three miles east of Millersburg, on the road from that town to Berrysburg and Gratz. On it the Reformed and Lutheran churches are respectively built, the former on the south side of the public road, the latter about three-eighths of a mile north of the other. The buildings of both are of brick. O. J. R.

[Will our correspondent endeavor to secure for us the early baptismal, marriage or burial records of these churches?]

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.—The following information is worth preservation:

WIGGINS.—John Wiggins settled on Beaver creek prior to 1732.

REED.—James Reed, of Upper Paxtang, in 1770, had sons—John and James.

RIPPETH.—John and James Rippeth, brothers, settled in Hanover township prior to 1737.

WILSON.—William Wilson settled in Hanover prior to 1737. Was he the father of James and Hugh Wilson?

BARNITZ.—Leonard Barnitz, perhaps the first of the family in this country, settled on Little Codorus prior to 1737.

KING.—Thomas King, father and son settled in Paxtang township prior to 1750.

NISSLY.—Hans Nissly, the head of the family in Penn'a., took out a warrant for 240 acres of land "lying on a small Branch of Conestoga creek, in the county of Lancaster," January 16, 1723.

MATTER.—John Matter "settled on Great Wickanisko," about one mile from the river Susquehanna, prior to 1773. What is known of him and his descendants?

"YE OLDEN TIMES IN HARRISBURG."

[An old correspondent has furnished us some interesting data concerning "Ye Olden Times in Harrisburg," which we propose giving in installments from time to time. As they relate principally to this locality upwards of half a century ago, they will no doubt prove as entertaining as they are valuable.]

DOCTORS AND DOCTORS SHOPS.—Physicians were called doctors, and their offices, doctor shops, as they would be named at this day if used for similar purposes. The doctors furnished and prepared their own medicines, which were in a crude state. Every shop had its large round wood block, sawed from the trunk of a tree, on which stood an iron mortar and pestle, whereon the proprietors exercised their muscles and strength at pulverising hard roots and barks, making a noise which could be heard over the neighborhood, or the half square.

Bleeding was the usual remedy for many complaints, the cause supposed to be too much blood in the body. Many were in the habit of being bled periodically, especially old women. Those desiring blood letting went to the doctor's shop, as did also all those wishing their teeth extracted, which was done in the old style, key drawers, and generally in a bungling manner, although some doctors had a reputation for being experts at over others.

The following were the prices charged: Visits in the borough, 25 cents; bleeding, 25 cents; teeth drawing, 25 cents; medicine charged for separately. It was not a fortune making profession, although it was thought so by the people, as the doctors were called upon the first to contribute to every cause needing assistance,

as well having calls from all strolling beggars.

The doctors of former times had much practice in the country, within a radius of five or six miles, both in Dauphin and Cumberland counties. Patients were first visited in the borough, and then visits were made once a day to the country. The doctors rode altogether on horseback, having animals with pacing or racking gaits. The medicines were carried in a leather box with a round lid, which was strapped to the back of the saddle. People generally knew who was sick and who was the doctor by the horse, which stood in front or near the house.

The doctors were generally good sized men, tall, and some were stout, and dressed in black suits, without an exception. Even the late Doctor W. W. Rutherford, who was rather indifferent as to the color of his clothes in his latter years, always wore a black cloth suit in his earlier years.

Professional men, ministers, lawyers and doctors were distinguished by wearing black suits. Blue coats and brass buttons were worn by the masses. All coats were with swallow tails, except those worn by Methodist preachers and Roman priests, which were single breasted with standing collars. The character and habits of doctors were scrutinized and noticed more then than at present. All the doctors of former years in good standing and practice were men of temperate habits and of good reputation, as they were looked upon as men of consequence and with greater respect than at present. Educated men were not so numerous, which caused the minister and the doctor to be of first importance in the community. Doctors whose reputation as to morals were doubtful, would have been discountenanced by public opinion, and would have been compelled to take a back seat.

A. B.

TOMBSTONE RECORDS

In the New Cemetery, Hummelstown.

IV.

Hocker, Benjamin, b. Dec. 1, 1805; d. June 1, 1863.
Hocker, Fanny, *wf.* B., b. June 18, 1813; d. Sept. 22, 1875.

Howe, Isaac, b. Oct. 13, 1822; d. Apr. 10 1855.
Humber, Adam, b. 1779; d. Nov. 15, 1828.
Humber, Molly, *wf.* A., b. 1777; d. Apr. 5, 1845.
Hummel, Jesse B., b. Nov. 4, 1807; d. Aug. 11, 1867.
Hummel, Lydia, *wf.* V. B., b. Nov. 27, 1827; d. Apr. 20, 1876.
Hummel, Mary, *wf.* J. B., b. Apr. 27, 1815; d. June 14, 1849.
Hummel, Valentine B., b. Apr. 28, 1825; d. Oct. 10, 1879.
Jones, Margaret, b. Nov. 1772; d. March 8, 1846.
Lingel, John, b. Sept. 26, 1809; d. Oct. 11, 1880.
Lingel, Martha, *wf.* J., b. Oct. 29, 1810; d. Sept. 12, 1880.
Lutz, John, b. Mar. 5, 1795; d. Aug. 5, 1872.
Lutz, Samuel, b. Dec. 7, 1818; d. July 6, 1868.
Lutz, Sarah, (Deininger), *wf.* J., b. Nov. 10, 1799; d. May 23, 1859.
Keever, Susan, b. May 16, 1776; d. Aug. 25, 1855.
Kinzel, Jonathan, b. Feb. 17, 1793; d. Jan. 12, 1851.
Kinzel, Mary, *wf.* J. b. Jan. 20, 1803; d. July 21, 1872.
Mack, Rev. P. S. b. Ap. 8. 1842; d. Oct. 10, 1879.
Mann, Charles E. J., b. Jan. 22, 1793; d. Feb. 12, 1860.
Mann, Eliz. *wf.* C., b. Feb. 20, 1789; d. Sep. 22, 1859.
Manley, Solomon, b. Oct. 13, 1817; d. June 11, 1872.
Minnich ——— *wf.* W. b. Feb. 25, 1731; d. 1783.
Minnich, Barbara, *d.* W. b. 1768; d. Mar. 11, 1823.
Minnich, Wendel, b. Sep. 25, 1725; d. Sep. 5, 1781.
Minnich, Wendel, jr., b. 1755; d. Feb. 14, 1820.
Nissley, Christian, b. Aug. 16, 1806; d. July 8, 1847.
Nissley, Esther, *wf.* J. b. April 23, 1776; d. Mar. 4, 1876.
Nissley, Johannes, b. 1776; d. Mar. 3, 1836.
Nissley, Nancy, *wf.* C. b. Dec. 15, 1811; d. Ap. 2, 1878.

Orth, William, b. July 31, 1796; d. Oct. 10, 1861.
 Rhan, Eliza M., b. 1834; d. January 28, 1863.
 Rhan, Henry, b. April 11, 1813; d. January 27, 1849.
 Rhan, Jacob, b. Aug. 2, 1805; d. March 10, 1844.
 Rhan, Nancy, *cf. J.*, b. 1804; d. Jan. 22, 1864.
 Riegel, Cath., *cf. J. A.*, b. March 17, 1764; d. October 22, 1820.
 Riegel, John Adam, b. Sep. 7, 1754; d. Aug. 2, 1822.
 Roades, Charles, b. Ap. 20, 1805; d. Jan. 29, 1877.
 Roades, Henry, b. Dec. 28, 1777; d. Aug. 28, 1844.
 Roades, Susan, *cf. H.*, b. April 25, 1779; d. July 25, 1855.
 Schmidt, Elias, b. 1787; d. March 30, 1851.
 Sherer, Esther, *cf. J.*, b. Feb. 5, 1796; d. Jan. 10, 1875.
 Sherer, Jacob, b. Feb. 19, 1798; d. July 13, 1860.
 Shope, Araham W., b. July 24, 1817; d. Feb. 22, 1873.
 Shope, David, b. 1808; d. Dec. 7, 1842.
 Singer, Barbara, *cf. N.*, b. 1774; d. March 25, 1834.
 Singer, Nicholas, b. 1769; d. March 4, 1815.
 Singer, Susanna, b. 1797; d. April 17, 1828.
 Smith, Conrad, b. July 10, 1789; d. Feb. 2, 1879.
 Smith, Susanna, *cf. C.*, b. 1790; d. Aug. 20, 1846.
 Spotts,* Israel, b. 1848; d. Sep. 20, 1865.
 Stoner, Anna, *cf. G.*, b. July 10, 1789; d. Feb. 2, 1879.
 Strickler, Ulrich, sen., b. Mar. 9, 1808; d. May 15, 1873.
 Titzel, Jacob, b. Nov. 17, 1792; d. Oct. 3, 1870.
 Walmer, Samuel, b. 1819; d. July 21, 1872.
 Wheeler, George, b. Oct. 13, 1816; d. Sep. 3, 1865.
 Yingst, Anna (Ulrich), *cf. J.*, b. Jan. 16, 1770; d. Dec. 29, 1856.
 Yingst, Cath. (Sheller), *cf. J.*, b. Oct. 26, 1794; d. Nov. 15, 1836.
 Yingst, Cath., *d. J.*, b. May 4, 1827; d. Mar. 12, 1860.

Yingst, Eliz., *d. J.*, b. Ap. 10, 1807; d. March 4, 1876.
 Yingst, Johannes, b. Aug. 17, 1773; d. Feb. 5, 1821.
 Yingst, s. J., b. Dec. 12, 1795; d. Ap. 12, 1873.
 Yingst, Rebecca, *d. J.*, b. Aug. 21, 1799; d. Aug. 29, 1860.

*Co. G, 200th Reg. P. Vols., wounded at Fort Steadman, Mar. 25, 1865.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.—The following data relate to the early land warrants in this section :

Thomas Lindley had surveyed to him 480 acres of land on the Swatara, in then Paxtang township, in 1733. He was the grandfather of the celebrated grammarian Lindley Murray.

Hugh Brady, of Chester county, had warranted to him 150 acres of land in Paxtang township on the 22nd of February, 1733. He was the ancestor of the famous Brady brothers of Pennsylvania border life fame.

Thomas Gardner took up 500 acres in Paxtang township, "where he is already settled," March 4, 1733.

The Turners, James, sr., James, jr., David and Robert, took out warrants for 200 acres each located on Beaver creek in Paxtang township, March 14, 1733. This family were among the principal land speculators of that day. They took out a warrant for the land on which Harrisburg is located, notwithstanding the Pioneer John Harris had settled on it twenty-five years, of course only by tolerance, not by purchase. He then secured it from the Turners.

Peter Lane, took up 200 acres of land on "Swahatawro" creek, April 4, 1734; and *Cornelius Lane* the same quantity on the same day, including "his improvement called Captain John's Town," on "Swahatawro." They were probably brothers, and removed west of the Susquehanna before 1740, disposing of their improvements to other settlers. We are of the belief that they were of the family to which subsequently belonged the Lanes of the Cumberland and Virginia valleys.

William Dunlap, or Dunlop, settled at the "Forks of the Swahatawra" prior to

1730. His land, 200 acres, was warranted on the 25th of June, 1734.

Peter Allen took up four hundred acres of land "in Paxtang township, adjoining to Ketochtenny Hills," as early as 1725. His tract, however, was not patented to him until the 26th of October, 1734. Peter Allen's plantation was on the Susquehanna north of Clark's creek, and his stone house was, we understand, yet in existence a few years ago at the foot of the range of mountains which perpetuates his name—"Peter's Mountain."

W. H. E.

OLD TIME CUSTOMS.

SELLING BY INCH OF CANDLE.—"Notice is given upon the exchange, or other public place, of the time of sale, and in the meantime the goods to be sold are divided into lots, printed papers of which and the conditions of sale are also forthwith published, and when the goods are exposed to sale, a small piece of wax candle, about an inch long, is burning, and the last bidder when the candle goes out is entitled to the lot or parcel exposed. If any difference happens in adjusting to whom a lot belongs, when several bid together, the lot is put up again, and the last bidder is bound to stand to the bargain, and take the lot whether good or bad. In these cases the goods are set up at such a price, and none shall bid less than a certain sum more than another hath before."—*Merchant's Dictionary*.

DUTCH AUCTION, as the sale is called because the offered price does *not* increase but diminish. The thing is put up at a certain price, which is gradually lowered by the erier, until it is taken at the rate last named.

FEMALE BARBERS are not a new thing. Christopher Marshall, in his diary, writes: "April 15, 1778. I then went down to the barber's, got shaved by his wife; thence to the Court House, where I was qualified as a grand jurymen for Philadelphia and Chester counties."

BLEEDING IN THE SPRING.—In the same diary, under date of May 13th, 1780: "This was a remarkable day for the German men and women bleeding at Chrisley Neff's. So many came that I presume he must work hard to bleed the whole. Strange infatuation!"

CHAINS ACROSS THE STREETS AT CHURCHES.—In the early part of the present century, in New York, chains were stretched across some of the streets, above and below a church, to prevent the passing of vehicles, and to keep away the carriages of those who rode to the church.

MARRIED IN HER SHIFT.—In 1734, a widow, of Philadelphia, was married in her shift, without any other apparel upon her, from a supposition then, that such a procedure would secure her husband in the law, from being sued for any debt of his predecessor. I. C.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

ALLISON, WILLIAM.—This William Allison is to be distinguished from Major William Allison, having been born in Ireland in 1786. He emigrated to America when quite a young man and came to Harrisburg, where the greater part of his life was spent. He was a leading and influential citizen in the early days of the borough and frequently represented its interests in the town council. He served as coroner of the county, from December 18, 1811, to June 2, 1815, and was appointed a rotary public, June 15, 1814. A year or two prior to his death, Mr. Allison removed to Philadelphia, where he died on the 28th of April 1858. He owned considerable land in and adjoining the old borough, and the bluff on which East Harrisburg is built, and which bears his name "Allison's Hill," was a portion of his estate. He had several children, all of whom are now dead, save one son Hon. Joseph Allison the President Judge of the courts of Philadelphia, and a native of Harrisburg.

ANTES, HENRY.—Henry Antes, third son of Philip Antes, and his wife Susanna daughter of Charles Williams of Paxtang, was born December 4, 1784, in Dauphin county. He was in mercantile life many years at Harrisburg, was a soldier of the war of 1812-14; clerk in the Surveyor Generals office; frequently a member of the borough council, and always a public-spirited citizen. At the time of his death was one of the prison inspectors. He died at Harrisburg on the 8th of January, 1860, aged 75 years. Mr. Antes married Catharine

Forster, eldest daughter of Gen. John and Elizabeth Forster, b. 1802; d. February 9, 1872. Of their children only one survives, John Henry Antes of Missouri.

BEADER, HENRY.—Henry Beader, son of Henry Beader, and Margaretta, daughter of Valentine Horter, was born November 16, 1799, at Harrisburg, Penn'a. He learned the trade of a coppersmith, and for a number of years worked at the business. He served in the borough council a long time, and was clerk to that body. For a period he was a clerk in the Treasury Department of the State, and during prior years was a justice of the peace and alderman of the borough and city of Harrisburg. He died, unmarried, in his native city, on the 1st of February, 1867, in his 68th year. The DAILY TELEGRAPH, of the 2d of February, says: "In all this long life he bore himself with the dignity and grace becoming a man."

BOYD, WILLIAM.—William Boyd, son of William Boyd, was born in 1733 in Derry township, then Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, William Boyd was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated with his family to Pennsylvania, prior to 1730, locating in Derry township. The subject of this sketch was brought up a farmer, became quite prominent in provincial days, was an officer during the French and Indian war and during the struggle for independence. He belonged to the Paxtang Boys whose zeal in defense of their firesides compelled them to destroy the murdering savages of Conestoga. During the latter part of his life he served in the commission of a justice of the peace. He was one of the charter members of Lodge 21, at Paxtang, and its second master. In his will he left a legacy to the lodge's charity fund. Mr. Boyd died May 17, 1808, and is buried in Derry church graveyard. He left six children, of whom we have the record of John, who married Mary Williams, and the ancestor of the Boyds, of Harrisburg.

THE TOOT FAMILY.

I. DAVID TOOT, senior, born in 1726, in Germany, emigrated to America prior to the Revolution. He does not, however, appear on the assessment list until the close of the war, when we find him among the citizens of Middletown, where

he kept an inn, and where he died on the 15th of February 1792, and was interred in the old Reformed grave-yard in that borough; where his grave is marked by rough sandstone, in the center of that shamefully neglected burial place. Of his family, we have the names of two sons—*David* who died in 1788 leaving a widow, and *George*; and a daughter Margaret, wife of Christian King, a man of prominence in the history of the county.

II. GEORGE TOOT, son of David, sr., was born August 3, 1759. Very little is known of his earlier years save that at the close of the Revolution he appears to have been in military service, which later in life brought him into prominence as colonel of the militia in the lower end of the county of Dauphin. He was a farmer, an innkeeper, and kept a ferry over the Swatara at the beginning of the century. In political affairs he was quite prominent, and was very popular with the people, as most military officers were in the early days of the Republic. He died at Middletown January 23, 1813, and is buried in St. Peter's church graveyard. Col. Toot was thrice married. His first wife, MARY —, born April 23, 1756; d. May 7, 1801, and is buried in the old Reformed grave yard. They had issue.

i. *David*; at the time of his father's death, it was not known whether he was living or not.

ii. *George*, b. April 18, 1786; d. February 24, 1810; buried in St. Peter's church grave yard.

iii. *Joseph*; died probably before his father, since he is not named in the will.

iv. *Michael*; d. at Middletown.

v. *Mary*; m. Ludwig Wolfley; they removed to Ohio.

vi. *Magdalena*; m. John Smith; removed to Illinois.

vii. *Lydia*; m. John Singer.

3. viii. *Nancy*; b. January 11, 1795; m. Jacob Strite.

Col. Toot, married secondly, March 22, 1807, Mrs. Catharine Shultz, b. 1767; d. March 6, 1811. Her maiden name was Catharine Stettler, eldest daughter of Mary Stettler, who was the eldest sister of George Eberhart, (George Frey) and through her Col. Toot became one of the heirs to the Frey estate. They had issue:

ix. *Sarah*, b. about 1808; m. —

Smith, of Middletown, and had *William J.*

Col. Toot, m. thirdly ANNA EVE PAR-
THEMORE, b. January 1, 1776; d. August
19, 1843, at Middletown; daughter of
Philip Parthemore [1731-1797] and they
had issue:

x. Adam; b. April 12, 1812; m. May 26,
1836, Catharine Selser, of Middletown;
they reside at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

III. NANCY TOOT (George, David), b.
January 11, 1795, in Middletown; d. De-
cember 3, 1868; m. November 18, 1817, at
Harrisburg, by Rev. George Lochman,
JACOB STRITE, b. May 23, 1798; d. June
11, 1843. They had issue (surname Strite):

i. Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1818, in Middle-
town; resides in Topeka, Kansas.

ii. Mary (Polly), b. Sept. 16, 1820; d.
Nov. 18, 1881, in Highspire; m. W.
Fisher, son of Daniel Fisher and Catha-
rine Parthemore.

iii. George Toot, b. March 29, 1823, in
Londonderry (now Conewago) township.

iv. Abraham, b. Sept. 29, 1825, in Lon-
donderry township.

v. Barbara, b. May 29, 1828; d. s. p.

vi. Magdalena, b. Dec. 5, 1830; m.
Samuel Poorman; reside at Highspire.

vii. Catharine, b. May 18, 1833; d. s. p.

viii. Elizabeth, b. March 2, 1837.

In this instance, as in other cases of
historic importance, any additional infor-
mation will be appreciated. The record
of all of Col. Toot's children should be
secured.

W. H. E.

A MISTAKE.—In "Genealogical Notes
containing the pedigree of the Thomas
family, of Maryland," by Lawrence Buck-
ley Thomas, of Baltimore, is this state-
ment:

"Philip Thomas, second son of Philip
and Anne (Chew) Thomas, b. July 3,
172-, inherited from his father one-half of
his estate at the Susquehanna ferry called
"Mount Ararat," married April 30, 1754,
Anne, daughter of John Harris, of Har-
risburg, and widow of Joseph Galloway,
and had issue an only son, Philip."

How such a blunder could have been
made we are at a loss to conceive. A
daughter of Thomas Cookson, of Lancaster,
married a Joseph Galloway, of Mary-
land, and we presume she is the widow
referred to. The first John Harris had

two daughters—Elizabeth married John
Findlay, and Esther married Dr. William
Plunket.

W. H. E.

THE PARTHEMORES.—A descendant of
this old Dauphin county family, Jacob
Shuster Parthemore, of Barrett, Kansas,
a native of this county, sends us some
interesting reminiscences of the family
and of "the old home," a portion of
which we give herewith:

Tradition says that one of the Parthe-
mores was in the war of the Revolution:
that after the battle of Monmouth he be-
came detached in some way from his
company at night, when he crawled up
into an old stable to find shelter, and rest
and sleep. When he got there he found
the stable in possession of British soldiers
and was challenged by the sentinels as
"who comes there," when he promptly
answered a "friend," at the same time
handing him his bottle of apple brandy.
It being very dark the sentry took a long
pull at it. He told the American soldier
it was all right, he should lay down and
sleep. Parthemore did lay down, but
not to sleep, for he took advantage of the
first opportunity to get out of his un-
pleasant situation; so finding the sentry
napping, he hastily beat a retreat for other
and more congenial quarters.

Mr. Parthemore's father resided prior
to 1830, on the Burd (Tinian) farm, bet-
ter known as the Ulrich farm. Of it he
says: "We lived on the Burd place (then
owned by Joseph Burd) with its five
hundred cherry trees and large mulberry
trees three feet in diameter. I used to
play with the old letters that were left
in the office room up stairs, about three
bushels of them. Some were from Eng-
land. In your last you spoke of the old
knocker being on the door yet, and if I
recollected it? This I do very well, and
then there was a bell hung at the north
door which you could ring by pulling a
cord, and which would call the men to
their meals. At the out house or kitchen
stood a tall Lombardy poplar, which
could be seen from York county, many
miles off.

I recollect the lawn, the post lane and the
chestnut trees, on which latter the boys
killed red squirrels with stones. I knew
the present owner of Tinian, Mr. Ulrich,

before he was married, and was present when his father bought the farm for about \$30 per acre, and the next year cut down all the mulberry and cherry trees, with few exceptions. I remember when the canal was dug, and of going to the Burd farm when Uncle Frederick lived on it. On a Sunday we went from there to see an "old darkey woman fortune teller." On the way Frederick said he wondered if the old witch could tell anything, and after looking in his cup, she told us exactly every thing that happened to us that night. She said we would be disturbed by the night hawks, and sure enough we were.

THE BRETZ FAMILY.

LUDWIG BRETZ was an early settler in Upper Paxtang. He was a soldier of the Revolution in Capt. Albright Deibler's company, and was wounded at Long Island. He was afterwards in the service as sergeant in Capt. Martin Weaver's company, doing duty on the frontiers. He owned a tract of land, but there is no record into whose hands it passed, or when Mr. Bretz died.

There has been sent us the record of the family of John Bretz, which we give herewith, and we are inclined to the belief that he was a son of the one above named, from the fact that the eldest son is named Ludwig. There may be those who can untangle this difficult web.

I. John Bretz, b. December 15, 1771; d. April 1845; m. Catharine Fox, b. Dec. 21, 1773; d. May 1862, at Middletown. They had issue:

i. *Ludwig*, b. 1792; m. Margaret Wolf.

ii. *John*, b. Aug. 9, 1794; d. March 8, 1861, in Perry county, Penna; m. Catharin Hufnagle, b. May 3, 1795; d. May 23, 1870; and had *Jacob*, *George* and *Catharine*.

iii. *William*, b. March 16, 1796; d. in Ohio; m. ——— Cassel.

iv. *Thomas*, b. January, 4, 1798; d. in Perry county, Penn.; m. Mary Hufnagle.

v. *Elizabeth*, b. Oct. 1799, d. Dec. 19, 1882; m. George Fisler.

vi. *Jacob*, b. May 27, 1801; m. ——— Milleisen.

vii. *Susan*, b. March 1, 1803; d. May 1880; m. first, Abraham Ebersole, d. 1831; and had *John*, *Jacob*, *Anna* m. Daniel Parthemore, and *Abraham*, m. secondly, John Eshenaur, and had Joseph.

viii. *Annia Maria*, b. Nov. 15, 1804.

ix. *Isaac*, b. Nov. 8, 1805; m. Catharine Moyer.

x. *Simon*, b. April 27, 1808; m. Mary Garverieh.

xi. *Catharine*, b. Dec. 25, 1809.

xii. *Joseph*, b. April 19, 1811; m. Kesiah Moyer.

xiii. *Benjamin*, b. Aug. 23, 1812, last on the Ohio river, while on a boat, removing to Iowa, with his wife and four children; two children escaped; they reside at Steelton.

xiv. *Mary Ann*, b. May 19, 1814; m. John Osman.

xv. *Sophia*, b. Jan. 13, 1816; m. 1st. Isaac Knerr, who was drowned in the Susquehanna; m. secondly, John Springer; reside in Iowa.

We believe only three children of this large family are living—Jacob, Simon, Mary Ann and Sophia. Some one of these ought to have a record of their grandfather's family. If there are no papers, memory ought not to be at fault.

MASTER ALLEN'S SCHOOL.

[The following documents have recently come into our possession. One is the agreement with Mr. Allen and the other the list of scholars for the year 1781-2. No doubt our correspondent "W. F. R.," as others of our readers, will be delighted at the perusal.]

"We and each of us whose names are hereunto subscribed, Being willing to Employ Joseph Allen, to teach our Children to Read, Write, and Arithmetic (as far as to the End of Reduction in Dilworth's Assistant) in English, according to the best of his capacity, For the Term of one year, from the time he shall begin. At the Expiration of each Quarter thereof, We do hereby promise to pay or cause to be paid unto the said Joseph Allen the sum of Five shillings hard money (or Wheat to the Value thereof), and also to find him in Meat, Drink, Washing and Lodging at one certain house convenient to the Schoolhouse: Together with a School-

house, Fire-wood and Stove; and for the further Encouragement of s'd Master, we do hereby engage to find Lodging at our house for such Youths as may apply to be Taught above Reading and Writing in English, which if we do not perform we declare s'd Master clear at the End of each Quarter he may Think convenient. In Testimony of the True performance of the above Articles and agreements noted, the s'd Joseph Allen, We do herewith subscribe our Names and Number of our Scholars, the 16th day of November, 1781.

John Elder,	3	sch's.
John Rutherford,	2½	sch's.
Thos. Murray,	1½	"
Joshua Elder,	1	"
John Clark,	1	"
Gustavus Graham,	1	"
Jacob Awl,	1	"
Hugh Cunningham,	2	"
Hugh Stuart,	1	"
Peter Pancake,	1	"
Alex. McCully,	¼	"
Robert Elder,	¼	"
Thos. McArthur,	1	"

"A list of the Scholars' Names and Time they were at School with Joseph Allen, and also their parents' Names, who Dr. for them—31st Aug., 1782:

Rev. Mr. John Elder, for	
David Elder,	6 Mos.
Samuel do.,	9 "
Michael do.,	9 "
Rebecca do.,	6½ "
James do.,	3 "
Joshua Elder, Esq., for	
Polly Hays,	9 "
Peter Pancake, for	
Frederick Pancake,	9 "
William Watt,	3 "
Alexander McCully, for	
George do.,	6½ "
Barbara do.,	3 "
Hugh Cunningham, for	
James do.,	9 "
Hugh do.,	9 "
James Crouch, for	
Edward do.,	3 "
Col. James Burd, for	
James, jun'r, do.,	9 "
Joseph Burd,	9 "
Wm. Kerr, for	
William, do., jun'r,	3 "

Wm. Kelso, for	
John do.,	4½ "
Rebecca do.,	5 "
Thomas do.,	4½ "
Jane do.,	3 "
Joseph do.,	5½ "
Richard Carson, for	
Richard do., jun'r,	8 "
Sally do.,	7 "
Robert Elder, for	
James do.,	3 "
David do.,	3 "
John Dimsey, for	
Thomas, do.,	8 "
Wm. Smith, for	
Thomas do.,	9 "
Arthur Brisband, for	
Robert do.,	8 "
James do.,	4 "
Jane do.,	4 "
Col. Thos. Murray, for	
James do.,	9 "
Polly do.,	2 "
Ann do.,	3 "
Mr. Jacob Awl, for	
Jacob, junr, do.,	4½ "
Samuel do.,	4½ "
Jane do.,	4½ "
Capt. John Rutherford, for	
Samuel do	9 "
John do	9 "
Polly, do.,	8 "
Wm. do.,	4 "
Peggy Gray,	4 "
Mrs. Mary Stewart, for	
Michael Simpson,	3½ "
Joseph, do.,	3½ "
Rebecca, do.,	3½ "
Widow Wilson, for	
Jane, do.,	3½ "
Esther, do.,	3½ "
Joseph Hutchison, for	
John, do.,	3½ "
Tilly Larkey,	3½ "
Thos. Kyle, for himself	3 "
Jeremiah Sturgeon, do.,	3 "
Joseph Green, do.,	3 "
James Wiggins, do.,	3 "
Hugh Stewart, for	
Robert, do.,	7½ "
Hugh, jr., do.,	7½ "
Samuel, do.,	4 "
John Gray, sen., for	
Ann Hays	8 "
Sam'l Rutherford, for	
Nelly Gray,	9 "

Col. Maxwell Chambers, for		
Arthur do.,	9	"
John Clark, for		
Stephen do.,	5	"
Polly do.,	5	"
James Rutherford, for		
Patt. McCann,	7	"
Gustavus Grahams, for		
Wm. do.,	8	"
John Clendinson, for		
Peggy do.,	3	"
James Russell, for		
himself,	1½	"
Peggy Renick, for		
Alex. Smith,	2	"
David Murtrie, for		
himself,	3	"
Thos. McArthur,	9	"
Anny Renick,	3	"

TOOT FAMILY (*N. & Q.*, vii).—We are informed that Magdalena Toot, who married John Smith, was thrice married—second to Roan McClure, and thirdly Abraham Jontz.

MISTAKES.—Blunders will happen, but in recent numbers of *Notes and Queries* more errors have appeared than usual. Our readers noticing these will do well to call our attention thereto. Do what we may, they will creep in.

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

I.

The following extracts relate entirely to the appeals of individuals who did not wish to serve their tour in the militia when called upon. It is a part of the history of this county in the war for Independence—and forcibly reminds us of the drafts during the Rebellion, showing how truly "history repeats itself."

GARBER'S MILL, PAXTANG,
December 11, 1777.

In pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, an appeal was held as directed by said law at this place, for all Persons who look upon themselves aggrieved in consequence of said act—by Adam Orth, sub-Lieutenant, Timothy Green, Esq., Joshua Elder, Esq., and sub-Lieut., and Jacob Cook, Esq.

Personally appear'd John Toy & complains he has the Fits & is referred to the Evidence of Jacob Awl. Jacob Awl appears & says, he has seen the said Toy often in the Fits, & had he not been drawn out of his Tan fat, he would have been drown'd in one of them.

Personally appear'd Peter Patterson & complains that he's unfit to do his own business, but has to hire a man at 7 | 6 p. day to fatten his Cattle & has two sons already in the service at Camp in the seventh class. He's Exempted this Tour.

Personally appear'd William Boyce, and was discharged for inability of Body, being not able to do duty; is therefore discharg'd this Tour.

Wm. Bell appears and makes appear by deposition of his father that he is above the age of fifty-three years. Is therefore discharg'd.

Personally appear'd John Dyce, & upon oath says his son-in-law, Abraham Moony, is sick and has been so since he came from Camp last year. Is discharged this Tour.

Personally appear'd Wm. Forster, & fully convinced this Court that he is Incapable of Military duty. Is therefore discharg'd this Season.

Personally appear'd Jas. Forster, & from the same disorder of his brother Wm. is discharg'd this Tour.

Personally appear'd Wm. Patterson, & complains of Inability of Body & says he is over age, tho' he cannot prove it. Thought capable of performing Garrison duty.

Personally appear'd John Hogen, of from his Poverty & the poverty & Family is though unfit for duty this season. Is exempt d this Tour.

Personally appear'd Wm. Lindsay & fully satisfy'd this Court that he is above fifty-three years. Is discharg'd.

Personally appear'd Jno. M'Fadden, & upon oath fully satisfies this Court that he's over the age of fifty-three years. Is therefore discharg'd.

Personally appear'd Aquila Richards & upon Oath declar'd that he was born in the year 1723, which satisfies the Court he's above fifty-three years. Is then exempt'd.

Personally appear'd John Gray, Jr., & complains of Inability of Body on

acct. of Phthisick. Tho't capable of performing Garrison duty.

Personally appear'd John Mordah, & on oath says he was born the 4th of Augt., 1723. Is therefore discharg'd.

Geo. Adam Gardner appears & complains that he is incapable of military duty from a dislocation of his shoulder & the circumstance of his Family. Is exempt'd this Tour.

Personally appear'd Isaac Jones & made appear he serv'd his Tour all but two weeks & was sick when call'd on to serve the remainder of his Time. Is therefore exempt'd this Tour.

Personally appear'd Hugh Stephen & complains of Inability of Body. Is thought capable of doing Garrison duty.

Personally appear'd Thos. Minshel & complains of inability of Body. Is exempt'd on his paying fifteen pounds, or performing a Tour of Garrison Duty.

Jacob King tho't fit for duty.

Robt. Johnston, fit for garrison duty.

Jno. Moore & Thos. Miller ditto.

Jno. Garber complains his Serv't was taken, for which he rec'd no restitution. Is refer'd until he has the determination of Assembly.

PAXTANG AND DERRY CHURCHES.

[The sketch which is herewith given, and one of Hanover which will follow, were prepared by John Graham, Esq., of Hardin county, Kentucky, a native of Dauphin county. In company with his brothers Hugh and William he visited the old home in 1857, and the sketches were written during 1858 and 1859, embraced in letters to George W. Rogers, of Dayton, O. These have been kindly forwarded to us through Thomas S. McNair, Esq., of Hazleton, Penna., and despite a few errors into which he had been led by works published at the time to which he had reference, they are of interest to all. Written almost thirty years ago, great changes have been wrought. Only one of the three churches is standing—Paxtang. Derry is soon to have a memorial church built on the site of the ancient log church—but Hanover's glory has passed away—the graveyard with its host of pioneer dead alone remaining. As a matter of course, our venerable writer, who has long since passed away

from earth, was misled by the writings of others—yet these errors can be forgiven. The principal of these are corrected in the notes appended.—W. H. E.]

The United Presbyterian Congregations of Derry and Paxtang.—

The section of country comprising the townships of Derry and Paxtang, was mostly settled by emigrants from the north of Ireland and Scotland, who were usually called the Scotch-Irish. Farms were begun by them in this region prior to 1713. They had been reared Presbyterians, and one of their first cares was to have the gospel preached in their midst. Taught to worship God in their youth, the sacred lesson of duty to the Father of Mercies was not forgotten by them, amidst the hardships and perils of a life in the wilderness. Rupp says it is evident from authentic sources that the Presbyterians organized the Paxtang and Derry churches in 1720.

Derry church, originally called Spring Creek, is located about fourteen miles east of Harrisburg, on the Reading turnpike, and a short distance from the Lebanon Valley railroad. The church stands on the top of the hill about midway between the turnpike and the large spring which is the head of Spring Creek and is about one hundred yards north of the spring. The church was built in 1720, and is partly surrounded by a grove of large oaks, occupying perhaps eight or ten acres. This grove is part of 160 acres of woodland that in 1717 (a) William Penn the proprietary of Pennsylvania granted to the English Presbyterians to have and to hold forever as the property of a church and school house, to be erected somewhere upon its territory.

Those who would anticipate an architectural curiosity in the church edifice, will not be much disappointed when they see a little, low, one-story, barn-like building of logs, boarded up and down on the outside. It was once painted yellow but time and the weather have nearly removed the paint, and leaves it dark and rusty. This building is about 38 feet square, with a very steep roof. The inside of the building is lined and ceiled with plank, with an aisle running through the house from the north door to the south door and two other aisles leading to two

other doors in the west end of the house. The pulpit is built against the wall at the east end, and to the left of the main north entrance. The pulpit is a small box of walnut plank, three feet wide, circular in front, and so high that a man's head and necktie can only be seen when he is standing in it. The ascent is by a flight of long, narrow steps, and closed in by a narrow door. Beneath and in front is another enclosed box, something larger than the pulpit, in which the clerk or chorister stood and led the song of praise from Sabbath to Sabbath for a lifetime of years. In fancy we yet hear those songs ascending from the worshippers and borne by the breeze upwards to the throne of that Almighty Being in whose praise they were offered. The pews, some thirty or thirty-five in number, remind us of the old times. They are built very narrow, with quite high, straight backs, and closed by doors and without being painted. We think they are illy calculated to accommodate the fashion of the present age.

West of the church some ten or more yards stands the old study house, 15 by 20 feet, with a large fire place in one end—it looks bare, dirty and comfortless. In it, however, are two quaint looking walnut chairs, said to be 140 years old, and in a small cupboard are to be seen the sacramental service (*b.*), consisting of a large wine pitcher, two large, heavy goblets, having a handle on each side, two plates, and an oddly carved salver, all made of solid pewter, but polished until they look like silver. Here, also, are the table cloths and napkins. These are still used on communion occasions, for there is worship held here regularly every six weeks.

A few steps north and west of the church is the graveyard, surrounded by a good stone fence covered with plank and lately painted. The yard is kept in good order and repair, and reflects credit on those who have charge of it. Inside of the inclosure it is an immense bed of flowering thyme; the walks and graves are completely covered with this fragrant herb. A graveyard is always a solemn and interesting spot. How many sad memories continually linger about God's acre. Among the many graves in which we took interest in our brief visit to this

consecrated spot we would briefly mention a few. Conspicuous for size is the granite slab inscribed:

"Here lieth the remains of the Rev. William Bertram, first pastor of this congregation, who departed this life May 1d, 1746, aged 72 years. He dwelt beloved by all, in rational piety, modest hope, and cheerful resignation.

Also of the pastor who succeeded him. The memorial slab covering his remains reads:

"Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of an able, faithful, courageous and successful minister of Jesus Christ, the Reverend John Roan, Pastor of Derry, Paxton and Mount Joy congregations, from the year 1745 'till Oct. 3d, 1775, when he exchanged a militant for a triumphant life in the 59th year of his age."

The oldest headstone visible is of James Galbraith, who died Aug. 23 d. 1744, aged 78 years. What is singular is that the age of the dead of the last century lying in this graveyard should average 70 years.

A few years ago there was a small frame church erected about four miles from Derry and two miles north of Swatara creek, in Hanover township, but within the bounds of Derry congregation. It is presumed it was built to accommodate the few members (parts of four families) that remained of Hanover congregation, that congregation and church having been vacant since 1846, and also the few belonging to Derry but residing in Hanover, of whom now in 1859, part of one family, William McCord, Esq., alone remains. In this little church, however, they have preaching every six weeks by the Rev. A. D. Mitchell.

Paxtang Church (or as it was originally called Fishing Creek Congregation) is one of the oldest in the State. It doubtless had a house for worship before that now in use, but of this no information can be certainly derived from the recollections of the living or the record of the dead. The Paxtang church still standing about three miles from Harrisburg, was erected about the year 1742, and from documents in the possession of George W. Harris, Esq., it appears that his great grandfather, John Harris, fur-

nished all, or most of the stones used in its construction.

This note is made to correct the supposition of many that Paxtang church was erected previous to the settlement of John Harris on the Susquehanna river, a short time previous to 1719. (c)

The location of Paxtang church is about three miles east of Harrisburg and one-half mile north of the Reading turnpike and of the Lebanon Valley railroad. It stands on a gentle hill on rising ground, and on the edge of a handsome grove of old oaks, comprising some six or eight acres of land which is enclosed by a fence, and is a part of the original glebe. The building is of stone about 35 by 65 feet. The walls of stone, plain and substantial, stand as good and straight as when first put up, and the external appearance indicating it to be the production of a past age, makes it but the more attractive. The interior of the house has been repaired and remodeled within a few years and has been made more in keeping with the style and fashion of the present generation.

South and east of the church, and a few yards from it, is the grave yard, surrounded by a substantial stone wall. This enclosure, like that of Derry, is an immense bed of flowering thyme. How pleasing it is to every person of good taste to find the home of the dead, instead of an assemblage of rank grass and briars, crumbling stones and sunken graves to be by pious and affectionate hands so carefully tended and so neatly kept. The pastor resides in a handsome and pleasant parsonage that has been built near to the church by his people.

On October 11th, 1732, appeared George Renick and others from Derry and Paxtang congregations, requiring an answer to the call given by them to Rev. William Bartrem, of New Castle Presbytery. He accepted their call and was installed November 17th, 1732, pastor of Derry and Paxtang congregations. Mr. Bartrem was a native of Ireland, and on his settlement the congregation of Spring Creek assumed the name of Derry and that of Fishing Creek assumed the name of Paxtang. Although Mr. Bartrem is called the first pastor of Derry and Paxtang, yet in 1729 the Presbytery of New Castle allows

Derry the one-fifth of the Rev. Mr. Anderson's time; and on November 17th, 1732, the Presbytery of Donegal orders the payment of arrearages due Mr. Anderson by the congregations of Derry and Paxtang.

On the 7th of October, 1735, Mr. Bartrem represented to Presbytery that it is too much labor for him to serve both congregations and that the two churches be separated. On November 18th, 1735, a supplication was presented from the session of the congregation of Derry—desiring that if they should be separated from Paxtang as a district congregation their bound may be so fixed that they may be able to take steps for being supplied. In 1736 in the prospect of Mr. Bartrem's release from the one part of his charge, the people of Paxtang say that they can afford yearly for the support of their minister £60, one half in money, the other half in hemp, flour, linen yarn or linen cloth, at market price. The people of Derry say they can pay £55 in like manner. About this time Mr. Bartrem was inquired of by the Presbytery, which of the two congregations he would adhere to. He wished to remain with Derry. The congregation of Paxtang was therefore declared vacant, and the people of Derry were ordered to speedily improve their glebe in order to make it habitable for Mr. Bartrem.

In 1738, the Rev. John Elder (also from Ireland) of the Presbytery of New Castle, accepted a call which was presented to him from the congregation of Paxtang. They promised a "stipend" of £60 in money. His ordination took place on the 22d of December the same year, and was followed by an order of Presbytery that "he and the session take care, that none of these who are deficient as to what they have to pay to Mr. Bartrem by note or otherwise be admitted to church privileges 'till they satisfy Mr. Bartrem." At a meeting of Presbytery held at Derry church in 1741, Mr. Bartrem asks for a dismission from the congregation of Derry on account of bodily weakness and inability to perform his duties as a pastor. The congregation answered by their representatives, Rowland Chambers and James Carothers, that they had engaged Mr. Bartrem's labors when he was more

able, and they were willing to sympathize with him in his weakness. This so engaged Mr. Bartrem to them that he desisted from his suit at that time. Whether Mr. Bartrem remained pastor of the congregation of Derry until his death in 1746, or not, we find no record (*d*).

About all we have been able to find of their next pastor, the Rev. John Roan, is what appears on his tombstone in Derry graveyard and in the presbyterial records of Donegal in 1768. Reference there is made to an account produced, that the congregations of Derry, Paxtang and Mount Joy were in arrears to the Rev. John Roan their pastor. Just here dates and records conflict, authors and wise men differ. Mr. Roan's tombstone tells us that he was pastor of Derry, Paxtang and Mount Joy congregations from 1745 to 1775. The records of Donegal presbytery say that the Rev. John Elder was installed pastor of the congregation in Paxtang November 1738. Nevin informs us that in 1791 the Rev. John Elder resigned the pastoral charge of the congregations of Paxtang and Derry with which he had been connected for sixty years, on account of the infirmities of age, and died the July following, at the advanced age of 86 years, beloved in life and in death lamented. Another writer has it, that Paxtang and Derry churches were organized on the 15th day of November, 1732, and the first pastor of these two churches was Mr. Bartrem, who was succeeded in 1737 by the Rev. John Elder, who officiated until his death in 1792. We have seen no record to show what time Mr. Elder took charge of Derry congregation, nor at what time he resigned that charge, only what is given above. It is very evident that Mr. Bartrem had charge of Derry in 1741 and after, and what does Mr. Roan's tombstone say? Yet that Mr. Elder was pastor then there can be no doubt.

Mr. Elder was also Colonel of what was in those days called the "Paxtang Boys" or "Rangers," whose business it was to range the country and settlement and protect the people from the scalping knives and tomahawks of the ruthless savages. For a long time he preached with his rifle (sometimes with two rifles) in the pulpit beside him. As a preaching

pastor and fighting Colonel, probably he had no superior. The Indians with all their cunning, were never able to catch the old pastor off his guard or surprise him at his post.

In 1793 a call was accepted by the Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden from the congregations of Derry, Paxtang and Harrisburg. In October, 1795, Mr. Snowden applied for a dissolution of his pastoral relations with Derry. The congregation of Paxtang, by a large majority, declared in favor of holding their connexion with Derry. This being approved by Presbytery, therefore Paxtang and Derry churches were declared vacant. On the 29th of October, 1799, the Rev. Joshua Williams was installed pastor of the united congregations of Derry and Paxtang, and for two-thirds of his labor, Derry was to pay him £120, and Paxtang for the one-third was to pay him £60 annually. This pastoral relation was dissolved the 30th of June, 1801, at the request of Dr. Williams. In 1803 a call from the two congregations was given to the Rev. James Adair, but before the meeting of presbytery Mr. Adair was removed by death. The next pastor of these two congregations was the Rev. James R. Sharon. (*e*) At what time he took charge of these congregations we can give no account. We know it was some time previous to 1814. He resigned his charge and removed to some point on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river where he died the 18th of April, 1843. He was, as all know who came within the range of his influence, a sound divine, an exemplary man and a Christian, and diligent in the great work to which his life was consecrated.

In 1843 the congregation of Paxtang obtained leave to procure the services of the Rev. John M. Boggs for six months. In 1844 a call from the congregations of Paxtang and Derry was received and accepted by Mr. Boggs and at his ordination and installation the Rev. Dr. John Moody presided. (*f*) At what time Mr. Boggs left his charge we have no account. The present pastor of these two congregations, the Rev. A. D. Mitchell, has had charge of them many years. He labors two-thirds of his time in Paxtang, and

one-third between the old Derry church and the new one built in Hanover.

The first Presbyterian church organized in Pennsylvania was at Philadelphia in 1703. In 1716 the first synod was constituted comprising four Presbyteries viz., of Philadelphia, of New Castle, of Snow Hill and Lay Island. In Sept. 1732, the Presbytery of Donegal was organized. In 1786, Carlisle Presbytery.

J. G.

NOTES.

(a.) Although a church had been erected as early as 1721 or 1722, the warrant for the glebe land was not given until Rev. Mr. Bartrem's pastorate.

(b.) The sacramental service and some of the furniture have been removed. As the Memorial church is expected to be erected during the coming summer, all these should be gathered up. It is stated that certain relics have permanently disappeared. As Mr. Hatton has been their custodian for twenty-five years, he should be compelled to produce all, or state where they are.

(c.) The present stone edifice was erected about 1740, not earlier. The statement that the first John Harris furnished the stone for the building of the church, may or may not be true. The authority is merely traditional, and we all know how unreliable tradition is.

(d.) In Mr. Bartrem's latter days he was in feeble health, and resigned his pastorate of Derry in 1745, when Rev. John Roan was ordained the minister. Owing to the division in the Presbyterian churches at this period, and the loss of the minutes of the sessions of Paxtang and Derry, all our writers have been much befogged, for during the period when the Rev. Roan was the ordained minister of Derry until his death, he is spoken of as the "Pastor of Derry, Paxtang and Mount Joy"—at the same time the Rev. John Elder was Pastor of Derry and Paxtang congregations. The fact is that the Rev. John Roan was the pastor of the "New Side" congregation of Derry and the division holding the same views from Paxtang; while the Rev. Mr. Elder was pastor of the "Old Side" congregation of Paxtang, and the division holding simi-

lar views from Derry. Hence both Roan and Elder were ministers of Paxtang and Derry during the same period. This explains what Mr. Graham did not rightly understand.

(e.) The Rev. James R. Sharon was installed pastor of Paxtang and Derry, May 29, 1807. He remained the stated minister until his death in 1843.

(f.) Rev. John M. Boggs was ordained April 9, 1845, and installed shortly after. This was dissolved on the 6th of October 1847.

MASTER ALLEN'S SCHOOL.—Your roll of Master Allen's scholars at Paxtang for the year ending Aug. 31st, 1782, and the agreement which precedes it, are very interesting documents, especially to the descendants of those whose names are found therein; and it is to be hoped you may succeed in digging up more of the same sort. A perusal of them suggests the following: Mr. Allen, as we know, died Feb. 13th, 1819, at the age of eighty years; so that when this agreement was entered into he was about forty-two, and it is probable that this was his first experience at Paxtang. We find on the roll the name of William Rutherford, who, when the term ended, was but six years old, and who then and there began his career as a scholar. Twenty-eight years later John P. Rutherford, the son of William, began his education at the same place and under the same master, so that for a period of about thirty years the birch of Allen was industriously plied in Paxtang. Representatives of three generations were urged by him along the rugged path of knowledge. What a huge stack of rod timber must have been consumed; for the stern old master was unsparing in its use. No wonder that the trees in the neighborhood of the old school-house are all either very old or very young.

Several of the scholars on this roll were evidently from a distance and boarded in the valley for the purpose of attending the school. Among these we notice Peggy Gray and Nelly Gray who were doubtless the daughters of Capt. William Gray, of Buffalo Valley. Who was Patt M'Cann?

W. F. R.

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

II.

At an appeal held at Mr. Smith's in Paxtang, the 15th of April, 1778, before Joshua Elder, S. Lt. & esqr, Jas. Collier, Captn. & Jno Gilchrist, Captn.

Personally appear'd Thos. Forster, & says he's abt. to move his Family to Northumberland County immediately. Is excus'd this Battn. in case he produces a certificate that he is enter'd to do duty in the first class in Northumberland County. Produc'd the Certificate & is discharg'd.

Personally appear'd Isaac Jones, & from inability of Body as certified by his Neighbours, is excus'd this Tour.

Personally appear'd Thos. Thompson, & brings a certificate from Dr. Wiggins that he is subject to the Fits. Is therefore excus'd this Tour.

Personally appear'd Jno. Donald, & from his Indisposition of Body as certify'd by Dr. Simonton, as well as his Poverty, is excus'd this Tour.

Personally appear'd Wm. Ashcraft, & complains he's unable to pay, & is removing to a place he has rented. Is adjudg'd to pay £20, or serve.

Personally appear'd Jno. Aghy, from Inability of body on acc't of a lame Hand, is excus'd this Tour, if he comes in eight days and pays his allegiance to the State.

Martin Hemberly will come in two or three days & pay.

John Castle, the same.

John Miller, do.

Wm. Duncan, do.

Geo. Lerue, do.

Personally appear'd Jacob Creamer, & says he has sent part of his Goods to Sunbury, & is to move altogether in ten days. Is excus'd on his producing a Certificate that he is enroll'd in the first Class where he goes.

Personally appear'd Mich'l Shaver & complains of Inability of Body as well as Poverty; is excus'd this Tour.

Personally appear'd Jos. McElraith & complains of Poverty & the Indisposition of his Family; is excus'd for two Months.

Personally appear'd Rob't Ferrier, & that he had perform'd his Tour by Waggoning in the service; is adjudg'd to pay

£22:1:6, or perform his Tour immediately.

Jno. Bechmond appears and says Major Forster sold the substitute, & he's to look to him for the substitute money.

Personally appear'd Valentine Snider, & complains of deafness, & the rupture; is excus'd this Tour.

Personally appear'd Jacob Nass & complain'd of Inability of Body & poverty. Is excus'd this Tour.

Personally appear'd Robt. M'Cord, & complains of Inability of Body. Is excus'd upon paying £20.

Personally appear'd Jas. Means, and complains of Inability of Body; is exempt'd this Tour, upon his paying allegiance to the States.

Jno. Cochran appear'd the 25th of May, 1778, & fully satisfy'd me, by the Evidence of Thos. McArthur, Francis Ellis, & Jane Cochran, that he is above the age of fifty-three years. Is therefore discharg'd from Military Duty.

OLD HANOVER CHURCH.

[The sketch which follows, the writer entitled "The Deserted Church." Shortly after his visit, the building was demolished even to the very foundations.]

The section of country originally comprising the townships of Paxtang, Derry and Hanover, in Dauphin Co., Pa., was in progress of settlement prior to 1719, by emigrants (for the most part) from the north of Ireland and Scotland, who were usually called "The Scotch Irish." Possessing the qualities indispensable to successful pioneer settlers—strength of body and mind combined with unflinching courage—they were alike vigorous in the occupations of peace and in the arts of war. Following up the outposts of the acquisitions of the land by Penn from its tawny occupants, they hoped to become the owners and tillers of its soil. This they did, but not without the loss of many a helpless child, of many an endeared wife, father, mother, and relative and friend for many fell victims to the relentless cruelties of the savages who marauded the frontier settlements.

These pioneers brought with them the religious faith and practices of their forefathers, and established their houses of worship with the beginning of their settlements.

The congregation of Presbyterians which we are now about to commemorate, once prosperous, now deserted—had its beginning on Monada, now Manada Creek, then in Lancaster county, Penn. The first record of it known, is from the minutes of a meeting of Donegal Presbytery (organized Sept., 1732,) held Nov. 18th, 1735. Lazarus Stewart appeared there to prosecute a supplication of the people of Monada Creek for a new erection and supplies. In answer to this supplication the Presbytery appointed Messrs. Anderson and Galbraith, of Derry, and Wm. Maxwell of Paxtang, to perambulate the bounds between the people of Derry and those of Monada Creek. These commissioners recommended and Presbytery ordered that the people of Monada Creek be created into a distinct congregation, and that the place where now they have begun to build a house is the most convenient place for a meeting house for this people. In May, 1736, it was ordered by Presbytery and agreed to by the people of Monada Creek and Derry, that those living on the borders of these two congregations that are between the two meeting houses, and north of Swatara Creek, should on or before the 1st of November next ending declare in an orderly way whether they would connect themselves with the congregation of Monada Creek or Derry.

We know nothing more about the church edifice that was in process of erection at this period, only that it stood nearly on the same spot where the present one now stands, perhaps a few yards north of it. The location of the church, we are about attempting to describe, lies fifteen miles east of Harrisburg, Pa., and two miles north of a public road leading from Harrisburg through Jonestown to Reading, and is on a road leading from Palmyra crossing Swatara Creek at Dixen's old ford, to Manada Gap, the gap by which Manada Creek passes through the First or Blue Mountain. The church lies in a very secluded part of the country, although access to and from it in olden time was made easy by many roads and cross-roads.

In 1736 the Rev. Thomas Craighead was sent to supply the churches of Manada Creek, Paxtang and Conedoguinet.

In 1736 the township of Hanover was erected out of Lancaster county, Pa., and the congregation now assumed the name of Hanover. In 1737 a supplication together with a call was made to the Rev. Richard Sankey by John Cunningham and Robert Grier, commissioners from Hanover congregation. They were also authorized to promise Mr. Sankey as an annual salary, sixty pounds, one half in cash, the other half in flour, hemp, flax, linen yarn or cloth at market price. He was the first stationed preacher of this congregation, and at the time of his settlement, there was a *glebe* farm belonging to the congregation. This farm the trustees of the congregation took the authority upon themselves to present and *deed*, probably under the impression that his settlement and stay among them would be permanent. But after remaining with them about three years, he left them, sold the farm, and removed to Buffalo in Virginia. This is the tradition current always among the older members of the congregation.

The *glebe* originally comprised one hundred and sixty acres of wood land which the proprietaries of Pennsylvania granted and donated to the English Presbyterians to have and to hold forever, as the property of a church and school house to be erected somewhere upon it. There are yet, however, some seven or eight acres of land belonging to the congregation, including the church and grave yard.

From 1750, (a) the time Mr. Sankey left, there is a considerable length of time about which there is nothing particularly known, but history says that from 1750 to 1765, imagination cannot conceive the perils with which the settlements of Paxtang and Hanover were surrounded. To portray the scenes of horror would be impossible—the heart shrinks from the attempt. Many, very many, were driven from their homes, Old Parson Elder, of Paxtang and Derry, remained at his post during the whole time, often preaching with two rifles in the pulpit, and each of the members with rifle in hand, and sentinels at the door and around the church. On the 19th of August, 1757, fourteen people were killed in Mr. Sankey's congregation.

In November 1762 the Rev. Robert McMordie received and accepted a call from Hanover congregation with the promise of eighty pounds for his support, to be secured by bond. He appears to have had some difficulty in the congregation at this time, for in 1764 several petitions were sent to Presbytery and read, requesting a dismissal of the petitioners from the pastorate of Mr. McMordie until they could see their way clear to join Hanover congregation again. Presbytery allowed the petitioners, for the present, to put themselves under the care of any neighboring minister belonging to Presbytery, so that they might enjoy church privileges. Mr. McMordie withdrew from the pastorate of the congregation in 1768.

Again a lapse of thirteen years occurs of which we know nothing. They may have had a pastor or pastors, during that time or they may not, but as the members were a church going people, it is hardly presumable that they were so long without a pastor.

In 1781 the Rev. Matthew Wood received and excepted a call. Mr. Wood is buried in the grave yard attached to the church. The following inscription appears on his tombstone:

"In memory of the Rev. Matthew Wood, who died Sept. 13th, 1784, in the 27th year of his age and third of his ministry. During the short time of his ministry he served himself a diligent and faithful servant of Christ. In him were united learning, judgment and humility. This Marble Slab was a donation of his affectionate people. Serve Christ humbly on Earth, if you expect to reign triumphant in Heaven."

In Mr. Wood's time there was a Latin School under the control of the trustees of the Church, taught in the study-house adjoining the Church. This, it is believed, was the case with all the pastors connected with the first churches.

The first charter of Hanover church was granted Sep. 7th, 1784, but being afterwards lost, it was renewed in 1846.

A new study house was built at the church in 1784 costing £11 9s. 3d., Pennsylvania currency. A stone fence was built around the grave yard in 1797, and

the cost of it was apportioned among one hundred and eight families.

On the 25th of Sept. 1784, a resolution was passed by the trustees of the congregation appointing Capt. James Wilson and six others to collect the balance of the Rev. Matthew Wood's salary, and that the collectors be authorized to sue all those in arrears.

On the 7th of Aug., 1787, it was announced from the pulpit that the Trustees meet and prepare a call for the Rev. James Snodgrass, and on the 28th of March, 1788, the articles for building the present church edifice were entered into and signed by Hugh McCulloch and David Embich, of Lebanon, contractors, and seven trustees of the congregation. The cost of the building was £183, 7s, 3d.

The Rev. James Snodgrass became pastor in 1788 as appears from the inscription on his tombstone in the graveyard;

"Rev. James Snodgrass, Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation of West Hanover during the period of fifty-eight years and two months. He was born in Bucks County, Pa., July 23d, 1763, Licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, Dec., 1786, ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Carlisle in May, 1788, and departed this life July 2d, 1846, in the 84th year of his age. Your fathers where are they, and the prophets, do they live forever, Zech. 1st, 5th."

Mr. Snodgrass entered upon the responsible duty of the ministry in the 24th year of his age. This was his first and last congregation. He was also the only stated preacher in the present church building. His last sermon was preached not long before he sank into eternal rest. Perhaps his very last effort at preaching was the funeral of his son-in-law, Doctor William Simonton, who died May 17th, 1846. Since that period the church has been entirely forsaken. No voice for mercy is there offered up unto Him who is Lord of Lords and King of Kings.

This congregation was strongest from 1790 to 1800. It then contained about 120 families. Some of these lived ten or fifteen miles distant from the church, yet they went to their house of worship just as regularly and much more so, than those who now live within a stone'

throw of their church. They knew it was their duty, as it is the duty of every frail mortal to attend, whether it was sunshine or rain, summer or winter. In this *age of improvement* a little matter suffices as an excuse for non attendance at the house of God, if the distance be but one-half so great. And now they consult their ease in their rocking chairs at their homes. At that period you could see every Sabbath morning almost innumerable and endless strings of riders, (for then traveling was done on horseback) going toward the house of worship, urging on their weary steeds already tired from the past week's labor.

For some years before this reverend pastor departed this life, the congregation had become so much reduced by death of the older members—and by removals to the far west, the few who were left were unable longer to pay him his salary. Yet he continued to preach the Gospel, while able, to the remnants of the some half dozen families that were left. His salary never large, perhaps \$400, became reduced, so that in 1830 he was paid \$153 60, in 1842, perhaps the last received, \$143 56.

The church was built of stone, sixty-six by forty-eight feet, in a plain but substantial, and at that time a fashionable style. It was erected in 1788, as appears from a stone in the south side of the building near the centre; "*Hoc Templum ad Modum Rev. Jacobo Snodgrasso corporatione Hanoverensi a Johanne McFaddenne aedificatum A. D. 1788.*" On the south side of the church was a beautiful and charming grove of trees. This was used for pasturing the horses during the preaching and as a shelter for them from the scorching suns of summer and the blasts of winter. A few of the old oaks, about 20, are still remaining near the church, lifting their sombre heads over the house; others having become infirm with weight and years, have fallen in wild heaps around it. Solitude and silence surrounds all.

The walls of the building are as good and straight now as when first put up—and will probably withstand the furious northern blasts and the thunder storms for years to come, though it be roofless, as it now almost is. The interior of the

church is entirely a mass of ruins; the glass in the windows are broken; the sash broken, or nearly so; the broken stones are strewn over the decayed and perforated floor, and the pews are toppling over. The pulpit is so shackling as to be unsafe to enter, while the six or eight steps that lead up to the pulpit and their hand railing, merely hanging together.

What feelings occupy the mind whilst wandering through this ancient house of God, in ruins. These pews once held the venerable forms of our mothers and forefathers, who have long since been laid in their tombs and no member of the former worshippers now living save one, Mr. John McElhenny, now 85 years of age, and born in the congregation. In yonder pulpit for more than half a century the man of God delivered his exhortations and in eloquent strains pointed his hearers to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world. Yes, here, where the voice of the pleader once ascended to Heaven in fervent accents, here where the flock once surrounded the altar and received the bread of life, now the only sounds come from the cricket, the owls and the bats that have full possession as they flit mournfully over the forsaken pews, once filled with devout worshippers, with eyes fixed upon the earnest servant of Jesus Christ, and eagerly drinking in the words as they fell from his lips.

Near and north of the church is the graveyard, sixty-eight by fifty-four yards, surrounded by a good stone wall five feet high, well covered with plank and painted. The oldest stone visible was inscribed: "*Memento Mori. In memory of James Walker, who deceased April 23d, 1749, in the 40th year of his age.*" He is supposed to be one of the many killed about that time by the Indians. This head stone was rather a remarkable one. It was about two feet high and made of black slate, but some sacriligious scoundrel or scoundrels with villainous hands, in the winter of 1858-9, broke it off near the ground and carried it away. (b.) Is it not possible that in a few more years the tomb and head stones may be found at the doors of houses serving as entrance steps.

A few steps from the one just noted,

is another now visible, and inscribed as follows: In memory of John Craig and Isabella his wife, who were killed by the Indians October 27, 1756. The spot marked by a tree yet standing in a field not far distant from the church, where these unfortunate persons fell in defending themselves from the cruelties of the savages, is yet said to be known and is pointed out. The grave yard is said to have been dug over at least four times in many places. Many of the graves are now covered by rank grass, weeds and briars, where formally friendly hands had planted flowers and sweet thyme, and tombstones have been thatched over with brown moss so as to render illegible the inscriptions in memory of beloved parents and brothers and sisters.

Many of the tombstones have sunk to the level of the surface and doubtless others have gone out of sight; since in the olden times they were not more than 20 or 24 inches above ground. Many stones are bent over and tumbling down and others have fallen and lie scattered around.

Here, side by side, repose the mortal remains of father and mother, husband and wife, brother and sister, awaiting the sound of the last trumpet. Then and not till then shall they start forth from their sleep of death to meet the Judge of all.

It is a lamentable fact that this once populous and flourishing church, where in generation after generation had assembled to worship the God of their fathers, should have come to this so deserted and forsaken condition. The last of its pastors, who for so many years broke the bread of life to his attached flock, has been gathered to his fathers, surrounded by many of his fold. The remnant have removed to find homes far away among strangers, and with their descendants worship at other altars.

Reflecting upon these things, and upon the memories of these worshippers of the long, long ago, we are forcibly reminded of our own mortality. As those connected with the erection of this venerable edifice, and their descendants who worshipped under its roof, are all gone.

So too with us. A few short years will quickly pass, and as with eagle's wings, we ourselves soon will enter the eternal future, and meet there those worshippers of the olden time of this now ruined and deserted church of Hanover, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. J. G.

HARDIN CO, KY., July 29th, 1859.

The above items, facts, &c., have been gathered from many sources and records. In speaking of old Parson John Elder, who had the charge of Derry and Paxtang churches from 1738 to 1791, and was Colonel of what was called the Paxtang Boys or Rangers, it was made his, with his regiment, an indispensable duty to range the country and protect the people from the savages; and the duty was well performed by him both as a preacher and as Colonel of the rangers. The people of Paxtang and Hanover suffered more from the Indians than those further south. The savages came down the river, did their work and then passed eastward near the mountains and through Indian Creek Gap back to the mountains again.

Rev'd Dr. Matthew Brown (Hanover), Rev'd Samuel Bell (Hanover) and Dr. John Moody (Derry), all studied theology with Mr. Snodgrass. J. G.

NOTES:

(a) This is an error. The Rev. Richard Sankey was installed the first pastor of Hanover, August 30, 1738, and continued in charge of that congregation twenty years. He received a call from Virginia on the 6th of June 1759 which he accepted, removing thither the following year.

(b) No better evidence is wanted than this very statement—that if the record of the dead is to be preserved, the tombstone inscriptions in these old graveyards should be printed. We have carefully transcribed all in Derry and Paxtang, which in some future numbers of *Notes and Queries*, we propose publishing. When the weather will allow, we intend visiting old Hanover graveyard, and several of the old Lutheran and Reformed burial places in the country, with the same view.

AN OLD TIME ACCIDENT.—At the review of Lieut. Col. John A. Hanna's Battalion of Militia of Dauphin county on the 6th of May 1789, George Benedict, gunner to the artillery, was injured by the premature discharge of the gun, in his hand and arm. Dr. Benjamin Fenton attended to the injury, but Mr. Benedict lost the use of his hand. Lieut. Col. Hanna, Dr. Fenton and John Gloninger, Lieut. of the county, certified to the facts as here stated, in the application to the Supreme Executive council for relief; but that body was deaf to all such applications.

WHO WAS PATT MCCANN?—(N. & Q. x.) We are indebted to Mr. J. E. Rutherford for information which enables us to answer the above query. Patt was an Irish waif, taken to raise by James and Margaret Rutherford, who were childless, but who are entitled to the credit of having acted the part of a father and mother to several young people, one or two of whom were of their kith and kin, whilst others, like Patt McCann and Bill Finney, had no special claim upon them. Patt early evinced a strong desire for learning, and labored diligently in season and out of season to acquire an education, and was placed by his patrons under the care of Master Allen. He was doubtless of Roman Catholic parentage, but became a convert to Presbyterianism, and when he appeared for baptism requested that his name might be changed from Patrick to William. The feeling which inspired this request can hardly be appreciated by the present generation of Americans, but in the eighteenth century and among Irishmen was well understood. For, notwithstanding the fact that Ireland had been repeatedly overrun by the Protestant armies of England, her lands confiscated, and her Roman Catholic citizens disfranchised, still the great body of her people adhered to the church of Rome, and her Priests succeeded in appropriating to that church all the traditions of Christianity in the island. Patrick, the great Apostle of Ireland, was canonized and became a saint in the calendar of Roman Catholic heroes, and the influence of his name was wielded solely in the interests of the

hierarchy. And for a Protestant Irishman to call his son Patrick, was to proclaim his own heterodoxy, and to cast over his son a baneful shadow. Only the venturesome ran the risk. Patt McCann, therefore, to relieve himself from an incongruity, changed his name to William. He was a youth of considerable promise, but died before reaching manhood, and was buried in Paxtang grave yard. W. F. R.

ELIZABETH PARTHMORE.—From the Milford Centre, O., *News* of the first of March, 1884, we cull the following:

Aunt Betsey Parthemore, as she was familiarly called by the citizens of this place, died at the infirmary last Monday and her remains were brought to Milford and laid in the vault Tuesday morning. Miss Parthemore was one of the oldest citizens in our town. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1795 and came to Milford in 1817, where she resided until about two years ago, when she became an invalid and was taken to the infirmary. Elizabeth Parthemore, of whom the foregoing is an account, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., July 2, 1794, and died in Milford Centre, Union county, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1884. She was the daughter of John Parthemore (1764-1846) and Catharine E. Shell (1767-1828), who was a daughter of Martin Shell. In this connection it is given as truth and not tradition, that after John and Catharine Parthemore settled below Milford Centre, O., which was about the year 1815, having previously resided near Chillicothe, Ohio, whence they immigrated from Augusta county Virginia, where they had resided from 1796 to 1812, she hearing of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Shell, who resided in Lower Paxtang or West Hanover, Dauphin county, Pa., and learning that a gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, by the name of Heroff (this may be a descendant of Ludwig Heroff who was assessed as a non-associator in 1779 in Derry township, (Dauphin) Lancaster county, Pa.) was coming East and her husband, John Parthemore, accompanied her to Columbus where she was to be accompanied to Penna. by Mr. Heroff, but on arriving there the gentleman was sick and could not pro-

ceed on his journey. John endeavored to persuade his wife to return home with him, but she said, weeping, that she must see her mother once more and after some coaxing she persuaded her husband to return home and care for the children, which he did, and she made the journey, over 600 miles from Columbus, O., to Harrisburg, Pa., on horseback and unaccompanied. On her return to her own home in Ohio she filled her pocket with apple seeds before starting, which she had gathered at the old cider press, and taking them with her she planted them in the nursery and now there is a plot of ground of three acres of an apple orchard from those seeds, not more than two trees bearing the same kind of fruit and the yield a never failing one.

E. W. S. P.

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

III.

At an Appeal held at Jno. Garber's, in Paxtang Township, on the 17th day of June A. D. 1778, for the Delinquents of last year; pr't—Adam Orth & Joshua Elder S. Lieuts, & Jno. Cavet, Freeholder.

Personally appear'd Henry Hains & says he hir'd a substitute who went to Camp & deserted; he was not accept'd by an Officer; the Court adjudges him to pay £20 & get up his Note from Peter Frandman the substitute, as he's not entitled to the consideration therein mentioned.

Personally appear'd Jos. Shaw & complain'd of Inability of Body. Is adjudg'd to pay his substitution.

Personally appear'd Jno. Frasher & complain'd of Poverty, having a Family of Six sm'all Children. Is adjudg'd to pay £25.

Personally appear'd Dedrich Stone-Brecker, & upon oath says he brought a certificate which his Wife when out of her reason destroy'd, which Certificate mentioned his age to be 28 years in the month of April, 1753, which makes him 53 years of age last April. Is therefore discharged of military Duty.

Personally appear'd Jas. Leonard & compl'd of Inability of Body on acct. of falling sickness; is therefore discharged of military duty.

Personally appear'd Jacob Sheesly & says his child of five years of age is subject to the Fits, has them three or four times every day & was his Class to have march'd in the first Class with Capt. Murray, but could not leave Home. Is adjudg'd to pay £20, or go next call.

Personally appear'd Adam Kitzmiller, & says he is a deserter from the English service, & is af'd if he should be taken would get no quarters. Is adjudg'd to pay £30, or go next call for Garrison duty.

Personally appear'd John Clendenin, & complain'd of inability of Body on acct. of a pain in his left arm. Is adjudg'd to pay £35, or serve next Call.

Personally appear'd Arch'd Murray & complain'd of Poverty, being settled on a new Place. Is adjudg'd to pay £10.

GARBER'S MILL, July 21st, 1778.

At an Appeal held same day by the subscribers for all persons belonging to the 2d, 3d & 4th Classes of the 4th Batt'n of Lancaster County Militia who may think themselves agriev'd by marching to Northumberland County for the protection of the Frontiers. Prest—Joshua Elder, Esqr. and Sub. Lieut Jno. Steel & Sam'l Cochran, Freeholders.

Jno. Cavet appears in behalf of Jas. Boggs who cut his foot and is not able to walk, & for other circumstances is refer'd to the next call.

Personally appear'd Aaron Packer & complain'd of Inability of Body. Is refer'd to the next call.

Personally appear'd Peter Patterson & says he is ab't to remove to Westmoreland immediately, & his sons are all there already. Is excus'd in case he removes in less than two months; if not is liable to his Tour or Substitution.

Widow Caldwell appeared for her son James on acc't of Inability of Body. Is excus'd 'till next Tour.

Personally appear'd Jno. Rowland & complain'd of inability of Body as well as Poverty, having no crop last year. Is refer'd to next draught.

Personally appear'd Wm. Wall & complains of Inability of Body, having produc'd a cert. from Dr. Kenedy. Is excus'd this Tour.

Person'y app'd Wm. Smith & comp'd

of Inab'ty of Body on acct. of Boils. Is excus'd to the next Call.

Personally app'd Jacob Sheesly & complaining of Poverty & Inconvenience having his Family rem'd for fear of the Indians, & a child sub't to the Fits. Is excus'd until the next Tour.

Person'ly app'd Robt. McGill, Lary Hatten, Edw'd Wilcox and Sam'l Pollock, & comp'd of poverty & the Inconvenience of their families, are excus'd 'till the next Tour.

Person'ly app'd Barefoot Brunson, & says one of his sons is going out, anoth'r sick, & its very inconvenient for him to go this Tour. Is excus'd 'till the next.

Person'ly app'd Arth'r Brisban & complain'd of poverty & inconvenience, having five small child'n. Is excus'd 'till next Tour.

Person'ly app'd Jno. Bell & comp'd of inability of Body as well as Poverty, having a Family of Eight Motherless child'n. Is excused this Tour.

Person'y app'd Jno. Moore & comp'd of inability of Body. Is adjud'd to go or pay £20.

Person'ly app'd Robt. Ferrier & comp'd of Poverty. Is excused this Tour.

Pers'y app'd Jas. Veech, compl'd of Poverty & Inconvenience. Is excused till next Tour.

Pers'y appear'd Wm. Forster & comp'd of Inab'y of Body. Is adjud'd to pay £20.

Jas. McCord appeals on acct. of Inab'y of Body, having had a severe spell of the Pleuresy. Is excused till the next Tour.

Wm. Steel being call'd on to perform his Tour with his Waggon, is excus'd from the militia as long as he's in actu'l service.

Per'y app'd Jno. Melon & shows a discharge of his serving four years in the standing army. Was enroll'd as soon as he came Home. The circum'ce of his Family entitles him to be excus'd till the next Tour.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

WILLIAM GRIMSHAW.

William Grimshaw was born in 1782 at Greencastle, Ireland. He received a good classical and English education, and emigrated to America in 1815. He settled first at Philadelphia, where he engaged

in literary pursuits, subsequently removing to Harrisburg, where he resided many years, becoming thoroughly identified with its history. He owned the "Lochiel" farm. Towards the close of his life he removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he died in 1852. Mr. Grimshaw was the author of a large number of works, many of them school histories. He also published "Life of Napoleon," "Etymological Dictionary" (1821), "Gentlemen and Ladies Lexicons" (1829), "Merchants Law Book," "Town Book," and "American Chesterfield." He was a gentleman of erudition and culture.

DANIEL KENDIG.

Daniel Kendig, son of John and Elizabeth Kendig, was born at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Penna., March 16, 1802. He went to Middletown when quite young, and was apprenticed to his brother Martin to learn saddlery; subsequently entering into partnership in the lumber trade, then the great business of that town. In 1862 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district, which he held until removed by President Johnson. He was at one time a candidate for sheriff, but defeated; was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a gentleman of high integrity. He died at Middletown, December 31, 1876, and buried in the cemetery there. Mr. Kendig was twice married—first to Susan Shelly; second, Sarah Rutherford, and left children by both.

ISAAC SMITH.

Isaac Smith, was born about 1780 in Lancaster county, Penna. He came to Dauphin county in the early part of the present century and settled near Halifax. When the second war with England was declared, he offered his services to the State, and when in 1814, the city of Baltimore was threatened by the enemy, he marched with a company of volunteers raised in the "Upper End." He represented the county of Dauphin in the General Assembly sessions of 1824-5 and 1825-6. He died about 1834, and is buried in Fetterhoff's church burial ground. Capt. Smith married Susan Baker of Lancaster county, and their children were William, d. s. p.; Elspy, m. George W.

Finney; *Lydia*, m. Daniel A. Muench; *Eliza*, m. Oliver Baskins; and *Margaret*, m. William J. Miller.

CHRISTIAN KING.

Christian King, the son of William King, was born near Middletown, Penna., February 1, 1758. Although but a boy, at the outset of the Revolutionary struggle, he entered into the service, and was with Capt. Crouch's company in the skirmish at Chestnut Hill where he was slightly wounded. He subsequently served on the frontiers. When the new county of Dauphin was organized he became quite prominent in political affairs. He strenuously opposed making Harris' Ferry the county seat, justly preferring Middletown, then a village of importance, while the former was not, and where all his business interests were. He was one of the commissioners of the county from 1790 to 1792, and served in the General Assembly from 1793 to 1795. He died on the 1st of May, 1795, in the midst of his sphere of great usefulness, and is interred in the Lutheran graveyard at Middletown. Mr. King married Margaret Toot, daughter of David Toot, and sister of Col. George Toot, b. July, 1747; d. Sept. 29, 1782. She was probably his first wife, for by reference to the tombstone records in our possession, we find that Rachel King wife of Christian King b. in 1763; d. March 22, 1801. Of the children we have no knowledge.

THE "BURD FARM"—On reading the Parthemore story in *Notes and Queries* it recalled to mind matters connected with the same farm—then Joseph Burd's now Ulrick's. My father, Jacob Ebersole, moved on the farm in 1821, and lived there until 1826. I well remember the many cherry trees, the large mulberry trees, and the lombardy poplars. There was also a large black walnut tree standing about two rods southwest from the house. Under it, in the shade, my father, on one occasion, while lying there playing with the children, saw a large black snake along one of the limbs, when gathering the little ones into the house, he took his gun and shot it. I well remember the old knocker on the front door, the post-fence lane, and the many chestnut

trees. In December, 1883, I saw the same farm, but how great the change.

J. H. E.

THE EBERSOLE FAMILY.

I. ABRAHAM EBERSOLE, an old settler, came from Chester county, Penn'a, and purchased a farm at the head of formerly Elder's mill dam, in now Swatara township. There he and his wife lived all their days, the farm at their death passing into the possession of George Sherk. Their grandson, Joseph H. Ebersole, has the old family clock standing in his residence at Williamstown, "ticking as good as ever," although during the Revolution the leaden weights were taken out by order of Col. Grubb to mould into bullets. Of the children of Abraham Ebersole, all, save Benjamin, reached the age of eighty years. They were as follows:

- i. John; d. in Lancaster county.
- ii. Jacob; d. in Perry county.
- iii. Joseph; removed to Illinois, and died there.
- iv. Abraham; d. in Westmoreland county.
- v. Christian; d. in Westmoreland county.
- vi. Benjamin, d. at Highspire.
- vii. Mrs. Peter Weaver; d. at Harrisburg.
- viii. Mrs. Daniel Houser; d. at Harrisburg; was the grandmother of George H. Houser.
- ix. Mrs. David Martin; d. at Highspire.
- x. Mrs. Samuel Simpson; d. near Harrisburg.

II. JACOB EBERSOLE, b. October 10, 1788; d. March 1, 1874, in Perry county, Penna.; married CATHARINE GARVERICH, b. April 15, 1795; d. September 19, 1863, in Perry county; both are buried in Billows cemetery. Mrs. Ebersole was a niece of John Bretz. Their children were:

- i. John P., b. September 9, 1815; m. Jemima Harmon; reside in Indiana.
- ii. Jacob R., b. October 7, 1816; m. Mary Ann Shatto; reside in Missouri.
- iii. Benjamin D., b. December 22, 1817; d. in 1820.
- iv. Joseph H., b. June 26, 1819; m. Barbara Ann Grubb; now living in Williamstown, Dauphin county.

v. Henry S., b. Sept. 13, 1820; m. Amelia Pontius; reside in Missouri.

vi. Benjamin W., b. April 10, 1823; d. Sept. 18, 1857; m. Sarah J. Pontius, also deceased.

vii. Cornelius M., b. Dec. 12, 1825; m. Sarah Weir, now dead.

viii. Samuel G., b. Sept. 13, 1827; m. Mary Bealor; now living in Ohio.

ix. Margaret, b. August 29, 1829; d. October 24, 1874, in Ohio.

x. Mary, b. Nov. 10, 1831; m. William H. Keim; reside at Marysville, Perry Co., Pa.

xi. Andrew A., b. July 1, 1833; d. Sept. 17, 1880; m. Louisa Snyder, now of Chicago.

xii. William H., b. February 13, 1840; d. January 1841. J. H. E.

[J. H. E., ought by all means secure the record of the other children of Abraham Ebersole. This could easily be secured now.]

OLDEN TIMES IN HARRISBURG.

[Our correspondent continues his reminiscences, or rather notes concerning "Old" Harrisburg, which will be found interesting. They vividly, recall the days of tallow candles and sleepy watchmen.]

The population of Harrisburg was for many years a stationary one—from three to four thousand. Night watchmen and lamps on the streets were unknown until the removal of the Legislature from Lancaster in 1812. The lamps which burned whale oil and gave dim light were only lit during the session of the Legislature which met then in December, the citizens having to grope and stumble on indifferent sidewalks in the dark for nine months of the year. Four watchmen were employed by the town council only during the meeting of the General Assembly, whose duty it was to fill, clean and light the lamps, which were located as are the present lamps. The watchmen went on duty (*they were four in number*) at ten o'clock, and, as was the custom then in large cities, called every hour at each half square corner, naming the condition of the weather, *as, for instance*: "Past twelve o'clock, and a cloudy morning." They were authorized to arrest disorderly people found on the streets. The watchmen, however, were no protec-

tion against thieves, as the latter knew where the former were on the district by his crying the hour. A watchhouse or box was in each district.

The oil lamps were used until the introduction of gas in 1850.

Friction Matches were unknown, and the best families with others depended upon keeping alive a hickory chunk, or the tinder box, flint and steel. The old style tinder box was a tin box about four inches in diameter and two inches deep, without a lid—a circular flat piece of round tin fitted in the box. Tinder was made by burning linen rags (as cotton was not much used then) in the box, and when partially consumed they were smothered by pressing the inside lid upon them, causing them to ignite from a spark struck from the flint and steel, then a brimstone pointed match was applied to the burning tinder and the match lighted.

The light used in most families were tallow candles, dipped ones especially, mould candles being two or three cents per pound dearer. Even the stores were lit with mould candles placed in high candlesticks on the counter; as was also the Legislative halls, before the introduction of gas. Two sperm candles were placed on the desk of each member, which were not lit the second time, the attendants appropriating all stumps for their own use. The court house and some churches were also lit with tallow candles placed in tin holders, which were hung on the walls. The first built Lutheran church had a pair of glass drop chandeliers which were suspended over the centre aisle on an ornamental iron support, from a rod which entered the ceiling. Candles were placed in holders around the chandeliers which required snuffing, which was done by the sexton entering the church, pulling down the chandeliers, snuffing the candles and pushing them up again. The ornamental iron fixtures that the chandeliers hung to was made by Balthazer Sees, and proved him to have been a fine mechanic. The more prominent families used the astral lamp in the parlor and dining room which was ornamented with a globe, and burnt sperm oil.

Pocket sun glasses were much used by smokers to light segars and pipes by the

sun's focus. Sun glasses were sold in most of the stores for eight and ten cents.

The late George W. Harris, Esq., who had his office near the Court House, informed the writer that during the winter when the fire of his stove had gone out during the night he would carry live coals from the offices in the Court House or from a neighbor's in a crock to start his fire by.

The fuel in use was hickory and oak wood, which was plentiful and good. It was burned during the winter and cool months in ten-plate stoves to cook and heat with, and on the open fire places on and-irons in warmer weather. The old Franklin stove, which was only an ornamental cast-iron fire place, with handsome brass and-irons, was used in the parlors of the wealthy. *The coal used* in stores and churches was from Wilkes-Barre, and was transported in the spring in arks on the river. It came in large unbroken lumps, and required much labor to break it fine enough to use in the old cannon stoves, the only stove which was invented to burn it, although it was used by very few in grates. *Cooking stoves* were unknown. A brick bake oven was indispensable to every house. No one would occupy a house without one. They were built outside of the kitchen with the mouth in the building. It required a peculiar talent in a bricklayer to build an oven that would bake well, hence all bricklayers were not good oven builders.

Wood Sawing was the principal employment of laboring men, and was done on the street in front of the house.

Chimney Sweeping was an avocation carried on by colored men, who employed boys trained to to it. They were on the street early in the morning before people made their fires, singing their peculiar songs, and when employed to clean a chimney, entering at the fire-place, after reaching the top of the chimney sung a short impromptu song to let people know that they had reached the top. The principal employers of chimney sweeps were Ezekiel Carter, who was successful enough to purchase a large piece of ground near the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets, and which has since become valuable and the

center of business. John Battis was another and Edward Bennett who was the last, previous to the general use of coal. He lived in what was formerly called Judystown on Third and Mulberry streets—a negro settlement—named after the proprietress Judy Rikard, whose daughter Bennett married and from there he sent his sweeps early every morning. They also made tours for miles into the country and small towns, pursuing their avocation.

B.

JOHN JOSEPH HENRY.

John Joseph Henry, son of William and Anne Henry, was born November 4, 1758, at Lancaster, Penna. His great-grandfather, Robert Henry, came from Scotland, emigrating in 1722. With his wife Mary and three sons, John, Robert and James, he settled in the Doe Run valley, Chester county, where he and his wife died in 1735. Of their sons James died early, who did not survive infancy, and Robert, following the current of the Scotch-Irish emigration, went into the valley of Virginia, where he left many sons and daughters, and they numerous descendants. John Henry married the daughter of Hugh DeVinney, one of the Huguenots of the Pequea valley. He remained upon the homestead, but dying in middle life, his family consisting of five sons and several daughters, became scattered. William Henry, the eldest of these, learned the trade of a gunsmith, at Lancaster, where he subsequently rose to prominence in public affairs, being a member of the general congress, treasurer of the county and a long time one of the justices of the peace, dying in 1786. He was the father of the subject of our sketch. Young Henry's early education was fair for the times, but growing up amid the excitements of the anti-Revolutionary period, when the struggle came books were thrown aside, and although a mere stripling of seventeen he volunteered in the first company raised for the war in Pennsylvania—Capt. Matthew Smith's of Paxtang. He had joined without the knowledge of his father, but his good mother entered fully into the spirit of the youth, made his rifleman's uniform, consisting of leggings, moccasins, and a deep ash colored hunting shirt. The story of

that campaign, in which he subsequently participated, has been preserved us in his "Account of Arnold's campaign against Quebec, in the autumn of 1775"—and by far the most interesting record in existence.

Released from captivity in the fall of 1776, he returned home, apparently in health, but with the seeds of disease deeply planted in his constitution. The scurvy from which he suffered in the prison at Quebec, attacked with terrible force the knee which had been injured in the assault. The joint became the seat of a violent inflammation, disease of the bone followed, and when two years afterwards he left his couch, it was only to walk with a crutch through life. Some good, however, came out of this evil. He became a student, determined to take the law as his profession. His preceptor was Col. Stephen Chambers, of the Revolution, a gallant officer, a brilliant lawyer, and whose untimely death in 1789 was greatly deplored. After several years of assiduous study, young Henry was admitted to the Lancaster county bar, January term, 1785, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at Lancaster. He was among those admitted to the Dauphin county bar at its first court, and of which he became the president judge in 1793. Upon his appointment as judge he took up his residence at Harrisburg. About the year 1804 his constitution, so severely shattered in youth, began to give way, and so frequent were the attacks from which he suffered, that he was unable to perform his usual amount of labors. The judicial district was a large one, and the non-performance of his duties caused petitions from several of the counties to be presented to the Legislature for his removal, nothing being alleged against him, however, but absence. That honorable body, in 1808, having examined and considered the charges, acquitted him with honor. His commission he retained for the space of two years longer; but at last unable to fill the arduous duties of his office in the latter part of the year 1810, he tendered his resignation to the Governor of the State. Four months later, while at Lancaster on

a visit, on the 15th of April 1811, he passed from his earthly labors, and is interred in the burial ground of the Moravian church there. Judge Henry married a sister of Colonel Stephen Chambers. She died at Harrisburg. They had two sons, Dr. Stephen Chambers, of Detroit and Dr. Julien of St Louis, both deceased, and several daughters, only one of whom reached maturity—Anna Mary who married Hon. Thomas Smith, of Delaware county, and left issue.

W. H. E.

THE BAPTISTS OF HARRISBURG.—Early in February, 1830, a missionary of the Baptists came to Harrisburg. A congregation was formed in the April following in the Unitarian meeting house, which then stood on a part of the ground now occupied by the postoffice, about the center of the plot, facing Locust street. This building was a neat one, used after the failure of the few Unitarians to sustain its organization, by the Methodists and Odd Fellows.

The Rev. Dyer A. Nichols, the missionary spoken of, found few of his denomination resident at Harrisburg, but they were sincere Christians, excellent people indeed. At the first meeting "a church" was formed, consisting of Griffith E. Roberts, Wm. H. Rittenhouse, Abigail Rittenhouse, Thomas Corbit, Fanny Philips, Mary Berry and Ann Wilkinson.

A. B. H.

NOTED INNS PRIOR TO 1800.

SEVEN STARS.—Second and Chestnut, southeast corner, kept by Jacob Fedder in 1794. House yet standing.

[Henning's]. — Mulberry street, by Jacob Henning, in 1794.

THE SHIP.—On Front street, kept by Philip Brindle, 1795.

[BAKER'S].—Chestnut, between Second and Third streets, by Peter Baker, January, 1795.

INDIAN CHIEF.—Market Square, kept by John A. Shaeffer, April, 1796.

CROSS KEYS.—Market Square, southeast corner, kept by George Ziegler, in 1797. House yet standing.

KING OF PRUSSIA.—Walnut and Second streets, by Henry Shepler in 1795; by Daniel Stine, in 1799.

BLACK BEAR.—On Front street in 1757; at Third and Market in 1803, by Daniel Stine; and in 1812 at Front and Locust streets.

GOLDEN SWAN.—At the foot of Second street and Paxtang street, by Caspar Smith in 1797. House yet standing.

THE BUCK.—Market Square, by Frederick Youse, in 1798. In 1808, this was the name given to the "Golden Swan" above noticed, when it fell into possession of Mr. Smith's son-in-law, Jeremiah Rees.

SPREAD EAGLE.—On Second street and Market Square, by Andrew Berryhill, jun., subsequently the "Golden Eagle." This site is occupied by the "Bolton House."

WHITE HORSE.—On Front street by Samuel Elder in 1800. In 1809, in Market Square, kept by Thomas Bennett.

BLACK HORSE.—On Front street. In 1799, kept by — Steel.

RISEING SUN.—Front below Chestnut streets.

The foregoing are only a portion of the Inns of Harrisburg prior to 1800. In 1796, Capt. Andrew Lee, John Norton, Samuel Weir, John Elder and William Geer kept taverns—while at as early a date there were Greenawalt's, in Market square, Hugh Montgomery's, Reitzel's, Reinuth's on Second below Mulberry, George Boyer's, Major John Gilechrist's and David Rowland's, a number amply sufficient to accommodate "man and beast." But Harrisburg was then as now the high way to the Western country—hundreds of wagons with immigrants arrived daily, and for their accommodation,—the number of inns, taking into consideration their capacity, was never sufficient.

GENEALOGICAL DATA.

[We propose publishing as occasion may suggest, such genealogical information as we have gathered, much of it disconnected, but all of it of great value, in the hope that the material will induce many interested in the families named, to make further researches. We invite those having additional information to communicate the same to us. Especially do we wish dates of births, marriages, and deaths, and where. These are important factors in all genealogical data.]

ALLEMAN.

I. CHRISTIAN ALLEMAN, of Paxtang, d. prior to 1784, leaving a wife, and children:

- i. Nicholas.
- ii. Henry.
- iii. Regina, m. Martin Miller.
- iv. Leonard.
- v. Margaret.

II. CONRAD ALLEMAN, of Paxtang, d. January 1792, leaving a wife Margaret, [Eshenour] and children:

- i. Conrad.
- ii. Anna Maria, m. John Fisher.
- iii. Margaret, m. Andrew Shott.
- iv. Elizabeth, m. Frederick Rodfong.

III. JOHN ALLEMAN, of Swatara twp., d. October, 1811, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

- i. Margaret, m. — Conrode.
- ii. Rachel, m. — Jones.
- iii. Stophel.
- iv. Anna Maria, m. — Ramly.
- v. Mary m. — Fisher.
- vi. Christian.
- vii. Henry.
- viii. Barbara.
- ix. John.
- x. Elizabeth.
- xi. Catharine.
- xii. Leonard.
- xiii. Martha.

BAIRD.

I. WILLIAM BAIRD of Hanover, d. prior to 1758, leaving children;

- i. William m. Mary —.
- ii. James, d. May 1758, leaving a wife Sarah.
- iii. John.
- iv. Margaret.
- v. Jennett.

II. JAMES BAIRD of Hanover d. in 1770 leaving a wife Agnes and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Martha m. James Riddle.
- iii. Mary Ann.
- iv. Rebecca.
- v. Margaret.
- vi. James.

III. JOHN BAIRD, son of William Baird of Hanover, d. prior to 1770, and had among other children:

- i. John.
- ii. Andrew.
- iii. William.

IV. WILLIAM BAIRD, son of William Baird, of West Hanover, d. in 1809, leaving a wife Mary and children:

- i. James, b. 1794.
- ii. William, b. 1796.
- iii. Joseph, b. 1798.
- iv. Elizabeth, b. 1800.
- v. John, b. 1802.
- vi. Wallace, b. 1804.

BEINHAEUER.

Peter Beinhauer, of Derry, d. October, 1818, leaving a wife, Christiana, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Peter.
- iii. Sarah.
- iv. Margaret.
- v. Molly.
- vi. Susanna.
- vii. Elizabeth.
- viii. Barbara.
- ix. Catharine; d. prior to 1818; m. Henry Meek, and left Henry, George, Philip, Salome, Caty and Elizabeth.
- x. Christiana; d. prior to 1818; m. Martin Hoeker, and left John, George, Catharine and Christian.

BELL.

I. WALTER BELL, of Paxtang, d. in 1761, leaving a wife Elizabeth and children:

- i. Robert.
- ii. James.
- iii. Walter.
- iv. John.
- v. Ann.
- vi. Andrew.
- vii. George.
- viii. Elizabeth.
- ix. Samuel.
- x. Rose.

II. ANDREW BELL, son of Walter Bell, of Paxtang, d. prior to 1761, leaving children:

- i. Margaret, m. James Adams.
- ii. Joseph,
- iii. Sarah.
- iv. Ruth.
- v. Jane.

III. THOMAS BELL, of Paxtang, d. in 1763, leaving a wife Ann, and children:

- i. Thomas, b. 1740; m. Ann —
- ii. James, b. 1742.

iii. Martha, b. 1745.

iv. Samuel, b. 1747.

v. Ann, b. 1750.

vi. Jean, b. 1752.

vii. Elizabeth, b. 1754.

IV. WILLIAM BELL, of Paxtang, owned a tract of land called "Bell's Increase;" he died November, 1783, leaving children:

- i. John, m. Elizabeth —
- ii. George, m. Mary —
- iii. William, m. Dorcas —
- iv. Thomas.
- v. Arthur, m. Eleanor —
- vi. Andrew.
- vii. Jean.
- viii. Mary.
- ix. Sarah.
- x. Dorcas.
- xi. Margaret.

V. THOMAS BELL, of Paxtang, d. July 1815, leaving a wife, Mary, and children.

- i. Jean, m. — Wells.
- ii. Sally, m. — Jinness.
- iii. Ann, m. — Knox.
- iv. Martha, m. — Rodgers.

He left a bequest to his sister Eliza Dixon.

TOMB STONE RECORDS

Of Derry Presbyterian Church.

I

[With the assistance of the Rev. Thos. H. Robinson, D. D., on the 14th of July, 1878, we copied all the tombstone records of Old Derry Church. It is too true that the despoiler, Time, will soon efface many of these, and so to preserve them we propose to print them in *Notes and Queries*, from time to time, and with verbatim transcript. They are worth preservation in this form; and no doubt, in the lapse of years, when the sandstone and marble of that ancient graveyard shall have crumbled into dust, some copy of this list will give the descendants of those Scotch-Irish pioneers a trace of their lineage.

W. H. E.]

In memory of
JAMES ADAIR
preacher of the Gos-
pel, who Departed
this life Sep. 20, 1803
aged 32 years.

In Memory of
SAMUEL BRADLEY
who departed this
life April 24 A D 1783
aged about 47 years.

Here lieth the remains of
the REV. WILLIAM BERTRAM
first pastor of the Congregation
who departed this Life
ye 2d May 1746
aged 72 years.

Also,
Elizabeth his Daughter, wife
of James Galbraith Esq
who departed this life 2d Feb'r
A D 1799 aged 85 years.

In
Memory of
ELIZABETH BYERS
was born the 18th
Day of December 1763
Departed this life
Dec. 17th 1820 aged
63 Years.

In Memory of
ELIZABETH BOYD
who Departed this Life
the 15th October 1805
aged 32 years.
Also, ISABELLA BOYD
who departed this Life on the
First of December 1789
in the eighth year of her
age.

In
Memory of
JOSEPH BOYD •
departed this life
Sept. 20th A D 1781
aged 41 years,
Also, his wife ELIZABETH
departed this life
April 13th 1802
aged 56 years.

Underneath this marble are
deposited the remains of
BENJAMIN BOYD
who departed this life
May 8th A D 1803,
aged 63 years

Also, In Memory of
JENNET BOYD
consort of Benjamin Boyd
who departed this life
21st November A D 1820
aged 83 years.

In Memory of
WILLIAM BOYD
son of Benjamin Boyd
who departed this life
September 19th A D. 1805
aged 37 years.

In memory of
ESTHER BOYD
who departed this life
December 6th 1821 in the
45th year of her age.

In memory of
JAMES BOAL
who departed this life
October 19th, 1803 in
the 17th year of his
age.

In memory of
ELIZABETH BOAL who
departed this life the 2d
of January Anno Domini
1796 aged 77 years.

In
Memory of
THOMAS BOAL
who departed
this life
19th of April 1789
aged 76 years.

In memory of ANN
BOAL wife of William
Boal who departed
this life the 7th of April
1781.

In memory of
ROBERT BIGH
AM, who died
Febru 28, 1824 aged
28 years.

Here Lies the body of
JAMES BAIRD
who Departed this Life
in the 65th year
of his age June 12th
1781.

Here lies
ye body of JOHN
CAMPBELL who died
Febry 20, 1734, aged 78.

In memory of
JAMES CAMPBELL JUNR
who departed this Life
August 25, 1757, in the 33d
Year of his Age.

Under this stone lies entombed
JAMES CAMPBELL'S Dust you see
Who was as healthy and as strong
As many that may be
But now by death whom all devours
Is laid up in this cell
With crawling worms and reptiles base
He is obliged to dwell
You that these lines do look upon
May also call to mind
That death will be your certain fate
Therefore improve your time.

He died May 31, 1771
About the age of 80

Also
AGNES his second wife
who died April 3, 1757
About the age of 50.

In
Memory
of JAMES
CAMPBELL
who departed this
Life June 10
A. D. 1783
Aged 25 years.

In
Memory of
ELIZABETH
CHAMBERS, daughter
of A. C.
departed this
Life Sept 28th
1791 aged 4 years.

In
Memory of
ARTHUR CHAMBERS
Senr who departed
this life Sept 29, 1784
aged 44 years.

In
Memory of
JOHN CHAMBERS
who departed
this Life Jan the 6th
1785 aged 25 years

In
Memory of
MAXWELL CHAMBERS
who departed
this Life July 4th
1785 aged 37 years.

In
Memory of
ELIZABETH CHAMBERS
Spous of Max'll
Chambers Departed
this Life Oct 3d
1784 aged 33 years

In
Memory of
CHARLES STRONG
infant son of
Walter & Elizabeth
CLARK, who departed
this life May 6, 1832
aged 6 mo & 6 days

In
Memory of
WILLIAM SHARON
infant son of
Walter & Elizabeth
CLARK,
who departed this
life, January 10
1834, aged 7 months.

WALTER CLARKE
Born Dec, 25, 1803
Died Jan 20, 1858
Aged 54 years & 26 days.

In
Memory of
ELEANOR CLARK
consort of
Charles Clark, deceased
Who departed this
Life March 13, 1829 in
the 51st Year of her
Age.

In
Memory of
ELEANOR daughter of
Charles and Eleanor
CLARK dec'd who
departed this life
November 22, 1831
Aged 19 years 3 m
and 9 days.

In
Memory of
ELIZABETH CLARK
who departed this
life July 9, 1833 aged
27 years 6 months & 3 days.

In
memory of
WM C. CLARK
who departed
this life Feb 22d
1837 aged 26 years
and 8 days

In
memory of
JANE CLARK
who departed
this life Nov. 18
1840
aged 27 years

In Memory of
SAMUEL CLOKEY
who departed
this life the 6th day
of June 1802 in
the 13 year of his
Age.

In memory of
ABRAHAM CHAPMAN DE-
YARMOND, who depart-
ed this life Oct. 13, 1795
aged 6 years 3 months
& 8 Days

In
Memory of
REBECCA DAVIDSON
who departed this life
September 14, 1814
Aged 23 years & 4 ms.

In
Memory of
ROBERT DAVIDSON
who departed This
Life December 11, 1805
Aged 52 years
and
SUSANNA his wife
who Departed This
Life September 30th 1831
aged 78 years

In
Memory of
CATHARINE DAVIDSON
who Departed this
Life 1st Day of
February 1804
Aged 20 years

In
Memory of
SARAH DAVIDSON
who departed this life
October 22, 1809 aged
21 years & 6 months.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XIV.

MONTGOMERY.—McCORKLE. — John
Montgomery and Samuel McCorkle, from
the north of Ireland, settled in Paxtang
prior to 1735. These families were, or
subsequently, related.

DEIBLER.—Albright and Michael Dei-
bler, settled in Lykens Valley prior to
1767. The former served in the War for
Independence, and was the ancestor of
the family of that name in the Upper
End.

EARLY SETTLERS IN ARMSTRONG'S
VALLEY.—Prior to 1774, there were liv-
ing in Armstrong's valley, Barefoot Brun-
son, James Buchanan, Benjamin Bru-

baker, Widow Powel and James Reed, all of whom owned large tracts of land in that valley.

STONY CREEK.—Henry Bull, of Bucks county, in 1774, took out a warrant for "a tract of land situate at the head springs of Stoney (als. Clark's Creek) about 15 or 20 miles from the River, in and near the Third Mt. from the head spring a'd, including the main stream," in Upper Paxtang township. When was Clark's Creek called Stony Creek?

IN THE REVOLUTION.—From Col. Joshua Elder's account book we find charges for blankets carried by different soldiers, and also the names of those furnishing. Among the latter we find—

Samuel Rutherford,	Widow Rutherford,
Stophel Smith,	Betty Reed,
John Wilson, Jr.,	Hugh Wray,
Abram Eagly,	John Sherer,
James Rutherford,	Eleanor Davis,
Thomas Mayes,	Peter Shields,
John Neel,	Thomas McCormick,
Andrew Huston,	John Forster,
John Moor,	Geo. Divebaugh,

Of soldiers receiving blankets, etc—in 1777 were of—

Capt. Michael Whitley's Company.

Patrick Harbison,	James Monteith,
John Maxwell,	John Fritz,
Alex. McFadden,	John Sherer,
Andrew Bell,	James Barber,
George Bell,	Thomas Thackery.

Capt. Martin Weaver's Company.

Henry Myers,	Adam Means,
Thomas Straghan,	Dedrick Stone-
Stephen Bend,	brecker,
John Matter,	George Seal,
William Miller,	Robert George.

Capt. Gilchrist's Company.

John McChesney,	Pat. Aboy,
John Miller,	John Darby,
Andrew Richeson,	Henry Myer.
Michael Stiver,	

OLDEN TIMES IN HARRISBURG.

[Our correspondent continues his interesting notices of old Harrisburg.]

Politics.—People were divided politically and more bitter in their feelings under the first Constitution than since the adoption of the second one, or the amended

one of 1790 in 1838, which stripped the Governor of the enormous patronage he had. Candidates were subjected to great personal abuse, even dragging family affairs which occurred in the kitchen into the newspapers. The last two candidates for Governor who were subject to the worst possible abuse of this character were Joseph Ritner and David R. Porter, at the time of the adoption of the amended Constitution in 1838. Since then personalities have gradually been discarded, and the former political and public record of candidates are alone criticised.

The most important day of the year observed as a holiday was the Fourth of July. It was the great political day, when parties tried to vie with each other in numbers and display. Each party celebrated the day at different places, choosing a grove or woods near the borough, as they were then convenient and surrounding the town. One of the most desirable places was the fine large woods belonging to the late General John A. Hanna, now on Thirteenth street, all cleared, part of the land being occupied by the Roman Catholic cemetery. At these gatherings speeches were made and toasts read, composed of regular and volunteer ones, lauding the candidate and principles of the party and delaming and speaking ill of their opponents. The entertainment was free to all present, the expense being contributed by the prominent men and local candidates. The collation consisted generally of cold boiled ham, bread, cheese, cucumber pickles and a plentiful supply of porter sangarec which was more abundant than water. The provisions were placed on long rough board tables, supplied with knives and forks and new tin cups. The sangarec was made in large new tubs, which were kept well filled, barrels of porter were purchased from the brewers, which was mixed with water and sugar. Cold water from a neighboring spring was used, as a woods was always selected having a spring of water, as there were no large ice houses, ice being little used, except for ice cream. After the refreshments and speech-making was ended, which was at the close of the afternoon, a procession was formed and marched into

town, each party striving to have the largest numbers in their ranks. White muslin banners with appropriate mottoes were carried in procession. The National flag was almost unknown in the interior, and was seldom seen, except being occasionally used by a recruiting officer when enlisting men for the army or navy. The flag used by volunteer soldiers was of blue silk, with the coat of arms of the State thereon. The first general introduction of the Stars and Stripes among the people was in 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, when every house in the city had a flag suspended from its front, most of which at first being home made from cheap muslin. The disproportion of these in shape and size plainly showed that the people had seldom seen the real Stars and Stripes, some being made with the blue field on the wrong side, and others with it entirely too large, while some had it too small. The reason that the people were so little acquainted with the National flag was owing to the fact that bunting was not to be had, most of the flags prior thereto being made for the use of the Government, and hence not in reach of the people. B.

TOMBSTONE RECORDS

Of Derry Presbyterian Churches.

II.

In memory of
NANCY FRAZER
who departed this life
December 27, 1816 in
the 20th year of her age.

In memory of
WILLIAM FRAZER
who departed this life
February 19, 1816 age 52
years 7 mo & 7 d.

In memory of
HADASAH FRAZIER
who departed this life
Novemb'r 19, 1815
age 18 years & 7 months.

In memory of
MARY FRAZER
who departed this life
February 18th in
the 51st year of her age.

Here Lyes
the Body of
WILLIAM FOSTER
who Departed
this Life March
the 25th 1764 age
ed 46 years.

In memory of
JAMES FORSTER
who departed
this Life May 27th
A. D. 1800
in the 84th year of
his age.

Here lieth the Remains of
JAMES GALBRAITH
who departed this Life
ye 23d August 1744
aged 78 years.

also,
JAMES GALBRAITH, Esq.
the younger,
who departed this Life
on ye 11th June 1786
aged 83 years,
who dwelt beloved by all
in rational Piety
modest Hope
& chearfull resignation.

Designed
As a solemn tribute of gratitude
love and respect
to the memory of
SARAH GRAYDON
the affectionate consort of
Alexander Graydon
who departed this life
August 25, 1819
aged 20 years 1 month
and 15 days

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken
away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

In memory of
JANE GEDDIS
who departed this life
November 29th 1803
in the 39 year of her age.

In
Memory
of HUGH HAMILTON
who departed
this life May the 22d A D
1793 in the 68th
year of his age.

In
Memory of
WILLIAM HARRIS
who departed
this Life Feb. 2d
A D. 1785 aged 15
years & 10 months

In
Memory
of WILLIAM HARRIS who
departed this life
April the 4th 1754
aged 53 years
And
CATHARINE his wife
who Departed this
life, Aug 7, 1780 aged 71 years

In
Memory of
JAMES HARRIS
who departed this life April
30, A D 1787 age 49 years & 2
months

In
Memory of
CATHARINE HARRIS
who Departed
this life, Decem-
ber 22 A D. 1784
aged 12 years
& 8 months

In memory of
JEAN HAMILTON
who departed this life
May 29, 1802
In the 67th year of
her age,
and also
RACHEL HAMILTON
consort of William
Hamilton who departed
this life November
15 A D 1819 in the 46 year
her age

In memory of
ELIZABETH LOGAN
mother of Jean Ham-
ilton who Departed
this life Apr. 17, 1795
in the 89 year of her
age.
Also,
ELIZABETH HAMILTON
who departed this life
Jan 15, 1808 in the 44th
year of her age.

In
Memory of
MARGARET HAYS
who departed this life
January 6, 1820, aged
77 years

In memory of
ROBERT HAYS
who departed this life
June 6, 1809
aged 76 years 3 months
& 21 days.

In memory of
DAVID HAYS who depar-
ted this life the 8th day of
October 1796 in the 23d year
of his age.

In
memory of
JEAN HAYS
who departed
this life Oc-
tober 15, 1792
aged 80 years

In memory of
NANCY HAYS
who departed this life
October 13, 1811 aged 18
years.

In memory of
PATRICK HAYES Senr
who departed this
Life Jan. the 31st
A. D. 1790 in the
85 year of his age.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON

died Feb. 1785

Aged 74 years.

MARY MOODEY

his daughter

wife of

Robert Moodey Esq

died May 18th 1825

aged 77 years

In

Memory

of JOHN

HUTCHISON

who departed this life

Sept. the 6th 1785

in the 52 year

of his age

In memory of

BETSY, Daughter

of Robert HESLER

who departed this life

April 26, A. D. 1798

Aged 1 year 9 months

& 27 days

Here

lays the body of

MARY HUNTER

Departed this life

on the 7th of February

1769.

In

Memory of

SAMUEL JONES

Born Nov. 8 1794

died April 2d 1847

Aged

52 years 4 months

& 25 days.

In

Memory of

JOHN JONES

born April 12, 1762

and departed this life

February 8, 1838

aged 75 years 9 mon.

and 26 days

In

Memory of

CYNTHIA JONES

consort of John Jones

Born June 13, 1763

and departed this life

June 3, 1838,

aged 71 years 11 mon

and 20 days

In

Memory of

LYDIA JONES

Born

January 21, 1793

Died

July 7, 1854

aged 61 years 5 mo

and 5 days

In

Memory of

MARGARET JONES

consort of

Levi Jones

who was born on the 18th

of June in the year of our

Lord 1797 and departed

this life the 6th of Sept

in the year of our Lord

1842.

Afflictions sore she often bore

I hope none were in vain

Till Christ did please to give

her ease,

And free her from her pain.

In

Memory of

DAVID ADDISON

son of John & Sarah JOHNSON

who departed this life

February 2, 1825

aged 14 months & 13 days.

In

memory

of JOHN KERR who

Departed this Life

March the 20th

A. D. 1789 in the 78th

year of his age.

In memory of
JAMES KELLY Esq
died

August 26, 1843
aged 62 years.

Also

G. B. PENROSE KELLY M D.

son of James Kelly Esq

Died

October 8th 1839

Aged 30 years

In
memory of
PATRICK
KELLY who de-
parted this
Life June 27, 1769
aged 60 years.

In
memory of
RACHEL his
wife who de-
parted this
life August 5th
1782 aged 74
years.

In memory of
PATRICK KELLY
who departed this
life Octob'r 28, 1806
aged 63 years & 6 m

In memory of
JAMES KELLY Esquire
who departed this life
February the 10th 1813
In the 64th year of his age.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish while they sleep in dust
Bless'd friend thou art from our region
fled

And left thy body here among the dead.

In
Memory of
ELIZABETH KELLY
who departed this life
September 7th 1822
aged 63 years.

Why should we mourn departing friends
Or shake at death's alarms
'Tis but the voice which Jesus sends
To call them to his arms.

Why should we tremble to convey
Their bodies to the tomb
There the dear flesh of Jesus lay
And left a long perfume.

In memory of
HENRY KELLY
who departed this
life March 3, 1786
age 70 years.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XV.

CAPT. ANDREW LEE.—Although Capt. Lee did not remove to Wyoming until the commencement of the present century, we find that not only he but his son Washington became possessed of land there long before, as the following show :

Deed of John Paul Schott, to Andrew Lee of Hanover township, Dauphin co., December 7, 1789, land in Newport, Luzerne county, being three lots, numbers five and six, first district, and number forty-nine, second district, in all 226 acres, bounded by lands of Prince and Major Fitch Alden, and Caleb Howard.

Deed of Walter Spencer and Sarah his wife to Andrew Lee of Hanover, Dauphin co., Penn'a, March 10, 1790, for land in Hanover, Luzerne county.

Deed of John Camer and Rachel his wife, of Livingston Manor, N. Y., to Washington Lee of Dauphin county, Dec. 25, 1789, for land in Hanover, Luzerne county, being lot number one in said township.

Deed of Nathaniel Chapman and Hannah his wife to Andrew Lee, June 7, 1790, for land in Newport, Luzerne county.

LAST DUEL IN HARRISBURG.—The *Oracle of Dauphin* of July 27, 1801, says, "On the morning of last Saturday a duel was fought in the vicinity of this borough between a Mr. Buchanan and a Mr. Graham, gentlemen of the law, but the pistol of the former missed fire, that of the latter went off. No lives lost or blood drawn in the action ! A correspondent remarks that this seems the more unfortunate, as Gamblers are a set of beings

the world could well spare, and we are informed the quarrel originated at the gaming table." [The parties engaged in this ridiculous affair were Andrew Buchanan and Thomas Graham, who were admitted to the Dauphin county bar in June, 1801. That was probably their last appearance here. What became of them we know not.]

HILL CHURCH.—About two miles south of Hummelstown is Hill church of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation—perchance the oldest church of that denomination in the county. The original old log church was taken down in 1875, and a stone structure erected. On the front of the new building is a stone with this inscription:

HILL CHURCH
of the
Ev. Lutheran congregation
Built A. D. 1755.
Rebuilt
A. D. 1876.

The records of that old congregation if preserved would be of historic value. Are they in existence?

Opposite, or rather in front of the church, is the old grave-yard. The graves were covered with mountain pink in bloom when we visited it several summers ago. There were few head-stones to the many graves. We copied the dates of several of the oldest.

Max Speidel, born 1710; died 1789.

Margaretta Speidel, born 1708; died 1781.

Peter Books, born May 7, 1730; died April 17, 1796.

Anna Margaretta Books, born July 21, 1727; died May 23, 1807.

The Speidels were among the first German settlers in the county. What is known concerning them? Are there any of the descendants in the county?

W. H. E.

DUNKARD MEETING HOUSE IN DERRY.—About one-half a mile south of Derry station is an old Dunkard meeting house erected nearly half a century ago. What is known in regard to its history? Visiting the grave-yard attached to it several years since, we transcribed the records of

the following old inhabitants therein buried:

Balsbach, George, d. March 10, 1802, aged 65 years.

Balsbach, Johan, d. March 24, 1802.

Balsbach, Mary, *wf of P.*, b. Dec. 2, 1742; d. June 19, 1798.

Balsbach, Peter, b. June 27, 1738; d. June 26, 1796.

Farnsler, David, b. Sept. 18, 1816; d. Sept. 4, 1873.

Henry, Abraham, b. April 21, 1767; d. Jan. 11, 1833.

Henry, Abraham, b. July 5, 1786; d. Oct. 11, 1864.

Henry, Andrew, b. Nov. 15, 1762; d. Jan. 24, 1841.

Henry, David, b. March — 1794; d. Sept. 1, 1829.

Henry, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 6, 1753; d. Oct. 6, 1830.

Henry, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 20, 1755; d. August 7, 1783.

Henry, Eve, b. Dec. 15, 1773; d. Nov. 8, 1866.

Henry, George, b. April 22, 1722; d. Oct. 28, 1782.

Henry, George, b. Oct. 17, 1788; d. July 28, 1830.

Henry, John, d. March 28, 1834, aged 44 years.

Henry, Mary, *wf. of Abr.*, b. July 5, 1786; d. Oct. 11, 1864.

Henry, Peter, d. Sept. 24, 1805, aged 33 years.

Henry, Sarah, *wf. of And.*, b. Sept. 29, 1766; d. Feb. 9, 1832.

Henry, Sarah, d. Dec. 24, 1826, aged 20 years.

Henry, Susanna, b. June 10, 1769; d. Dec. 8, 1793.

Henry, Wendel, b. Dec. 21, 1753. d. Mar. 22, 1825.

Hollinger, Jacob, b. April 9, 1797; d. Jan. 14, 1877.

Hollinger, Catharine, *wf. of J.*, b. June 8, 1793; d. June 1, 1877.

Hollingsworth, Elizabeth, *wf. of Levi G.*, d. May 9, 1855, aged 71 years.

Hollingsworth, Henry, b. Nov. 17, 1817; d. June 26, 1867.

Kettering, Adam, b. Sept. 20, 1808; d. Aug. 25, 1868.

Kettering, Michael, b. Aug. 4, 1780; d. Aug. 22, 1856.

Kettering, Philopena, *wf. of V.*, b. Jan., 1784; d. July 29, 1837.
 Kettering, Valentine, b. April 7, 1776; d. Feb. 19, 1836.
 Krider, David, b. Oct. 16, 1803; d. Dec. 14, 1871.
 Krider, Sarah [Henry,] *wf. of D.*, b. Jan. 24, 1808; d. Nov. 6, 1852.
 Landis, Bartara, b. Oct. 27, 1773; d. [illegible.]
 Landis, Christian, b. Jan. 20, 1766; d. June 29, 1850.
 Landis, Susanna, *wf. of C.*, b. Sept. 12, 1779; d. Dec. 13, 1855.
 Mark, Henry, b. July 16, 1810; d. Nov. 6, 1877.
 Rigby, Nancy, b. June 5, 1761; d. March 27, 1844.
 Sahm, Elizabeth, d. Sept. 12, 1797, aged 66 years.
 Shenk, Samuel, b. Feb. 11, 1817; d. Jan. 14, 1878.
 Yontz, Henry, b. April 28, 1824; d. Feb. 22, 1878.

AN INDIAN FAMILY RECORD.

I, CAPT. HARRIS, of Pocopoco, a "Delaware of the Lowlands," migrated from the Raritan New Jersey, the neighborhood where his ancestors, the Lenape, had been seated from time immemorial, in company with others of the Turtle tribe, to the Province of Pennsylvania about the year 1725. Finding no white men at the Forks of the Delaware, they gypsied unmolested along the Leheitan, Monocasy, Catasaqua and the Hockendaqua all south, and along the Aquanicola and Pocopoco north of the Blue mountains. On crossing this barrier they reached the land of their kinsmen the Wolf Delawares or Monseys. They built their wigwams along the Pocopoco, and there Capt. Harris, becoming aged and infirm in after years, was, as is often the case with old Indians, "left to starve to death." He was twice married. Of his children we have the following:

2. i. Teedyuscung, b. about 1705; of whom presently.
- ii. Tom.
3. iii. Weshichagechene, or Nicodemus.
4. iv. Sam Evans.
5. v. Capt. John of Nazareth.

II. TEEDYUSCUNG, b. about 1705; was king of the Delawares, and an Indian of great prominence in Pennsylvania Provincial History; was burned to death in his cabin on the nineteenth of cornplanting month, Tauwinipen (April) 1763. Was called Honest John. When he was converted to the Moravian faith and baptized by them he was named "Gideon." His wife's English name was Elizabeth, daughter of Erdmuth, and was baptized by Rev. Martin Mack. Their children were:

i. Tachgokanhelle, b. 1728; baptised at Gnadenhutten by Bishop Cammerhoff, December 14, 1750; and named "Amos;" married Pingtis, a Jersey Delaware, sister of Agnes Post, and at her baptism by Bishop Cammerhoff in 1750, named "Justina."

ii. Kesmitas.

iii. John Jacob.

Who was Capt. Bull, taken prisoner by the whites February 26, 1764?

Teedyuscung had a grandson in 1756, John Swalling—who were his parents?

III. WESHICHAGECHENE, or Nicodemus, alias Joe Evans; a prominent Indian character in our Provincial history; his children, all baptized at Gnadenhutten, were—

i. Zacharias.

ii. Christian.

iii. Nathan.

iv. Thomas.

v. Gashatis.

vi. Dorothea.

IV. SAM EVANS, son of Captain Harris, of Pocopoco, had among other children:

i. Aktees, or Theodora, b. 1742; d. January 17, 1761, at Bethlehem.

ii. Joe Evans.

iii. Sam Evans, jr.

V. CAPTAIN JOHN, of Nazareth, was expelled from his corn lands and peach orchards by the whites in 1742. Of his children we have the name of—

i. Capt Harris, jr, alias Peter, bap. January 21, 1750.

[We have compiled the foregoing from notes in our possession, and to those interested in the subject of Pennsylvania Indian history, we would suggest they forward us such additions and corrections

as they may have knowledge of. We are desirous of preparing a sketch of that great Indian warrior and orator, Teedyuscung, and any other information to the foregoing, may throw a different light upon the matter under consideration. Especially are we anxious to preserve the Indian names of the Moravian converts, descendants of old Captain Harris, of Pocopoco. What were the names of his wives? Who was Christiana, a daughter or granddaughter? W. H. E.]

GENEALOGICAL DATA.

BISHOP.

CHRISTOPHER BISHOP, of Paxtang, d. prior to June, 1789, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, who d. in 1802, and children:

- i. Peter.
- ii. Mary.
- iii. Catharine; m. Philip Stentz.
- iv. Elizabeth; m. Henry Stentz.
- v. Susanna; m. Christly Stall.
- vi. John; d. prior to 1789.

BLATTENBERGER.

JOHN BLATTENBERGER, of Middletown, d. June 1813, leaving a wife Mary and children:

- i. John.
- ii. George.
- iii. Jacob.
- iv. Philip.
- v. Rachel.
- vi. Catharine.
- vii. Mary.
- viii. Margaret.
- ix. Isaac.
- x. Nancy.

BOYER.

JOHN BOYER, of Harrisburg, d. prior to 1793. He came from the neighborhood of Bethlehem, and in his youth had been in captivity among the Indians. His children were:

- i. John; was a weaver, removed to Reading.
- ii. Elizabeth, m. George Ziegler.
- iii. Catharine, m. Andrew Kepner of Reading.
- iv. Mary, d. at Harrisburg, m. Jacob Bretz; d. 1845 at Carlisle; buried at Harrisburg; parents of Major Jacob Bretz of Carlisle.

BRANDT.

I. SAMUEL BRANDT, of Paxtang, d. in 1768, leaving a wife Rosina, and children.

- i. Christian.
- ii. John.
- iii. Peter.
- iv. Anna (Naney).
- v. Elizabeth, m. John Alleman.
- vi. Jacob.
- vii. Maria (Mary) m. — Hemperiy.

II. JOSEPH BRANDT, of Paxtang, d. in 1776, leaving a wife and twelve children.

- i. John, the eldest.
- viii. Samuel, b. 1767.
- ix. Abraham, b. 1769.
- x. Maudilina, b. 1771.
- xi. Susanna, b. 1773.
- xii. Rachel, b. 1775.

III. JOHN BRANDT, of Londonderry, probably a son of the foregoing, d. in 1785, leaving a wife and children.

- i. Christian.
- ii. John.
- iii. Samuel.
- iv. Michael.
- v. Barbara.

BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Halifax township, d. February, 1810, leaving a wife Hannah, and children:

- i. Nathaniel.
- ii. William, d. prior to 1810.
- iii. James.
- iv. Samuel.
- v. Nathan.
- vi. Joseph.
- vii. Jean, m. — Hunter.
- viii. Sarah, m. — Fronk.
- ix. Mary.
- x. Hannah.
- xi. Ann.
- xii. Robert, d. prior to 1810.

CALDWELL.

I. ANDREW CALDWELL of Paxtang d. April 1771; m. Rebecca Finney, and they had issue:

- i. Sarah, m. James Carson
- ii. Andrew.
- iii. David, d. August 28, 1777.
- iv. Ann.
- v. Rebeckah, d. s. p.
- vi. James.

II. JOHN CALDWELL, of Paxtang,

brother of the foregoing d. March 1782, leaving a wife Mary and children:

- i. David.
- ii. John, d. May 1786.
- iii. James.
- iv. Sarah.
- v. Ann.

Sarah was to have no share in her father's estate should she marry her cousin David Caldwell, "taylor."

CALHOUN.

I. JOHN CALHOUN of Paxtang, d. October, 1754, leaving a wife JENNETT, and child

George.

He leaves bequests to Jennett Lycan and Rebecca Simpson.

II. JAMES CALHOUN, of Paxtang, in 1770, with his wife SARAH deeded a tract of land to his son:

- i. Matthew, m. Amelia ———.

III. WILLIAM CALHOUN, of Paxtang, d. September 1786, leaving a wife AGNES: and children:

- i. Elizabeth, m. Henry McCormick, and had Isabel and William.
- ii. William; in 1799 resided in Londonderry, and had William, David, John and Sarah.

CAROTHERS.

ROBERT CAROTHERS, sen., of Derry, d. April 1772, leaving a wife and children:

- i. Robert; d. November 1770, leaving a wife Eleanor.
- ii. James.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. Eleanor, m. Jacob Cochran and had Jacob and Robert.
- v. Dorcas, m. David Montgomery.
- vi. Sarah, m. ——— M'Cartney and had Robert.
- vii. Jean, m. Henry Taylor.

CAVET.

I. RICHARD CAVET, of Paxtang, d. prior to 1763, leaving a wife and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Moses.
- iii. Mary, m. Andrew Clark.
- iv. Alexander.

v. Michael.

vi. Richard.

vii. George.

All of this family save John removed to Sullivan county in the territory south of the river Ohio.

II. JOHN CAVET, of Paxtang, d. August, 1784, leaving a wife Catharine, and children:

- i. John, m. and had John.
- ii. James, m. Sarah ——— and had John.
- iii. Thomas, m. and had John.
- iv. Lydia, m. William Boggs.
- v. [a dau.] m. ——— McNutt and had Catharine.
- vi. [a dau.] m. ——— Wylie and had Catharine.

COGLEY.

I. JOSEPH COGLEY, of Harrisburg, d. January, 1804, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

- i. Robert.
- ii. John.
- iii. Joseph.

COOPER.

I. ——— COOPER, of Hanover, d. prior to 1757, leaving children:

- i. John, d. November, 1757, leaving a wife Martha:
- ii. William.
- iii. Mary Ann, m. Robert Curry.
- iv. Jean, m. ——— Gray.
- v. Isabel.

II. THOMAS COOPER, d. prior to 1761; leaving a wife Agnes (who afterwards married Robert Montgomery) and children:

- i. John.
- ii. James.
- iii. Martha.
- iv. Jane.
- v. Margaret.
- vi. Thomas.
- vii. William.

III. WILLIAM COOPER, of Hanover, d. April, 1785, leaving a wife, Agnes, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Robert, m. and had Robert.
- iii. Margaret, m. Alexander Mitchell, and had William.
- iv. Isabella, m. David Ramsey.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to History of Dauphin County.

XVI.

FIRE IN 1796.—On the 22d of March about one o'clock in the morning a new brick double house belonging to Messrs. Kutz and Seidle was almost entirely consumed by fire. £150 were subscribed by a few gentlemen in the course of two hours. Where was the location of this house?

JESSE LAYS.—The *Oracle of Dauphin* for December 14, 1795, says: "The celebrated Jesse Lays, whose improvement in the making of brick surpasses almost credibility, has become a resident in this town." What is known of this inventor?

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN 1796.—From the *Oracle of Dauphin*, of the dates given we glean the following:

Monday, Sept. 12.—"The Harrisburg company of comedians, we hear, intend giving the public a specimen of their abilities some evening during the present week. Attendance and reasonable credit will be given."

Monday, Sept. 19.—"A number of young gentlemen of this town, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday last performed the celebrated comedy of 'The Prisoner at Large,' to a very numerous audience. Considering the many inconveniences which these young men have surmounted in order to give a few hours amusement to this little social village, great credit is due them for their perseverance and their politeness. It is intended, we hear, by several young people of this town to encourage this innocent amusement by taking parts from time to time in those plays which are no way tinctured with obscenity and vice. A very laudable intention—far more improving than the foolish rant of tea-table chit-chat, or the pleasures of a card-table."

ANTI-MASONIC DAYS.—An old resident gives us the following incident which transpired in this town. It was in the days of the Morgan excitement, when a

noted anti-masonic lecturer was giving a public exhibition of the pretended Masonic secrets. After concluding his exposure of the frightful transactions within the Masonic lodge rooms, an opportunity was given for any one in the audience to ask questions; whereupon John M. Eberman a member of Perseverance lodge, No. 21, rose from his seat, and inquired of the speaker, "Did I understand you to say that you had passed through the ceremonies of the Masonic lodge, and taken the obligations as you have exhibited them here to-night?" "Yes, sir," replied the lecturer with great confidence. "Then," said Mr. Eberman, will you be kind enough to tell those here assembled whether you told a falsehood then, or have told one here to-night?" That was too much, and amid more or less confusion the meeting dissolved. The late Theo. Fenn, Esq., a rabid anti-mason in his day, stated that no person was ever so discomfited as the lecturer of that night.

X. Y. Z.

TOMB-STONE RECORDS

Of Derry Presbyterian Church.

III.

In
Memory of
JOHN LAIRD who
departed this Life
September the 12th
A D 1777 aged
63 years.

In
Memory of
AGNES LAIRD the
wife of John Laird
who departed this life
March the 4th A D 1779
aged 62 years.

In
Memory of
JOHN LOGAN
who departed
this life
August 22, 1784
aged 19 years.

In memory of
JOHN LOGAN
who departed
this life February
the 21, 1788 in the
59 year of his age.

In memory of
HANEM LOGAN
who departed
this life Oct. 26, 1806
aged 75 years 6 mo and
5 days

In
Memory of
DAVID LOGAN
born
Dec. 29, 1801
Died
Aug 21, 1865
aged 63 yrs 7 mos &
23 days
How desolate our home bereft of thee

In
Memory of
BARBARA LOGAN
who departed this life
Feb. 26, 1842
in the 66th year of her age.
Farewell my friend as you pass by
As you are now so once was I,
Weep not my loving children dear
I am not dead but sleeping here.
Altho' my body is turned to dust
I hope to rise among the just
Relations dear, refrain from tears
Here I must lie till Christ appears.

WM. LOGAN
Died Sept 27, 1814
Age 46 years 8 mos & 26 days
Blessed are the dead who die
in the Lord, for they rest
from their labors and their
works do follow them.

HANNAH
daughter of Wm & Barbara
LOGAN
died March 18th 1873
aged 67 years 5 mos & 13 days
Dearest Sister thou hast left us
Here thy loss we deeply feel
But 'tis God that hath bereft us
He can all our sorrows heal.

In memory of
THOMAS LOGAN
who departed this life
March 23, 1797
aged 38 years.

In
Memory
of
JOHN McFARLAND
who departed
this life Jan'y 17th
Ann. Dom. 1787
Aged 54 years

In
Memory of
MARY McFARLAND
Consort of John Mc
Farland who depart
ed this Life Augt 20th
1790 In the 48th year
of her age

In memory of
MARY McFAR
LAND daughter
of Walter & Sarah
McFarland who
departed this Life
Sept. 8th 1794 aged
one year 2 months
& 23 Days.

In
Memory of
JOHN McDONALD
who departed this
Life Dec. 23d 1793
Aged 81 years

In
Memory of
SARAH McDONALD
who departed this
Life Nov. 10, 1789
Aged 75 years

Here
rests the body of
JANE McCORD
who departed this life
July 18, 1822, ag—
[Broken off.]

In
Memory of
WILLIAM McCORD Sen.
a soldier
of the war of 1812
who departed this life
Oct. 10, 1867, aged
82 years.

In
Memory of
MARY
wife of
William McCord
departed this life
March 20, 1858,
aged about 73 years.

Sacred
to the memory of
MARY ANN McCORD
who died
Sept. 9, 1834,
in the 15th year of her
age.

Here rest
the remains of
RICHARD MeBAY
who departed this life
Sept. 2d, 1827,
in the 44th year of his age.
Remember Lord our mortal state
How frail our life how short our date
Where is the man that draws his breath
Safe from disease secure from death.

In memory of
MARY MeELRATH
who departed this life
September 28, 1806
age unknown.

In
memory of
THOMAS McNAIR
who died July 25th, 1830
aged 93 years.
Also
of his wife ANN MARIA
who died Sept. 22, 1793
aged 45 years.
And also of MARY McNAIR
who died Dec. 2d, 1774,
aged 2 years.

In
memory of
MARY McNAIR,
second wife of
Thomas McNair
who died Oct. 22d, 1821,
aged 63 years.
Also of
JAMES McNAIR
who died Oct. 1st, 1799,
aged 16 years.

In
memory of
ANN WALLACE
daughter of
Thomas & Naney
McNAIR
who died Aug. 3, 1824
aged 2 years

In
memory of
JAMES McNAIR
who departed this
life Septem'r 1, 1799
in the 17 year
of his age.

In
Memory of
ISABELLA MARTIN
of Lebanon
who departed this life
December 15, 1818
Aged about 65 years

In
Memory
of
SARAH MARTIN
wife of John Martin who
Departed this
Life the 31st of
Oct'r 1780
Aged 62 years

In
Memory of
JOHN MARTIN
Late of Lebanon
Township who
departed this life
the 16th day of May
1806 aged near
88 years

In
memory of
ALEXANDER MARTIN
of Lebanon
who departed this life
July 10th 1825
aged 80 years 11 months
and 23 days

In
memory of
ANN MARTIN
Born in Chester County
November 1st 1756
She died on the 24th of
February 1845
Her age was 86 years
3 mo. 24 days.

In
memory of
ELIZABETH MELONY
who died
Sept. 6th 1818
aged 26 years
also of
NANCY MELONY
who died
June 1st 1837
aged 37 years.

In memory of
ROBERT McCALLEN
who departed this life
October 1st 1800 aged
68 years.

In memory of
ISABELLA McCALLEN
who departed
this life March
the 24th 1798
aged about 67 years

Here Rest
SARAH McCALLEN
who departed this life
March 8, 1785 in the 85th
year of her age
and
her grandson
ROBERT GEDDIS
who departed this Life
July 14, 1832 in the 61st
year of his age

In
memory of
THOMAS McCALLEN
who departed this life
October 12th 1806
aged 71 years
also
His wife MARY
who departed this life
October the 16th 1822
Aged 71 years
Respected by their friends
But without a child to mourn
their loss

In
memory
of WILLIAM
McCLEERY who
departed this
life Nov. the 20th
A. D. 1795 aged
25 years save 5
days.

In memory of
MICHAEL McCLEERY
who departed
this life Septem'r
the 20th 1801 in the
83d year of his age

In
memory of
SAMUEL McCLEERY
departed this life June
the 8th 1807 aged 42
years save 14 days

In
memory of
ALEX'R McFADDEN
Died April 26, 1850
Aged 59 years
and 2 months

In
memory of
ELIZABETH
consort of
Alex'r McFADDEN
Died Nov. 23, 1846
aged 54 years

In
memory of
ELIZABETH Mc
FADDEN who
departed this
life Nov. the 22d 1784
in the 24th year of
her age.

SARAH JANE
MITCHELL
died May 1, 1830
aged 2 years &
3 months

In
memory of
DAVID MITCHELL
who departed this life
March 19th, 1826
in the 64th year
of his age

In
memory of
DAVID MITCHELL
who departed this life
May 15, 1786, aged 84 years

Also of
THOMAS MITCHELL
his son who died the 31st
of October 1863 in the 82d
year of his age.

An honest man of sober mind
To wife & children always kind
He wished well to the human race
And firm believed in sovereign grace.
A mortal paralytic stroke
Quickly befel the man of work
On Sabbath morning going to church
Before 'twas night, a breathless corpse.
Ye who do read these lines be wise
And watchful still prepared be
None knows the hour when they must
launch
Into a vast eternity.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XVII.

OLDEN TIMES IN HARRISBURG.

Oyster and Eating Houses, fifty years ago, were but few, and not much patronized. Oysters, however, were brought

from Baltimore during the winter months in the large Conestoga wagons, and sold on the streets at fifty cents per bushel, and as people had to open them at their homes, few were purchased by private families.

The principal luxuries used in the summer months were home-made beer and cakes, and mead and cakes, which were kept for sale at many places. The most fashionable and frequently resorted place for mead and cakes was at Mrs. Mary Shaffner's, on the corner of Mulberry street and River alley, who had quite a reputation for making the finest eakes and mead in the town. Mead was made from honey and was of a light color. Mrs. Shaffner kept her cakes in one of those high cases of walnut drawers with brass handles. As little ice was put up, beer and mead were kept cool in pails of cold pump water. Mrs. S. died thirty years ago, leaving three daughters and one son. The latter, John Shaffner, learned combmaking in Lancaster, and by his industry and frugality was prosperous in his business. He went to Philadelphia, and engaged in the wholesale notion and comb business with Charles Ziegler of Reading, where they accumulated wealth after some years of successful business, and where Mr. Shaffner died.

Markets and Marketing.—The first market houses were small, and have had three additions added to them to suit the growth of the place. The Scotch-Irish who were the first settlers in Dauphin and Cumberland counties, were good farmers, but would not bring their produce to market, and do not at this day. They brought their well-made and well-worked butter to families who engaged it, or sold it to the neighboring stores. No such butter is brought to market at this time. The Germans who have succeeded the Scotch-Irish have always brought their produce to market. Vegetables were indifferent, as no new varieties were introduced. All berries were wild and natural—as were also the grapes, no improved or fine native grapes being discovered. Apples were good, and some very fine, the principal varieties of which were Rambos, Vandevveers, Pennocks, Hoops, or Blackjacks, &c.

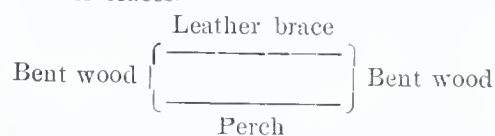
The vegetables were greatly improved by the advent of several families from New Jersey, namely the Van Horns, Secvers, Tate and Brown, who brought seeds and peach trees with them. These made a great change in vegetables and fruits. The first professional gardener in town was James Woodman, an Englishman with French politeness and appearance. His first garden was on South Second street opposite Vine street, owned by the late Robert Harris; his next garden was on the corner of Front and Pine streets, now occupied by Henry M'Cormick and others. He carried his nice vegetables and berries around on a wheel barrow. Mr. Woodman was much respected and was patronized by the best citizens.

The First Milk Wagons.—Milk was furnished by families who kept cows from the first settlement of the borough, until about 1837 or '38. Mr. Philip Wolfersberger a prominent and highly esteemed storekeeper, and who owned Bellevue farm, conceived the idea of a dairy and supplied the citizens daily with milk from wagons, which proved a success, when others engaged in it. Among them was the late Gen'l. John Forster, who started an extensive dairy on his land on what is now Ridge avenue near the old reservoir. The late Doctor Luther Reily also had one on his back farm, conducted by the late Philip Stimmel, who was quite popular, and always a good joker.

The first Philadelphia fish and vegetables.—The first fish and early vegetable were brought to Harrisburg by Curry Taylor, a much respected colored man, who originally came from Columbia. Curry was a fine baker of bread and cakes, and a good cook. He procured a four-wheeled car and brought the first black sea bass and halibut with early vegetables on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, locating himself at the lower end of the lower market house, and soon got many purchasers for his articles. This was in May, 1839. *Note.*—Shad fish and oysters were brought in wagons from York, the then terminus of the railroad previous; but not the fish Curry Taylor introduced.

Prices of Marketing.—Previous to the introduction of railroads and the innumerable watering places and hotels along the railroads, Harrisburg had a stationary population, which was only increased when the Legislature was in session. What was then required for consumption by the citizens became a cheap article. The choicest cuts of meat sold at $6\frac{1}{4}$ and 8 cents per pound, and people thought butter was at an extravagant price during the winter when three fips or $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents were demanded. During the spring and summer eight and ten cents were the usual price, and at the close of market hours $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents was the price, eggs selling at the same. Potatoes and apples sold at 25 cts. per bushel, which were considered full prices.

Vehicles Used.—Elliptic steel springs were unknown, and all conveyances for pleasure, and stage coaches, were hung on leather braces.



Two wheeled heavy gigs were used exclusively for two persons, and barouches for three or four. Horseback riding by men and women was much in vogue, even for long journeys. Livery stables only kept two horse carriages, gigs and saddle horses.

A. B.

GENEALOGICAL DATA.

COPE.

NICHOLAS COPE, of Harrisburg, d. in 1806, leaving a wife, VERONICA (Lowmiller) and children:

- i. Betsy.
- ii. Thomas.
- iii. Henry.
- iv. George.
- v. Sarah.
- vi. Catharine.
- vii. John.
- viii. David.
- ix. Freeny.

CRABB.

WILLIAM CRABB, of Middletown d. prior to 1813, leaving a wife and children:

- i. William.

- ii. John.
- iii. Plunket.
- iv. Horatio.
- v. Henry.
- vi. Mary.
- vii. George.
- viii. Hannah.

CRAIG.

I. ALEXANDER CRAIG, of Derry, d. January 1754, leaving his estate to his—

- Sister, Margaret Watson.
- Cousin Margaret Craig.
- Cousin Mary Watson.

[It may be here stated that the cousins in this instance were nieces.]

II. JOHN CRAIG of Londonderry d. prior to 1804, leaving a wife Jane, and children:

- i. Benjamin.
- ii. William.
- iii. John.
- iv. Jesse.
- v. Hugh.

CROCKETT.

JOHN CROCKETT, of Derry, d. March, 1768, leaving a wife Jean, and children, to whom he bequeathed the estate left him by his father in Ireland:

- i. Thomas.
- ii. Robert.
- iii. John.
- iv. James.

CUNNINGHAM.

I. ROGER CUNNINGHAM, of Hanover, d. Sept. 1744, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Andrew.
- iii. William.
- iv. ———m. Charles Kilpatrick.
- v. Jean m. John McKinney.

II. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, of Hanover, d. prior to 1779, leaving children:

- i. John, jr.
- ii. Margery, m. Benjamin McKenzie.
- iii. George, m. Margaret Cunningham; resided in 1785 in Craven county, N. C.

III. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, of Hanover or Paxtang, d. December 1751, leaving a wife Isabel, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Thomas.

- iii. James.
- iv. Margaret.
- v. Mary.

I V. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, of Hanover, d. in 1733, leaving a wife Elizabeth, and children:

- i. Arthur, m. Mary—
- ii. Charles, m. Margaret—
- iii. Katharine, m. Matthew Atkinson.
- iv. Henry.

v. JOHN CUNNINGHAM of Hanover d. prior to 1763, leaving a wife Mary who subsequently married John Hume, and children:

- i. Margaret, m. George Cunningham.
- ii. John.
- iii. Margery.
- iv. Magdalene.

DAVIS.

I. SAMUEL B. DAVIS, of Harrisburg, d. prior to 1798, leaving a wife Margaret and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Ruth.
- iii. Benjamin.

II. GABRIEL DAVIS, of Huanclstown, d. about 1794, leaving a wife Mary who in 1807 had married John Ney, and children:

- i. William
- ii. Jacob.
- iii. Catharine.
- iv. Naney.
- v. John.

DEEM

ADAM DEEM, of Hanover, d. prior to 1795, leaving children:

- i. John, m. Mary —; in 1795 residing in Bath county, Va.
- ii. Mary, m. David Rowland.
- iii. Barbara.
- iv. Adam.

DENTLER.

FREDERICK DENTLER, of Middle Paxtang, d. Sept., 1800, leaving a wife Christina, and children:

- i. Solomon.
- ii. Christina.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. Sarah.
- v. John.
- vi. Ann.

DELEBAUGH.

CHRISTIAN DELEBAUGH, of Derry d. prior to 1799, leaving a wife Anna and children:

- i. Mary, m. Henry Ober.
- ii. Anna, m. John Hostetter.
- iii. Peter.
- iv. Pevely.
- v. Catharine.
- vi. Freney.
- vii. Elizabeth.
- viii. Christly.

DIFFEBACH, or DEFFEBACH.

GEORGE DIFFEBACH of Paxtang d. in 1792, leaving a wife and children:

- i. George.
- ii. Elizabeth.
- iii. Catharine.
- iv. Mary.
- v. Adam.
- vi. John.
- vii. Jane.
- viii. Daniel.

DEIBLER.

I. MICHAEL DEIBLER, one of the earliest settlers in Upper Paxtang, d. about —, leaving a wife Mary, and children:

- i. Albrecht.
- ii. John.

II. ALBRECHT DEIBLER, of Upper Paxtang, d. about 1773, leaving a wife, Catharine, who in 1776 was the wife of Benjamin Buffington, and children:

- i. Daniel.
- ii. Christiana, m. — Hoffman.
- iii. Maria Magdalena, m. — Harter.
- iv. John George.
- v. Catharine, m. — Bealis.
- vi. Susanna, m. — Hoffman.

DETWEILER.

I. JACOB DETWEILER, of Derry, d. prior to 1781, leaving children:

- i. Susanna, m. John Bixler.
- ii. Salome, m. Jacob Burkhart.
- iii. Magdalena, m. John Gingrieh.
- iv. Elizabeth, m. Joseph Rife.
- v. Esther, m. Jacob Nisley.
- vi. Mary, m. Samuel Bitsner.
- vii. Jacob.
- viii. Anna, m. Henry Rife, d. prior to 1781.
- ix. Veronica, m. Christian Risser.
- x. Barbara, m. Abraham Ebersole.

xi. David, m. Elizabeth —

II. JOHN DETWEILER, of Lebanon, d. December, 1788, leaving a wife Anna Mary, and children:

- i. Michael.
- ii. John.
- iii. Anna Elizabeth, m. Jost Weyand.
- iv. Mary Elizabeth, m. Daniel Ream.
- v. Catharine, m. Samuel Ream.

III. DAVID DETWEILER of Derry, d. March 1811, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

- i. Jacob.
- ii. John.
- iii. David.
- iv. Catharine m. Daniel Bryon.
- v. Barbara.
- vi. Mary.

DEYARMOND.

I. JAMES DEYARMOND, of Hanover, d. May 1748; his widow Mary d. November 1780; they had children:

- i. John.
- ii. Richard.
- iii. Margaret, m. — Johnson and had Mary.
- iv. Sarah m. — Robertson.

II. RICHARD DEYARMOND, son of James of Hanover, d. 1802, leaving a wife Eleanor Stuart and children:

- i. James.
- ii. Mary, m. James McCreight.
- iii. Elizabeth.
- iv. Eleanor.
- v. Andrew Stuart.
- vi. Margaret.
- vii. Matilda Dinwiddie.

DUNCAN.

I. JAMES DUNCAN, of Derry, d. January, 1761; his widow, Jean Duncan, d. August, 1765. They had children:

- i. Mary.
- ii. Elizabeth.
- iii. Jean.
- iv. Margaret.
- v. Anthony.
- vi. James, m. 1758 Mary Kelly.
- vii. Andrew.
- viii. Joseph.
- ix. John, m. Mary —.
- x. Benjamin, m. Rebecca —.

II. JOHN DUNCAN, of Paxtang, d. October, 1788; left a wife ANN, and had children:

i. [a dau.] m. — Ritchey, and there was David who had John and Ann.

ii. Elizabeth, m. John Hiltor, of Paxtang, d. March, 1784, and they had Mary, Jean and Elizabeth.

III. JAMES DUNCAN, of Londonderry, d. prior to 1807, leaving a wife Rebecca (who subsequently m. Barny Dougherty), and children:

i. James.

ii. John.

iii. Andrew.

iv. Sarah.

v. Elizabeth.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

COMMODORE DAVID CONNER.

DAVID CONNER, the son of David and Abigail Connor, was born at Harrisburg, Penna., in 1792. He was of Irish descent, his family emigrating to this country about 1760, settling at Philadelphia, but previous to the Revolution removing to the Valley of Wyoming. There they narrowly escaped the massacre in 1778, and the parents took refuge at Harrisburg, where the father died in September 1792. In his fifteenth year young David went to Philadelphia, entered the counting house of Major Dennis, and in the intervals of business found time to complete a course of liberal studies. He made considerable progress in French and mathematics, and acquired those habits of industry, precision and attention to minute details, that are perhaps nowhere better learned than in the mercantile profession. A voyage to the West Indies impressed him with a desire for a nautical life, and he applied for and received an appointment in the U. S. Navy, January 16, 1809. The war of 1812-14 opening, afforded a fine field for American prowess, and none became more conspicuous than Lieutenant Conner. Especially was he distinguished for his gallantry in the actions fought between the U. S. sloop of war *Hornet* and the British ship *Peacock* and the sloop of war *Penguin*, which terminated in the conquest and capture of the enemy in each case. He was eminently conspicuous in both for good conduct and intrepidity, and in testimony of which his native State subsequently presented him a

sword. After the war he held important commands on all the principal naval stations, and exhibited on several occasions the diplomatic talent and extensive knowledge of international law which formerly was often required by the American naval officer in the exercise of his functions. For a number of years he filled the positions on shore of Naval Commissioner and Chief of the Bureau of Construction. In 1843 he succeeded Commodore Stewart in command of the home squadron. During the war with Mexico Commodore Conner's services were of the utmost importance in the conquest of that country and the preliminary measures taken for the capture of Vera Cruz and its fort were planned by him. However, his constitution naturally robust became impaired by the last effects of the wound he received in 1815 in the attack of the *Penguin*, and the unhealthy climate and close confinement on shipboard was telling its fearful hold, and so relinquishing his command he returned to the United States. In Philadelphia he passed the remainder of his life for a time in command of the navy yard there. His death occurred on the 20th day of March, 1856, and he was interred with military honors in Christ Church burial ground. Commodore Conner married in 1823, a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, and left two sons. "In the domestic relations of life he was as exemplary as in the performance of his public duty. His disposition was kind and generous, and his means enabled him to indulge in a wide but unostentatious benevolence.

REV. JOHN GRAHAM, D. D.

JOHN GRAHAM, son of Henry Graham, and Elizabeth Ferguson, was born April 17, 1789, in Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pa. He was educated at the Philadelphia academy under Drs. Wylie and Gray, and studied theology at the seminary in New York. In the spring of 1819 he was licensed by the Monongahela Presbytery, and on the 30th of August 1820, was ordained by the same body. He was pastor of Cross Roads and Washington, Washington county, Pa., from August 30, 1820 to October 8, 1829, during a portion of which period

from 1823 to 1828, he filled the position of professor of languages in Washington college. From 1830 to 1834 he was the stated minister of the congregations of Sycamore and Hopkinsville, Warren county, Ohio, of Greenfield and Fall Creek, Ohio, from 1834 to 1839. From 1839 to 1840 he was principal of the academy at Chillicothe, Ohio, which position he resigned to accept a call to the churches of West Union and West Fork, Adams county, Ohio, in 1841, in which field he ministered until his death which occurred July 14, 1849. Columbia college conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity. He was an able teacher and a faithful and conscientious minister of the Gospel. A sermon by him published in the second volume of the Pulpit of the Associate Reformed church, shows his deep theological learning.

MAJOR FREDERICK HUMMEL.

FREDERICK HUMMEL, son of the first settler of that name, was born in Derry township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Penna., on the 4th of October 1758. He followed the occupation of a farmer in his early years. When the struggle for independence came on, although a stripling of eighteen years he entered into the contest, and served as a private in Capt. Jacob Fridley's company of Col. James Burd's Battalion of 1776; was at Trenton and Princeton—and the year following was with the patriots at Brandywine and Germantown. At the close of the war he held the position of Major in the associated battalion. It may also be remarked that during the Revolution, he greatly assisted the cause, by partly superintending the manufacture of arms, which was then a prominent industry at Hummelstown. Major Hummel died on the 7th of December 1802; and his wife Rachel, b. March 14, 1757; d. Nov. 24, 1835, in her 79th year. [In this connection it may be stated that in the recent history of the county, the services of Major Frederick Hummel are credited to Col. Frederick his nephew who was too young for military service—having only entered the *infantry* branch in 1782. The mistake arose from the stupidity of the printers, who joined two sketches into one.]

COL. WILLIAM MOORHEAD

WILLIAM MOORHEAD was born in Lancaster county, Penn'a., about the year 1772. Little is known of his early history, save that he received a good English and classical education. In April, 1806, he became the owner of the noted Lytle's Ferry, above Halifax, which he operated for a number of years. In 1807, he proposed the laying out of a town at that place to be called Williamsville, but the project never amounted to anything, and the contemplated town and future county-seat remained a farm, on whose fertile fields several generations have lived and labored. In December, 1813, Mr. Moorhead was commissioned collector of U. S. revenue, when he took up his residence at Harrisburg. In January following he was also appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, collector of the direct tax for the Tenth district of Penn'a. He died at Harrisburg on Sunday, June 29, 1817. He left a wife Elizabeth, and children, Elizabeth, Adaline, James Kennedy, William G., Joel Barlow, and Henry C. One of his daughters married Mr. Montgomery, who conducted the old Ferry for a number of years, which was then known as Montgomery's Ferry. Mrs. Montgomery was a remarkable woman, and frequently during the illness of her husband, or the want of hands, assisted in the operation of the boats or flats. Of Mr. Moorhead's sons, J. Kennedy Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, and J. B. Moorhead, of Philadelphia, were men of mark in Pennsylvania. Mr. Moorhead, himself, was a gentleman of culture, and much esteemed in private and public life.

CAPT. JEREMIAH REES.

JEREMIAH REES was born at Oyster's Mill, in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Penna., in the year 1776. Of his father's family little is known, save that two of his brothers, Samuel and David Rees, settled in the then Far West. Mr. Rees came to Harrisburg about the commencement of the century, where having married the daughter of Casper Smith, then recently deceased, he continued the "Golden Swan," one of the oldest inns in the town. In this and other occupations, including many years a toll gatherer at the Harrisburg bridge,

Mr. Rees passed a long and eventful life. In the second war with England, he commanded one of the companies which marched to the defense of Baltimore, and was justly considered a good officer and brave soldier. He was one of the prominent men of the borough sixty years ago, served in the council, and was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. He died at Harrisburg on the 4th of January, 1861, at the advanced age of 84 years. Captain Rees was thrice married; first on May 2, 1808, Margaret Smith, daughter of Casper and Martha Smith, who died May 17, 1810, at the age of twenty-two years; and their children were Cyrus J., who resides at Harrisburg, and Casper, d. s. p. married secondly, June 26, 1810, Lydia Powders, who died April 8, 1821; and their children were Maria, m. — Cummings, removed to Davenport, Iowa, Lydia, m. Abraham Kendig, of Missouri, Margaret, m. John Bigler, of Easton, Pa., and Jeremiah, d. unm. Married thirdly, Elizabeth Johnson, of Philadelphia, and their children were Mary, and James who died in service in the Mexican war.

XVIII.

FENTON, DR. BENJAMIN.—This gentleman was one of the early physicians of Harrisburg. He was a jovial, good-natured fellow, and much respected. What is known concerning him?

BERRYHILL FAMILY.—The following notes are of value, relating to a family surname now extinct in this locality:

Ann Berryhill, m. June 21, 1774, Samuel Bell.

Eleanor Berryhill, m. October 28, 1788, John M. Gilchrist.

Alexander Berryhill, d. Sept. 7, 1798, leaving a wife Matilda, and children as follows:

i. Amelia.

ii. Andrew, d. February 20, 1817, aged 59 years; wife Rebecca d. February 22, 1836, aged 68 years.

iii. Clarissa, d. January 3, 1832, aged 47 years, at Woodstock, Va.; m. Nov. 13, 1806, Dr. Joseph Irwin.

iv. Matilda.

v. Cassandra.

vi. Caroline.

vii. Alexander.

Harriet Berryhill, daughter of Andrew Berryhill, m. Sept. 21, 1809, Rev. James Buchanan.

John Berryhill, son of Andrew Berryhill, m. May 15, 1810, Eliza Hughes, of Philadelphia.

Samuel Berryhill, d. May 20, 1816.

Elizabeth Berryhill, daughter of Alexander Berryhill, m. August 6, 1807, Richard Cruet, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster co.

Maria Berryhill, daughter of Andrew Berryhill, d. April, 1814, aged 18 years.

Alexander W. Berryhill, d. at Williamsburg, Dec. 1, 1831.

FAMILY HISTORY.—The venerable Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, at the annual meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in January last, delivered a most excellent address. From his remarks on family history, we glean the following, which we commend to all our readers, in the hope that they may be induced to give the subject due and proper consideration: "The study of family history elevates and enables the nature of man, and lifts it up to a truer and nobler type. To know nothing of our ancestry or from whence we came, to have no reverence for the precious memories of the past or an interest in those who are to succeed us in the battle of life, is to ignore the elements and influences that have made us what we are, to repudiate the natural instincts and affections of the human heart, and to suppress the aspirations and hopes of a soul that is to course on through endless circles of eternity. And what more precious testimonial of your love of kindred and home can you leave, than that which provides for the transmission of the history of your ancestors, yourself and family, to future generations? And how consoling the thought, that when you shall have been gathered to your fathers, this history shall live through all coming time, as a precious inheritance to your descendants! This is a trust that Providence has confided to your care; and who so dead to sympathy and affection, to kindred and country, that would not preserve the record of his

ancestors, the place of his birth, the home of his childhood, and the sacred spot where repose the loved and lost ones of earth !"

HUBER FAMILY GRAVEYARD. — At Swatara station, in Derry township, on a farm yet in the occupancy of the Hubers or Hoovers, is a graveyard of that family, from which we have made the following transcripts : E. W. S. P.

Crumel, Elizabeth, b. Sept 21, 1811; d. Feb. 21, 1836.

Crumel, Mary, daughter of John and Rachel, b. March 23, 1813; d. June 11, 1823.

Crumel, Rachel, b. Jan. 14, 1770; d. June 11, 1823.

Crumel, William, b. July 23, 1824; d. Nov. 2, 1824.

Huber, Anna, daughter of Frederick and Susan, b. March 18, 1820; d. July 26, 1820.

Hoover, Benjamin, b. Aug. 29, 1805; d. Oct. 25, 1877.

Huber, David, s. of George and Susan, b. March 16, 1818; d. Sept. 1, 1828.

Huber, Frederick, s. of Fred and Susan, b. Jan. 28, 1813; d. May 11, 1813.

Huber, George, b. Oct. 21, 1774; d. Sep. 11, 1826.

Huber, Isaac, b. Feb. 23, 1809; d. May 28, 1824.

Hoover, Isaac, s. of Benj. and Lydia, b. Feb. 12, 1843; d. Feb. 28, 1863.

Huber, Jacob, s. of Jacob and Eliz. b. August 6, 1813; d. Jan. 2, 1825.

Huber, Jacob, s. of Geo. and Susan, b. Jan. 23, 1806; d. Mar. 29, 1823.

Huber, John, s. of Fred. and Susan, b. Dec. 1821; d. Mar. 8, 1822.

Huber, Maria, wf. of M., b. Feb. 3, 1741; d. Oct. 2, 1821.

Huber, Michael, s. of Fred. and Susan, d. — 1810; [illegible.]

Huber, Samuel, s. of Geo. and Susan, d. Oct. 25, 1811.

Huber, Samuel, s. of Geo. and Susan, b. May 11, 1820; d. Oct. 2, 1821.

Reiter, Ephraim, s. of Henry and Maria, b. Feb. 23, 1817; d. Sept. 18, 1821.

Reiter, Henry, s. of M. and S., b. March 6, 1801; d. June 29, 1816.

Reiter, Jacob, s. of John and Susan, b. 1805; d. 1811.

Reiter, Magdalena, wf. of M., b. April 2, 1747; d. Aug. 26, 1821.

Reiter, Michael, b. Sept. 29, 1744; d. Sept. 7, 1821.

Reiter, Samuel, s. of Henry and Maria, b. June 5, 1816; d. Sept. 20, 1821.

TOMB-STONE RECORDS

Of Derry Presbyterian Church.

IV.

In

Memory of

SARAH consort of
Thomas MITCHELL deceased
who departed this life July
19th 1821 aged 79 years.

ZACHARIAS THEOPHILUS
MITCHELL

died April 22d
1831
aged 6 months & 22 Days

PRISCILLA MATILDA
MITCHELL

died Nov. 5
1833
aged 9 months &
15 Days

In

Memory of

HENRY MILLIKEN
who departed this life
February the 21st 1826
aged 70 years 5 months
and 14 days.

Now kindred *merit* fills the sable bier,
Now lacerated friendship claims a tear,
Year chases year, decay pursues decay,
Still drops some joy from withering life
away,

Till pitying nature signs the last release
And bids afflicted *worth* retire to peace.

Sacred

to the

memory of

ROBERT MOODEY Esq.,

who died

Dec. 13th 1838
aged 86.

Sacred
to
the memory of
ROBERT MOODEY jr
departed this life
May 26 1850
in the 65th year of
his age.

Sacred
to the memory of
MARGARET MOODEY,
who died Sept 11th A. D. 1825.
Aged 4 years & 4 months.
JOSEPH HUTCHISON
MOODEY died August 23 A D 1830
Aged 9 years.

Sacred
to the
Memory of
MARY MOODEY
died March 1st 1832
in the 23d year of her
Age

Sacred
to the
Memory of
JANE MOODEY
consort of
Joseph Moodey
who died
July 11th 1837
in the 53d year of her
Age

In memory of
ROBERT MOORHEAD
who departed this life
March the 10th A D 1824
Aged 84 years

In memory of
MARGARET MOOR-
HEAD who departed this
life May 16, 1827 age 71
years

Sacred
to the memory of
ANNE MOORHEAD
who died Dec 14
1848
in the 69th year
of her age

In
memory of
JOHN B. MOORHEAD
Born January 3, 1774
Departed this Life
May 15th 1854
aged 80 years 4 mo
and 12 days
A hasty summons Jesus sends
To call our friend above
And whisper o'er the weeping friends
'Tis all the fruits of love
To save this happy man from woe
And guard him from all harm
From all the griefs we feel below
He called him to his arms

In
memory of
ROBERT PARK who
Departed this life
October the 22d, 1752,
aged 53 years.

Also,
ELIZABETH his wife
who departed this
life September the
16th, 1793, aged 83
years.

HUGH PATTON
born Dec. 4, 1809
died Sep. 3, 1829,
in the 20th year
of his age.

MARY PATTON
Born Dec. 24, 1749,
Died March 23, 1812,
in the 63d year
of her age.

WILLIAM PATTON,
Born 1778,
Died March 31, 1816,
in the 38 year
of his age.

In
Memory of
MATILDA PORTER,
Consort of James
Porter, who depar-
ted this Life June 3
1836
Aged 45 years.

In memory of
JOHN ROBINSON
who departed this life
September 7th 1818 aged 73 years

In memory of
ANDREW ROBINSON
who departed this life
the 16th of February
Anno Domini 1797
aged 97 years

In memory of
AGNES ROBINSON who
departed this life the 22d
of December Anno Domini
1792 aged 90 years

In
memory of
ROBERT ROBINSON
departed this life
July 6, 1819
aged about 87 years
Grandfather has gone to a mansion of
rest
From a region of sorrow and pain
To the glorious land of Deity blest
Where he never can suffer again.

ROBERT ROBINSON
departed this life Jan 3d 1814
aged about 46 years

RACHEL
wife of Robert ROBINSON
departed this life
March 18, 1857
aged 68 years & 14 days
Thrice blessed are the pious dead
Who in the Lord shall die
Their weary flesh as on a bed
Safe in the grave shall lie

In memory of
MARY GRAY (alias)
ROBINSON who depart
ed this life the 11th of June
Anno Domini 1797 in
the 34th year of her age
being the wife of John
Gray, She lived belov-
ed by him and died
lamented.

In
memory of
ANDREW ROBINSON
died June 8th, 1846,
aged 86 years.

Also
JANE
consort of
Andrew Robinson
died June 18th, 1803,
aged 38 years.

Entombed
Beneath this slab rests
the mortal part
THOMAS ROBINSON,
who departed this life
Jan. 11, 1797,
aged 52 years.

Of
JANE ROBINSON
Who deceased Feb. 15, 1813,
aged 64 years

And of
ANDREW, son of
Thomas & Jane ROBINSON
who died Dec. 2d, 1825,
aged 40 years.

In
Memory of COL.
JOHN RODGERS
who departed
this Life Decem.
the 7th, A. D. 1799,
aged 63 years.

In memory
of
JOHN RODGERS
who departed
this Life 19th day
of May 1794 In the
20th year of his age.

In memory
of
AGNES RODGERS
who departed
this Life Aug't
1793 In the 10th
year of her age.

Beneath this Stone
are deposited the Remains
of an able faithful
courageous & successful
Minister of JESUS CHRIST
The Revd JOHN ROAN
Pastor of Paxton, Derry & Mount Joy
Congregations
from the year 1745
till Oct. 3, 1775
when he exchanged
a militant for a triumphant Life
in the 59th year of his age.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XIX.

HARRISBURG IMPRINTS.—Any person having in their possession either of the following books, printed at Harrisburg, will confer a favor, by giving *Notes and Queries* the full title, size, number of pages, etc., of the same:

"The Two Sisters," published by Charles Mowry, 1821.

"The American Harmonist," by Stephen St. John, published by Wm. Greer, 1821.

WIGGINS.—In an article on the Wiggins family, published a year ago, we stated that John Wiggins who was born in 1748, died in Northumberland county. He deceased, it seems, in Lower Paxtang township, Dauphin county, 21st October, 1830, without issue, leaving a wife Elizabeth who died about the same time. His estate was devised to the following:

His brother, James Wiggins.

Ann Pettigrew, wife of James Pettigrew, daughter of his sister Agnes Brandon.

John, Thomas, Dr. William, Elizabeth, Margaret and James Henderson, children of his sister Margaret Henderson.

Jane Clark and Dr. William, James and Thomas Simonton, widow and children of John Simonton, dec'd., children of his sister Jane wife of Dr. Wm. Simonton, sen.; also to John and James Wiggins Simonton sons of James Simonton, and Thomas Simonton of Greene co., Pa. To Dr. William Simonton he bequeaths the "fishery adjoining Gater's land." Where was this fishery?

W. H. E.

WINAGLE FAMILY RECORD.

There recently came into our possession one of Dr. Martin Luther's "Sermon Books," printed in the year 1558 at Frankfort-on-the-Main by Weyant Han "in derr Selnurr-gassen zum Krug," and although now 326 years old is in very good condition.

It is dedicated to the "Buergermeister and Rath of the city of Nuremburg. It is what may be called the "Wentnagle" family Bible, for therein contains the family records of births, deaths and marriages, and came into the Wentnagle family, so far as we can learn, in 1716, for on the outside of the front lid of the book is this impression, "Mathias Windnagle, A. D. 1716, the 14th May." He was the great great grand father of the writer. On the first leaf of the book is found the following in well written and preserved penmanship, which we have literally translated into English:

"Matthias Wentnagle was born of Evangelical Lutheran parents in the year of our Redeemer Jesus Christ, 1716, on the 14th May, and was married with *Maria Catharine* born *Ritter*, who fell asleep peacefully and happily in the Lord, the 28th Feb., 1786, aged 68 years, 10 months and three weeks.

Anno, 1749, the 11th of February, the good Lord rejoiced us parents mutually with a son, who received in holy baptism the name of *John Matthias*, who, however, died in the Lord on the 8th of Jan., 1792.

Anno, 1750, the 24th of December, the good Lord rejoiced us parents mutually with a daughter, who received in holy baptism the name of *Eva Catharine*.

Anno, 1753, the 14th of December, the good Lord rejoiced us parents mutually with another daughter, who received in holy baptism the name of *Maria Elizabeth*.

Anno, 1759, the 30th of May, the good Lord rejoiced us parents mutually with a son, who received in holy baptism the name of *John Frederick*.

"In the year 1775, on the 16th of May, *John Mathias Wentnagle* entered into holy bond of matrimony with *Agnes Ehrlisen*, but the Lord of life and death called him out of this troublesome world into a joyous eternity in the year 1792, on the eighth of January. He leaves

therefore a sorrowing widow and the following children:" These do not appear as indicated but their names and whom they married are as follows:

i. John Mathias, m. Elizabeth Rupp, resided and died in Highspire; buried in St. Peter's church graveyard, Middletown.

ii. Susan, m. — Gallagher and resided Newton, Lancaster county, Pa.

iii. Mericha, m. — Barnets, and resided in Middletown, Pa.

iv. Eve, b. Jan. 4, 1782; d. March 24, 1844 and is buried in the German Reformed graveyard in Middletown, Pa.; m. George Parthemore.

v. Elizabeth, m. — Geistwite and resided in Florin, Lancaster county, Pa.

vi. Agnes, m. Michael Stentz.

vii. Christina, m. — Snively and resided near Anville, Pa.

viii. Jacob.

The following is found in other places in the book written in more modern German penmanship,

John Mathias Wendzagle and his wedded housewife *Elizabeth* born *Rupp*, were born and baptized in Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pa. To them was born a son in the year of our Lord, 1817, December 25th, in the sign of the scorpion, and at his baptism by Rev. Lochman, December 12, 1818, he received the name of *John*.

A daughter was born on the 9th of December 1819, at 3 o'clock in the morning, in the sign of the Virgin, and was baptized by Rev. Lochman, August 16, 1820, and received the name of *Lydia*.

A daughter was born on the 9th of January 1823, in the sign of the Virgin, and baptized by Rev. Lochman, August 1, 1824, and received the name of *Susan Jane*.

A daughter was born to them March 29, 1825, and received the name of *Barbara*.

A son was born into the world May 26, 1830, in the sign of the lion, and was baptized and received the name of *Joseph*.

A daughter was born into the world 10 o'clock at night, Dec. 29, 1832, in the sign of the ram; baptized by Rev. Loch-

man Oct. 13, 1833, and received the name of *Mary Ann*.

A son was born into the world at 6 o'clock at night, Nov. 24, 1835, in the sign of the "Wasserman;" was baptized and received the name of *William Henry*.

A son was born on the 27th December 1841; baptized by Rev. P. Saline, June 6, 1842, and received the name of *Henry Augustus*. He died Jan. 24, 1845.

On the inside of the back lid of the book in very good German characters we find the following:

"This valuable sermon book bequeth I, Jan. 8, 1792, to my deceased son's son, by name, John Mathias, surviving oldest son of the same name Mathias, with the hearty wish that he may use it to the glorification of the great name of God and to the edification and strengthening of his soul, through the dearly purchased blood of Jesus Christ. Diligent and with devotion and an honest heart read, that he may thereby reach the way to bliss. 17th of May, 1792." "This, I as book binder witness, Fred'k Sano, May 17, 1792."

E. W. S. P.

TOMB-STONE RECORDS
Of Derry Presbyterian Church.

V.

In

Memory of
JOSEPH SAW
YER who
Departed
this life Feb-
ruary the
28 In the
year 1789
Aged 18

In

memory of
MARY SAWYER
who departed
this life
Feb. the —
A. D. 1782 in
the 23d year
of her age.

Underneath
is deposited
THOMAS SAWYER

who departed
this life May 5

1768

in the 31st year

of his age

& BENJAMIN

SAWYER departed

this life Feb the 5th

1792

in the 44th year

of his age

In memory of
WILLIAM SAW-

YER who de-
parted this Life

Octo'r the 18, 1784

in the 81st year

of his age

In memory of
SOPHIA SAWYER

who departed
this life Septem

ber the 9th 1788

in the 83d

year of her age.

In
memory of
WILLIAM SAW-
YER who de-
parted this

Life August the

20th 1785 in the

46th year of his age.

In memory of
CATHARINE STEEL

late consort of David

Steel who departed

this Life Febr'y the 20th

A. D. 1803 aged 83

years, who in her

Lifetime Raised 19 orphan children

"Death thou has conquered

me, and by thy dart I am

slain, But Christ hath

conquer'd thee and I

will rise again."

In memory of
ESTHER the wife of
William SHAW
who departed
this life

Feb. 18th 1783

aged 35 years.

In memory of
DAVID SPENCE
who departed this Life
October the 21st 1802
aged about 70 years.

In memory of
MARGARET SPENCE
who departed this
Life Sept'r 15th 1793
In the 36th year of her
age.

WILLIAM SNODDEY,
Born Jan. 5, 1798,
Died Oct. 19, 1864,
aged
66 years, 9 mos. 14 d.

My wife and children fare you well
I can no longer with you dwell
Turn your thoughts to God on high
And try to meet me in the sky.
Restrain your tears pray shed no more
Because your father's gone before
In love he lived in peace he died,
His life was asked but was denied.

Sacred
to the memory of
LOUISA SHARON
who was born Mareh
the 13th, 1815, departed
this life October 9, 1840,
aged 25 years.

In memory of
DAVID TAYLOR who died
May 10 1761 aged 58 years
also

AGNES his wife who
departed this life the 28th
Day of July 1797 in the 78th
year of her age

JOHN TAYLOR
Died Aug. 4th 1762 in
ye 7th year of his age

In memory of
Agnes Taylor
who died Aug 5th 1763
in ye 15th year of her age

In
memory of
WILLIAM TROUS
DAIL Sen'r who de-
parted this Life Nov
the 3d 1793 In the
81st year of his age

In
memory of
HANNAH TROUSDAIL
wife of Wm Trous-
dail who departed
this Life July 31st 1793
aged 70 years

In
memory of
WILLIAM TROUSDAIL Jr
who departed this
Life March 3d 1785
In the 33d year of
his age

In
memory of
THOMAS TROUS-
DAIL junr who
departed this
Life July 9, 1793
aged 12 years

In
memory of
JOHN THOMPSON
who departed this life
Octobr 6, 1778
aged 63 years

In
memory of
SAMUEL THOMPSON
born in Newville
Cumberland county
Oct 8 1766
Died Feb. 29, 1848
In the 82d year of his age

In memory of ELIZABETH
THOMPSON
Born May 12, 1773
Died Jan. 18, 1848.
In the 75th year of
her age

Sacred
to the memory of
MARY WALLACE
who died
April 12th 1784
Aged 63 years

Also
to the memory of
SARAH WALLACE
wife of James Wallace
who died
February 14th 1822
Aged 71 years

Sacred
to the memory of
ROBERT WALLACE
who died
April 10th 1783
Aged 71 years

Also
to the memory of
JAMES WALLACE
who died
December 15th 1823
Aged 73 years

In memory of JOHN WELSH
who died March 7, 1833
in the 20th year of his age

In
Memory of
JAMES WILSON Sen
who departed this life September
28, A D 1793 in the 73 year of his age.

Also
In memory of
SAMUEL WILSON
who departed this life Oct 7
A D 1825 aged 56 years 5 months
and 12 days

In
Memory of
MARTHA WILSON
who departed this life
January 15 A D. 1789
aged 46 years

Also of
ELEANOR WILSON
consort of
Samuel Wilson dec'd
who departed this life
Oct. 16. A. D. 1831
aged 55 years.

In
memory
of
JOSEPH WILSON
who departed
this
life Feb. 8th
A D 1788
aged 38 years.

In memory of HUGH WILSON
who departed this life
July 30, 1781 aged 55 years.

Also
MARY WILSON
(alias) Snodgrass, who
departed this life 4th April
1810 in the 55th year of her
age.

In memory of
WILLIAM WILSON who
departed this life Sept.
1738 aged 63 years.

Also
In memory of HUGH WILSON
who departed this life Sept
2 1797 aged 87 years,

Also of
MOSES WILSON who departed
this life January 9th 1826
in the 51st year of his age.

In memory of
JEAN WILSON who
departed this life
October the 20th 1794
aged 75 years.

Also of
SABLES WILSON who
departed this life
February 24th 1826
in the 75 year of
her age.

In
memory of
JOHN WILSON
who departed this life
July 10, 1812 in the
69 year of his age.

In
memory of
MARY WILSON
relict of James Wilson
born January the 12th
1760
and died January the 31st
1843
aged 83 years.

In
memory of
MOSES WILSON
who departed this life
Jan. 4, A D 1781
in the 61st year of his age.

In memory of
JAMES WILSON son of
Moses Wilson
who died April 17, 1835
in the 80 year of his age.

Sacred
to the memory of
JOHN WRIGHT
who departed this
life March 31, 1829
aged 27 years 7m
and 14 days.

In memory of
MARY C. WRAY
who departed this
life March 10, 1815,
age 2 years 2 months
& 4 days.

In memory of
DAVID WRAY
who departed this life
April the 3d 1805 in the
77th year of his age.
Also CATHRINE his wife
departed this life April
the 8th 1773 in the 38 year
of her age.

VOL I.

No. 2.

NOTES AND QUERIES

CHIEFLY RELATING

TO THE

HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

CHIEFLY RELATING TO THE

HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

VOL. I.

1884.

No. 2.

¹Omitted from Derry Tombstone Records.]

In memory of MARY WRAY
wife of David Wray
who departed this
life July 5, 1809, in
the 70th year of her
age.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XX.

HEROES OF THE "BUCKSHOT WAR."—Among the recent contributions to the history of that bloodless campaign of December, 1838, is a chapter in Richard Smith Elliott's "Notes Taken in Sixty Years." The Colonel, however, makes Samuel Rutherford the captain in command of the force in the State Arsenal, when it should be John P. Rutherford. We are indebted to W. Frank Rutherford for a copy of the original roll, which gives the names of these dauntless heroes. It contains the autographs of thirty-four persons. The paper having been folded before some of the names were dry, it is so blotted that two of the names are difficult to decipher. To these are prefixed an asterisk (*). Col. Elliott says there were but fourteen men in the arsenal, which may be correct. The volunteering was done sometime prior to the occupation, and only a detachment may have entered.

In this connection, it may be stated that Perry Martin was sent out to purchase powder, which he secured, but was afraid to go back with it. In the meantime George Trullinger, who was in sympathy with the occupants, gave

out that one of the heavy guns of the establishment was loaded with chains, scraps of iron, etc., and the least attempt made to break in would result in firing into the crowd—and yet there was not an ounce of powder in the arsenal. Some time during the day, however, a small quantity of powder and buckshot were supplied to the occupants from Fahnestock's hardware store, through the clerk, Amos W Young. But to the "heroes."

Volunteers to Protect Arsenal.

E. P. Hughes,	S. W. Greenla,*
James Caldwell,	H. Montgomery,
W. M. K. Thompson,	Stephen Atherton,
Richard Dereck,	Milton Rutherford,
John Brotherline,	J. F. Cottrell,
Allen M. Robinett,	Henry H. Ette,
J. P. Rutherford,	John H. Wilson,
L. N. Ott,	John Zinn,
R. S. Elliott,	Geo. M. Phillips,
G. S. Parker,	Jas. Freeland,
James Martin,	Thomas Flowers,
S. Stephen Guyer,	Jacob Weitzel,
William Reigels,	T. F. Updegrove,
Isaac G. Updegrove,	James M'Coy,
George O'Neile,	Wm Watharm,*
Perry Martin,	David Menser,
A. Martin,	A. H. Hood.

THE MONTOURS.

To Pennsylvania historians the story of the Montours has been an interesting one. A county of our Commonwealth perpetuates their name, and a flourishing town on the West Branch of the Susquehanna designates their principal residence in Provincial days. In an Appendix to Marshe's Journal of the Indian Treaty at Lancaster in 1744, published in the *New Era*, is an important resume of the main

facts in the history of that family, much of it from recently discovered sources, which is herewith given:

MADAME MONTOUR was a noted character in our early Provincial history, and it is proper that some account be given of her and her descendants, all of whom were more or less conspicuous. Much, however, of what she related to Mr. Marshe, as given in his journal, was imaginative. She was not the daughter of a Governor of Canada. Her father, M. Montour, emigrated to Canada about 1665. By an Indian wife he had one son and two daughters (*Col. Hist. of N. Y., vol. v., p. 65*). In 1694 he was severely wounded by the Mohawks, near Fort Lamotte, on Lake Champlain. It is supposed that at this time Madame Montour, then ten years of age, was captured by the Five Nations and adopted into their family. Her first appearance was at a conference held at Albany on the 24th of August, 1711, where she acted as interpreter. She seems to have had a fair education. She married Carondawana, or the "Big Tree," who had adopted the name of Robert Hunter, Governor of New York. Carondawana was of the Oneida tribe, "a great Capt. of ye 5 Nations," says Secretary Logan, and fell in an encounter with the Catawbas in the spring of 1729. On the 16th of 6 mo., 1729, presents of "strowds" were "sent to ye chiefs of the 5 Nations upon ye death of their Capt. Carondawana (alias Robt. Hunter) and also above 50 of their men killed and taken by ye Southern Indians, assisted by ye English traders of Carolina;" while on the 29th of 5th mo., 1730, there was forwarded "a whole suit of mourning clothes to Carondawana's widow, Montour, and a coat to her little son and a handkerchief." At the treaty in Philadelphia, in September, 1734, the Proprietaries condoled with her publicly at the loss of her husband, who had ever been considered a warm friend of the English. Prior to the death of Carondawana they resided among the Miamis at the west end of Lake Erie, but about 1727 removed to Pennsylvania, locating at Ostenwacken, on the Chenasky (Loyalsoek), now Montoursville, Lycoming county. In 1742 Count Zinzendorf visited Madame Mon-

tour, and it is stated that she was deeply affected when she learned the object of his visit. It is told in this connection by Zinzendorf, that the Jesuit missionaries taught the Indians the Saviour's birth-place was in France and his crucifiers Englishmen; but that is undoubtedly apocryphal. The fact is Madame Montour was full of duplicity, as will be learned by casual reference to the minutes of the Provincial Council for October 15, 1734, wherein it is stated "that her old age only protects her from being punished for such falsehoods." Speaking French, and probably handsome as the half-breed Indians were, much was made of her in Philadelphia by the old Quaker ladies of that metropolis.

Zeisberger visited her in 1745, when she was living on an island in the West Branch with her daughter. In her later years she was blind and decrepid. She died prior to 1753, but the precise date and place are undetermined. John Harris, in a letter of January, 1753, says "Madame Montour is dead."

I. MONSIEUR MONTOUR, as previously narrated, had one son and two daughters. The son, it is stated by some writers, was killed in 1709, at the instigation of Vaudreuil the Governor of Canada, on account of his friendship to the English. But we find (*Col. Doc. of N. Y., vol. v, p. 65, and vol. ix, pp. 601, 602, 830, 902,*) that this M. Montour was "a Frenchman by birth," therefore it could not have been the son who was a half-breed, but the father. From a document in our possession we learn that a brother of Madame Montour was living in 1729. The year previous the present of a blanket had been made him by the Proprietaries' Secretary, James Logan, while in 1729, he had been sent an "express" to the Five Nations Chiefs. M. Montour's children were as follows:

i. *Madame Montour*, of whom we have given a sketch.

ii. [*a daughter*]. She married into the Miamis, and all we know of her is the mention of a visit to her by Madame Montour in her old age, accompanied by her son Andrew.

iii. *Jean* [John]; mentioned heretofore. His wife was Anameakhiekam, who in 1729

desired selling some land at "Lechay" to the Proprietaries, which she "pretended to own," says Secretary Logan. It has been intimated that Jean Montour was only a *brother* of Madame Montour by her adoption into an Oneida family, whereby, according to their ideas she became a sister in fact to all other sons and daughters providing there were such. Madame's name was not changed by her adoption, and it was not probable that the children of the family into which she was adopted would be named Montour. (*See Penna Archives 2d ser. vii, 146.*)

II. MADAME MONTOUR'S children were:

3. *i. Margaret*, or French Margaret, of whom presently.

ii. [a daughter:] married in 1744, as stated by Mr. Marshe. We know nothing further that is definite. If, as some writers believe, her name was Catharine, it is a bare possibility that she has been confounded with her niece, French Margaret's daughter, otherwise Queen Catharine.

4. *iii. Andrew*, or SATTELIHU; of whom presently.

5. *iv. Lewis*; [or TAU-WESON.]

v. Henry; so stated by some writers—but our readers are referred to the notice of Captain Andrew.

III. MARGARET MONTOUR, generally known as French Margaret, was probably the eldest child of Madame Montour. Prior to 1744 she was living with her husband on the Allegheny. The Rev. John Martin Mack, Moravian Missionary, visited her in 1753, and gives an interesting account of her. She then resided in a village of her own at the mouth of Lycoming creek, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. On Scull's map of 1759 the place is designated as "French Margaret's Town." She frequently attended treaties at Easton, Philadelphia, and Albany. Sometimes she interpreted. Government, with the view of retaining the Montour influence for the English, always met her with marked deference; and yet, according to a letter (May 1755,) from Conrad Weiser to Secretary Peters, she appears to have been an uncertain ally. "French Margaret," writes Weiser, "with some other family is gone to the English camp in

Virginia, and her son Nicklaus is gone to Ohio to the French Fort. I suppose they want to join the stronger party, and are gone to get information." French Margaret's husband was a Six Nation Indian, named Katarioniecha, alias Peter Quebeck. He was considered "a man of good character." In July of 1754, according to the Moravian Archives, these worthies with two grand-children, traveling in semi-barbaric state, with an Irish groom and six relay and pack-horses, passed through Bethlehem on their way to New York. Their children, according to Rev. Mack, understood French but were averse to speaking it. They had:

6. *i. Esther*; known as Queen Esther

7. *ii. Catharine*; (*Col. Rec. vol. viii, p. 449.*)

iii. Nicholas; referred to in Weiser's letter just quoted.

iv. [A son:] was killed about 1753, in an expedition against the Creek Indians.

v. Mary, or Molly; (*Col. Rec., vol. viii p. 509.*)

IV. ANDREW MONTOUR was the eldest son of Madame Montour. He and Henry Montour are considered by some writers as identical, by others as distinct persons. The information we have is certainly befogging, but we give the result of our researches as follows:

In the Land Department of the Commonwealth are the following documents;

[Letter from Richard Peters to John Armstrong.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1761.

"Mr. Armstrong:

"SIR—The Indians at Easton having recommended it to the Proprietaries to let their good friend Henry Montour have some commodious and good place to contain not less than fifteen hundred acres, within the land purchased from them over Sasquahannah, when he was last here, he applied for the same, intending to go and locate it; and I consented to give him an order to you to survey so much for him upon the common terms, after he should return from Sir William Johnson's, to whom he was obliged to go. But it seems by what Mr. Croghan says that he is detained by Sir William, and is now attending him at Fort Detroit; and therefore that he may have no cause

of complaint, I think it proper to inform you of this, and desire that you, in conjunction with Mr. Croghan, to whom he has committed the care of this matter, may survey for him at such places as may be shewed to you, if not before appropriated or settled, the quantity of fifteen hundred acres, and I shall forthwith acquaint the Proprietaries that I have given you this order.

"I am, sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"RICHARD PETERS."

By reference to Stone's "Life and Times of Sir William Johnson" we find that it was Captain *Andrew* Montour who accompanied Sir William to Detroit in July 1761. (*Vol. ii. p. 142*). Then again, the request was made in the interest and name of *Andrew* Montour.

Appended to the above letter is the following memorandum:

"Henry Montour locates the above grant in Sackson's Cove, situated between Kishacoquillas creek and Juniata river, and about five or six miles from where a family of the name of Brown is settled on Juniata.

"Located this 3d August, 1761."

In the foregoing letter, where the word *Henry* appears, the name originally written was *Andrew*, but subsequently erased and the other written. The endorsement on this paper is as follows:

"Paper given to Andrew Montour for 1,500 acres of land over Sasquahannah, July 11, 1761."

[Warrant to *Henry* Montour.]

"By THE PROPRIETARIES,

"*Pennsylvania ss:*

[SEAL.] Whereas, Henry Montour, of the county of Cumberland, hath requested that we would grant him to take up fifteen hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Sackson's Cove, between Kishacoquillas creek and Juniata river, and about five or six miles from where a family of the name of Brown is settled, on Juniata river, being the same land which the Six Nation Indians and other nations when they were at the late treaty at Easton recommended to the Proprietaries to give unto him, the said Andrew Montour, as appears by a certificate of our late Secretary, Richard

Peters, dated the 11th July, 1761, directed to John Armstrong, Deputy Surveyor of the county of Cumberland, (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) in the county of Cumberland, for which the said Henry* Montour agrees to pay over such a sum of money as shall be hereafter agreed upon by us, together with the yearly quit-rent of one penny sterling for every acre thereof: These are therefore to authorize and require you to survey, or cause to be surveyed, unto the said Henry Montour at the place aforesaid, according to the methods of townships appointed the said quantity of fifteen hundred acres, if not already surveyed or appropriated, and make return thereof unto the Secretaries office, in order for further confirmation, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand, and the seal of the Land Office, by virtue of certain powers from the said Proprietaries at Philadelphia, this twenty-second day of December, one thousand seven hundred and sixty one.

JAMES HAMILTON.

"To John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General."

With the foregoing, in the handwriting of William Maclay, Deputy Surveyor, is "the draught of a tract of land situate on the head of Penn's creek, above the Great Spring between it and a mountain lying N. W. from said spring, in the county of Cumberland," called "Succoth," containing 820 acres, and returned 19th May, 1767. Another tract of land containing 1,710 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, called "Sharron," was returned the same day. Both tracts were surveyed to Henry Montour, and contained instead of 1,500 acres over 2,500 acres

We have given the foregoing in full, as possible proof that Andrew and Henry were one and the same. It has been stated that Andrew Montour in 1755 resided on the Proprietary grant to him ten miles north of Carlisle, between the Conodoguinet and the Juniata, on a little stream yet named for him "Montour's run;" but this land was never surveyed to him, and was soon over-run by settlers. Of the land subsequently surveyed, into whose hands it fell, we have no information. In 1775,

* The writer began "An" as if to write Andrew.

Captain John Montour asked compensation for the lands of his father, Captain Andrew Montour, but it is doubtful if he ever received any remuneration therefor. In April 1769, there was granted to Henry Montour a tract of land called Ough-saragoh, containing 300 acres, situated on the south side of the Ohio including his improvement opposite to the Long Island [Montour's Island] about nine miles below Fort Pitt."

At the treaty at Easton held in October 1758, "Capt. Henry Montour, Interpreter in the Six Nations and Delaware languages," is designated as such from the 8th to the 19th, when on the 19th, 20th and 21st, "Andrew Montour, His Majesty's Interpreter," is designated. On the 24th Henry Montour interpreted at the private conference with the Proprietary agents, and the Indian deed given was witnessed by him. At the Pittsburgh conference July, 1759, by George Croghan; and on the 24th, of October, following by Brig. Gen. Stanwix, Capt. Henry Montour acted as interpreter. At a conference at Philadelphia in February, 1759, by Gov. Hamilton and also on the 14th of August, 1762, Capt. Andrew Montour was the interpreter. The last conference at which any of the Montours interpreted was at Fort Pitt 14th June, 1768, when Henry Montour officiated. The only way to settle this disputed point would be by comparing the signatures to the recorded deeds. These were in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth until two years since, when they "were spirited away," and taken to Philadelphia.

The Indian name of Andrew Montour was *Sattelihi*. Of all the Montours he was the most prominent. In 1744 when on the expedition against the Catawbas, as mentioned by Marshe, he was taken sick near James river, Virginia. He acted as an interpreter at some of the more important treaties with the Six Nations, not only in Pennsylvania, but in New York. In 1753 the French set a price of £100 upon his head. He accompanied Conrad Weiser on his mission to the country of the Six Nations, and was always considered loyal to the British interest. During the French and Indian war he was captain of a company of Indians on the English side, and hence his

military title was properly acquired. For a period of nearly forty years he was in public life, in the service of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and under Sir William Johnson. He frequently accompanied the Moravian missionaries, Count Zinzendorf, David Zeisberger, and Bishop Spangenburg, on their visits to the Indian towns. The first named (Zinzendorf) gives the following description of Andrew Montour's appearance which may prove interesting, in this connection. "His face," he writes, "is like that of a European, but marked with a broad Indian ring of bear's grease and paint drawn completely around it. He wears a coat of fine cloth of cinnamon color, a black neck-tie with silver spangles, a red satin vest, pantaloons, over which hangs his shirt, shoes and stockings, a hat, and brass ornaments something like the handle of a basket, suspended from his ears."

Andrew Montour was accounted as "faithful," of "good sense," and "greatly respected for his attachment and services" to the English interests. There was probably no man of his day accounted as an Indian to whom the English were under greater obligations for valuable service and strict fidelity than Andrew Montour. In illustration of the high esteem which he was held, it is stated that at the beginning of the war for Independence, in June, 1776, when Col. George Morgan sent William Wilson and Joseph Nicholson as messengers to the Indians in the Northwest, the latter deeming it necessary to attend at the Wyandot council house near Detroit, invited *White Eyes* and *John Montour* to accompany them. In the course of business, says Wilson in his report (*Hildreth's Pioneer History*, pp 96 to 108). "While we were in the Council, the governor [Hamilton] told me he had inquired no news of me, nor did he want to hear any. For your part, says he to Montour, I knew your father well. He was a good man. I don't know how you came to join with those people. If you come this way again (though not upon the same errand) I will give you something."

Capt. Andrew Montour died prior to 1775, and tradition has it, says Isaac Craig,

on Montour's Island. "I have always been told," writes the latter, "that Andrew Montour died there and have had his grave pointed out. Although I know of no *written* authority for it, I am certain that the tradition must be true."

Captain Andrew Montour was twice married; first to a granddaughter of Alummapees, king of the Delawares, and they had

i. *Mary Magdalene*, alias Peggy, although baptized in her early youth by a Roman Catholic priest in Philadelphia, she subsequently joined the Moravian Indian congregation at Salem, on the Pequotting. In Bishop De Schweinitz's *Life and Times of David Zeisberger* (p. 621) we have this statement in regard to her; "One of the latest converts who accompanied him [from New Salem on the Ohio to Sandusky] was a sister of Andrew Montour. She was a living polyglot of the tongues of the West, speaking the English, French, Mohawk, Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Shawanese, and Delaware languages." Her last husband (she had been previously married,) was a white trader named Hands, and on marrying him she was called Sally Hands. After Hand's death she resided among the whites at the mouth of the Thames, in Canada, maintained by her son, a merchant in Montreal. She died about 1818. Sally Hands' Indian name was Koyodaghscoony; her baptismal name Mary Magdalene, and Peggy her Moravian name. She has been confounded with Peggy who interpreted at the Lancaster treaty in February, 1760, and who resided in the vicinity of Fort Stanwix in 1764. She was evidently a different person.

ii. *John*; born in 1744, as it is stated that in 1756 he was twelve years of age. He was educated at the Philadelphia Academy, as also the other children of Andrew Montour, at the expense of the Province of Pennsylvania, and under the care of Gov. Robert Hunter Morris. He commanded a company of Delaware Indians in 1782, serving under Col. Brodhead, in the Western Department, and was distinguished for his valor, as also his steadfast friendship to the cause of the colonies. After the murder of the Moravians and the Delaware Indians in the service of Congress on Smoky Island, John Montour's

family resided on Montour's Island for a time. He was living in 1789, but there is nothing further.

Andrew Montour, by a second wife, (Sarah,) had three children. We have the name of

iii. *Nicholas*; baptized in Albany, October 31, 1756. At this period it seems that Andrew Montour was interpreter to His Majesty for the Six Nations and in the service of Sir William Johnson. (Gen. John S. Clark.)

V. LEWIS MONTOUR, a younger brother of Andrew Montour, was occasionally employed by the Provincial authorities in the capacity of messenger. Among the Indians at the Treaty at Carlisle in October 1753, appears the name of "*Tauweson*, Andrew Montour's brother." This was no doubt the Indian name of Lewis Montour. (*See Col. Rec. v. p. 685.*) In 1754 he resided near Aughwick Old Town, where Conrad Weiser complained of his disturbing the Indians by bringing liquor to them. "They cannot help buying and drinking it," repeats the interpreter, "when they see it, and Lewis sells it, very dear to them, and pretends that his wife, which is a very ugly squaw, does it." In December 1759 he was present at an Indian Conference in Philadelphia, acting as an interpreter. He was killed during the French and Indian war, but how or where, we have no knowledge.

VI. ESTHER, the daughter of French Margaret, and who has been confounded with her sister, Queen Catharine, by Losing and other writers, was undoubtedly the most infamous of all the Montours. She was the wife of Echogohund, king of the Monsey Delawares, and at his death became the queen. She resided at Sheshequin, on the site of the present Ulster, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. In the Wyoming expedition of July, 1778, she commanded a company of warriors, and at the massacre on the 3d of the month she was the most infuriated demon in that carnival of blood. On the preceding day one of the Indians slain at Exeter was her son, and this may have increased her hellish ferocity. In the autumn of the same year, Col. Thomas Hartley destroyed the village at Sheshequin, and burned her residence, which writers have fancifully denominated "a palace." She

died about the commencement of the present century, very aged and decrepid, it is stated, at her residence at the head of Cayuga Lake.

VII. CATHARINE MONTOUR was none the less conspicuous than the other female Montours. Her husband's English name was Thomas Huston, or Hndson, (*see Penna. Archiv., 1st ser., vol. iii, p. 558,*) whose brother John, alias Eyendeegen, is mentioned in the Pennsylvania Colonial Records (*vol. viii, p. 151*). In 1758 they had five or six children, so stated by Conrad Weiser. Queen Catharine resided in later years at the head of Seneca Lake, four miles from the village of Culvers, called Sheaquaga, or as generally known, French Catharine's Town. This village was destroyed by Gen. Sullivan, in 1779. Queen Catharine fled to Niagara, where she died a year or two after. It has been so stated by Lossing and Reichel, and that she was eighty years of age. If that was the case, Queen Catharine could not have been the *grand* daughter of Madame Montour. In the Provincial records she is named Cate and Catrina. The reputed children of Catharine Montour, of which we have knowledge, were:

- i. Roland.
- ii. John; sometimes called "Stuttering John."
- iii. Belle.

It is stated by Canadian, and also by United States writers, on the authority of the correspondence of Edward Pollard, now in the possession of the Historical Society of St. Catharine's, C. W., that Edward Pollard was the father of the foregoing children. If this is correct, they were not those of Catharine, the daughter of French Margaret. Her husband was, as previously given, and on the authority of our Pennsylvania Provincial Records, Thomas Hndson, alias Telenemut, a noted chief of the Senecas. The question now resolves itself into, "Who was the mother of Roland, John and Belle Montour," here noted? If not Catharine, could it be Molly Montour?

ROLAND MONTOUR and his brother John were active participants in the border war during the struggle for Independence, and always on the side of the British, holding commissions therefrom. These two were the leaders of the band

who captured the Gilbert family in 1780; Roland as captain, John as second in command. Roland was wounded in a skirmish with the frontier settlers of Pennsylvania and New York, in 1781, and died therefrom. He was buried at or near Painted Post. His wife was the daughter of Siangorochti, king of the Senecas, but her mother, being a Cayuga, she was ranked as of that nation. (See Gilbert Narrative.)

"John Montour, the brother of Roland," says Gen. Clark, of Auburn, New York, "died at Big Tree, now Geneseo, in 1830. His grave is about a mile from the great oak formerly known as the Big Tree. Both Montours were educated at Elizabeth, New Jersey. W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXI.

HON JOHN JOSEPH HENERY:—Of Judge Henery's family, the following are interred in the Harrisburg cemetery:

Aubrey W., d. 1804.

Lydia Chambers, d. 1817.

Amelia Chambers, d. Oct. 1820.

Elizabeth A., d. Dec. 1820.

Harriet S. d. June 4, 1821.

Dr. Julien Henry, of St. Louis, who survived the family, erected the tombstones. Judge Henry's wife, Jane Chambers Henry, died April 15, 1826, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Smith, near Darby, Penna. E.

THE FIRST AND PRESENT DEPOTS OF THE HARRISBURG AND LANCASTER AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS.

The first depot erected in Harrisburg was by the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company about the year 1837, on the present ground now occupied by the one built by the *Pennsylvania*. It was a plain brick building about one hundred feet in length by fifty in breadth, one story in height, with shingle roof, the gable end fronting Market street. It was occupied by the offices of the company, the trains arriving and departing outside of the building. As it was the terminus of the road, passengers and baggage for the West were transferred to the packet canal boats, whose wharf was just above the

bridge at the foot of Market street, during the boating season; and when that ended, the passengers were taken by the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Chambersburg, and from thence to Pittsburgh by stage, until the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad westward in 1848 or 1849.

The Pennsylvania railroad company continued to occupy the old depot until the erection of the present one in 1857. At this time it was one of the handsomest in the State. J. C. Hoxie of Philadelphia, a prominent architect, drew the plans, and was contractor and builder, as associated with the late Stephen D. McCalla of Harrisburg, who was a prominent bricklayer. The tall tower at the north end was used as a lookout by an employee who could distinguish a passenger train when crossing the bridge over the Susquehanna at Rockville coming East. (This was prior to the establishment of the present telegraph system on railroads.) When the lookout saw the train crossing the bridge from the West, he came down and reported to the superintendent, which was communicated to the waiting passengers. The tower on the left side contained a large bell, that superseded a smaller one which was on the old depot, and was rung for the arrival and departure of trains, until the present system of telegraphing was adopted. This bell was given to one of the fire companies of the city.

Former railroading and modern railroading were entirely different. The wheels of the cars formerly used required oiling at nearly every station, or every ten or twelve miles, and the small locomotives then in use consumed wood instead of coal, and required supplies frequently. The conductors, or as they were called agents, assisted in replenishing the wood and oiling the cars. Two trains a day, previous to the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad were sufficient to convey all who wished to go, either to Philadelphia, or down the Cumberland Valley. The morning train East leaving at eight o'clock A. M. contained two passenger and one freight car, and conveyed all passengers arriving from the West who had come by packet boat or on

the Cumberland Valley cars, arriving in Philadelphia in five hours. The second train left at 2 o'clock P. M. with one passenger car, having a compartment at one end for baggage. Supper was taken at Downingtown at the hotel kept by a prince of landlords, Mr. Eicholtz.

The rails on the Harrisburg and Lancaster and Cumberland Valley roads were laid with fiat bars spiked with wood stringers, which kept all who sat over the wheels in constant dread of being killed or maimed by a rail, or "snake's head" as they were called, being forced up through the car; (as the half angled and becoming loose from the wood was caught by the wheel and forced up through the car, and to remedy which the floor of the cars over the wheels were laid with plank. Passengers could either procure ticket at the office or pay the conductor in the cars.

One of the first and for many years a conductor on the Cumberland Valley Railroad was Major McCartney, a descendant of one of the Scotch Irish families of the valley—a jovial good natured fellow, who, when he had taken all tickets and collected the fare from his passengers, would get his violin and entertain them on the journey, he being a good violinist, and thus became very popular with all who traveled on his train.

One great impediment with the running of trains during the winter season, was snow. The engines were small, having but two driving wheels, (the modern cow catchers and snow plows being unknown,) with split hickory brooms fastened in front of the truck wheels of the locomotives, which were only apologies in clearing the rail of snow and obstructions. The writer has known passenger cars on the Cumberland Valley road, forty years ago, to be delayed all night at the Mansion House hotel on the corner of Second and Mulberry streets by snow six inches in depth, the passengers remaining at the hotel all night. The same difficulty, it is presumed, occurred on other roads from the same cause. The Cumberland Valley railroad company can claim the credit of introducing the first sleeping cars on their road and also providing a covering on their locomotives to protect engineers and firemen from the in-

clement weather, as the engines were built without any protection for the men. Those first placed on the Cumberland Valley railroad were not the comfortable cabs now used, but were made of oil-cloth stretched upon wooden supports.

A. B.

THE PAXTANG BANDITTI.

The 10th Company, 2nd Battalion, 98th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia,—better known among military men, fifty years ago, as the "*Banditti*"—was composed of the men under forty-five years of age, living in the southern half of Lower Paxtang and a portion of the eastern half of Swatara townships. The company met twice a year. The Spring or "*Little Muster*" was held in a field on what is now the Grove Farm, and attracted few spectators, as no other Military organization was present. The Fall or "*Big Muster*," at which the whole Battalion was present, was held at Linglestown and was the grand gala-day of the year, presided over, conjointly by Mars and Bacchus with more or less assistance from the Muses of Music and Dancing. The company officers were elected by ballot, and their term of service was seven years. The commanding officers from the beginning of the Mexican War,—(which event marked the virtual close of the old militia system)—were William Rutherford, Joshua Shaffer, Daniel Shell, John P. Rutherford, Abner Rutherford and Jacob Reigle; of these, none are now living save Abner Rutherford. The rank and file were largely made up of broad-bottomed, hard-headed Dutchmen of the drowsy, sleepy-hollow type, who believed in ghosts and hard work, were fond of playing ball and pitching horse-shoes on Sunday, (there being no time for such things on week days) and who were bitterly opposed to education, fearing that thereby the children would be rendered "proud" and lazy.

There were various holidays during the year, such as Good Friday, Ascension day, &c., observed much in the same manner as Sunday, but there were two special occasions, when the sturdy Teuton laid aside his usual stolidity and appeared in new and different characters. "Fair-day" and "Battalion day." On "Fair-day"

he donned his Sunday clothes, and, in gay and festive mood, sought the lady of his love, and repaired with her to Harrisburg, where the day was spent walking about, with little fingers hooked, seeing the sights and eating ginger bread and molasses. On "Battalion day," his mind was warlike, and he marched to the muster with features rigid, "nostrils distended and eyes rolling," after the manner of Ossian's heroes, prepared to settle the accumulated scores of the year, for it was universally understood that all fights should be postponed until the "*Battalia*," when fair play was guaranteed and "the toughest skin held out the longest." "These were times! Mr. Rigmarole." These were the good old times, when men could freely use their fists, without being afterward devoured by the hungry sharks of the law.

William Orth, whose names appears in the following roll as first sergeant, had marched to Baltimore, was a good officer, and was frequently called upon to serve in that capacity—but the position was much sought after, and was often filled by men whose ignorance of military tactics, was only equaled by their unskillfulness in the pronunciation of names. Much amusement was at times afforded by the blunders of these men and especially by their efforts at calling the roll when new names were upon it; When John Collier appeared for the first time the officer, after looking at the name in various lights, at length mastered it and called out in a loud and confident voice "*Schon Gulcher*;" but he was not so fortunate with Bartholomew Von Peppersoll. After repeated failures, the latter half of the name was dropped, and all effort concentrated on the first half, and the result was "Bottolmy," to which Mr. Von Peppersoll always responded.

The company received its title of "Banditti" from the following circumstance: During Capt. William Rutherford's time, it chanced that on one of the mustering days, his friend and relative Capt. Robert Davison of Union county, was visiting at his house and accompanied him to the muster. Capt. Davison professed to be an expert in the military art, and when they reached the field he

was invited to take charge of the exercises, which he did. He threw in several new kinks which somewhat bewildered our worthy Dutchmen, and when at length the order to "*advance backward*" was given, the demoralization was complete. Now when a Pennsylvania German becomes demoralized, he takes common ground with other races, and swears. The company therefore, for the moment, strongly resembled the "Army in Flanders." Davison, who was a cool-headed man and something of a wag, enjoyed the scene hugely; and when the storm had somewhat subsided, made a short speech, in which he expressed himself as much pleased with the company, and declared that their last performance would do honor to a company of Banditti. The captain's remarks, owing to a slight misconception of their meaning, were received by the men as a high compliment to their soldierly qualities—good humor was at once restored, and the company has ever since been traditionally known as "*the Banditti*."

The roll stood, in 1831, as follows:—
Scarcely a half dozen of the names now represent living men.—

Names.	Age.	Names.	Age.
J. P. Rutherford,		Joseph Braim.	26.
Captain.	29.	Christ. Leech.	34.
B. Shope, First		Daniel Longaneck-	
Lieutenant.	36.	er.	38.
C. Peck, Second		John Richard.	26.
Lieutenant.	39.	Peter Elser.	26.
Wm. Orth, First		Henry Crum.	44.
Sergeant.	33.	John Rose.	35.
Jacob Fisler,	43.	John Lenkard.	33.
John Parthemore.		Benj. Baldaser.	31.
		26. David Crum.	28.
John Luke.	37.	Henry Cassel.	32.
John Orth.	32.	Jacob Lehman.	21.
Henry Shifler.	27.	Wm. Gray.	27.
Ben. Meffert.	24.	Henry Shirk.	25.
James Sullivan.	22.	Elias Sheffer.	26.
John Golden	23.	John Conrad.	28.
Daniel Page.	40.	Christ Conrad.	30.
David Hefefinger.		Jacob Stouffer.	24.
		27. David E. Cassel.	25.
John Heisey.	42.	Joshua Sheffer.	28.
Christ. Page.	33.	David Cassel.	29.
Geo. Cassel.	32.	Wash. Cassel.	23.
George Zeider.	33.	Geo. Spangler.	33.
P. Hefefinger.	35.	Joseph Elser.	23.

David Zeider.	30.	Enos Penapacker.	
Christ. Hoover	42.		42.
J. B. Rutherford.	25.	Mathew Brown.	24.
Saml. Rutherford.	20.	James Jones.	28.
Jacob Ricker.	39.	Jacob Richard.	22.
David Ricker.	32.	Jacob Felty.	22.
Danl. Ricker.	30.	Wm. Finney.	22.
Thos. Gray.	32.	Henry Baldaser.	22.
Geo. Shirk.	32.	Samuel Hasler.	28.
Joseph Lyter	20.	John Weaver.	33.
Christ. Lyter.	32.	W. McFadden.	22.
John Shell.	35.	Christ. Hartsler.	23.
John Handshoe.	32.	C. Shelaberger.	37.
Jacob Damey.	34.	David Walmer.	31.
Henry Seider.	37.	R. McClure.	30.
John Rudy.	29.	John Lehman.	32.
Fred. Rudy.	21.	Henry Lchman.	18.
Johnathan Rudy.	18.	James Sibert.	21.
Wm. Shope.	24.	Jacob Forray.	18.
David Ronk.	21.	David Peters.	33.
Elias Hoffman.	21.	Jacob Farland.	
John Shope.	21.	Barnard Rob.	
Samuel Gray.	23.	Jacob Miliscn.	20.
John Crum.	37.	Geo. Basehore.	
Henry Bishop.	23.	Geo. Miller.	24.
Samuel Brown.	23.	James Brooks.	21.
David Bresler.	23.	Fred Deinger.	36.
Christopher Misen-		Geo. Stouffer.	23.
helter.	30.	Jacob Waltz.	
Adam Brown.	35.	John Moyer.	
Jacob Gensler.	24.	Geo. Snyder.	25.
Henry Poorman.	23.	Jacob Henry.	18.
John Fackler.	22.	Geo. Avy.	19.
John Braim.	19.		

W. F. R.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXII.

JEREMIAH REES.—Since the biographical sketch of Capt. Jeremiah Rees has been printed, we have found the following among our notes:

Jeremiah Rees, of East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Penn'a, father of the foregoing, died in November 1804, leaving a wife Mary, and children as follows:

- i. David.
- ii. Richard.
- iii. Jeremiah.
- iv. Samuel.
- v. Barbara.
- vi. Catharine.

The executors of the estate were Richard and Jeremiah Rees, and Samuel Jacobs of Harrisburg. Richard Rees, died in East Pennsboro' township, in September 1806, leaving a son Ross. Jeremiah Rees, senior, was an officer in the Cumberland County Battalion of Associators, and was in active service during the campaign of 1777 in and around Philadelphia. E.

GENEALOGICAL DATA.

EICHOLTZ.

JACOB EICHOLTZ, of Lancaster, d. prior to 1760, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

- i. Jacob; this was the celebrated portrait painter, who resided many years at Harrisburg.
- ii. Elizabeth; m. — Glazer.
- iii. John.
- iv. Catharine; m. William Cooper.
- v. Leonard.
- vi. John George, b. 1754; resided at Harrisburg, married, and died there.
- vii. Eva; b. 1756.

ESHENAUER.

I. LEONARD ESHENAUER, of Derry, d. prior to 1768, leaving a wife Margaret, who subsequently married Conrad Alleman, and children:

- i. Barbara, m. John Alleman (*See Alleman*)
- ii. Casper.
- iii. Christian.

II. CASPER ESHENAUER, of Swatara, d. December 13, 1803, leaving a wife Molly and children:

- i. John; b. 1791.
- ii. Molly; b. 1793.
- iii. Betsy; b. 1795.
- iv. Kitty; b. 1797.

ETTER.

I. JOHN ETTER of Donegal twp., Lancaster co., d. prior to 1766, leaving a wife and children:

- i. Abraham.
- ii. Elizabeth.
- iii. Catharine.
- iv. Jacob.
- v. Christian.
- vi. Henry; resided in Rapho twp.
- vii. John.
- viii. Samuel.

II. JACOB ETTER, of Paxtang, d. June 1772, leaving a wife and children, among others.

- i. Anna Maria.
- ii. John.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. Elizabeth.

III. JOHN ETTER of Donegal, d. prior to 1775, leaving a wife Barbara, who afterwards married Michael Seltzer, and children:

- i. Jacob.
- ii. John.
- iii. Catharine.
- iv. Peter.

FLACK.

ALEXANDER FLACK, of Derry, d. March 1788, leaving children; by first wife Elizabeth;

- i. Martha.
- ii. Christina.
- iii. Margaret.
- iv. William.
- v. Thomas.
- vi. Elizabeth.

By second wife Dorothy there were children:

- vii. Dorothy.
- viii. Sabina.

FLEMING.

I. GEORGE FLEMING, of Paxtang, d. July 1768, leaving a wife Martha, who subsequently married George Dougherty, and children:

- i. Elizabeth.
- ii. Rebecca.
- iii. Margaret.
- iv. Rachel.

II. JOHN FLEMING, of Derry, d. May 1777, leaving a wife Jean, and children.

- i. Margaret; m. Thomas Ramsey.
- ii. Mary; m. George Murray.
- iii. Eleanor; m. James Patton or Patterson.
- iv. Ann.
- v. John; m. Agnes ———; in 1791, resided in Paxtang, a weaver by occupation.

FRANCE.

MICHAEL FRANCE, of Lower Paxtang, d. in 1797, leaving children, whose guar-

dians were Christian and Jacob France of Lancaster county:

- i. Elizabeth.
- ii. Mary.
- iii. John.
- iv. Michael.
- v. Veronica

FRELICK.

ANTHONY FRALICK, of Upper Paxtang, d. in 1801, leaving a wife Catharine Maria and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Abraham.
- iii. Paul.

GILLESPIY.

I. BRYAN GILLESPIY, of Hanover, d. 1762, leaving a wife Bridget and children:

- i. Mary; m. Robert Dixon.
- ii. Elizabeth; m. Michael McGarrety.
- iii. Catharine.
- iv. Eleanor.
- v. Sarah

II. PATRICK GILLESPIY, of Paxtang, d. March 1771, leaving a wife Mary, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. William.
- iii. Catharine.
- iv. Mary.

HANNAH.

ANDREW HANNAH, of Hanover, d. in 1766, leaving a wife and children:

- i. Samuel.
- ii. Andrew.
- iii. Margaret, m. William Davis.
- vi. Isaac.
- v. Mary, m. William Woods.
- vi. Elizabeth, m. Moses Carson.
- vii. Matthew.

HENDERSON.

JOHN HENDERSON, of Swatara, d. in Sept. 1801, leaving children:

- i. William.
- ii. John.
- iii. James.
- vi. Alexander.
- v. Francis.
- vi. Mary, m. James Graham.

HARPER.

I. MOSES HARPER, was an early settler in Paxtang; he d. in Nov. 1749, bequeathing his estate to his nephew Moses Harper, his sister Jane Wyley, wife of Oliver Wyley, and his brother Samuel.

II. Adam Harper of East Hanover, d. in 1806, leaving children:

- i. Adam.
- ii. John.
- iii. Thomas.
- iv. Henry.
- v. Margaret, m. Jacob Hubler.
- vi. Catharine, m. Philip Frank.
- vii. Susanna, m. Henry Winter.
- viii. Elizabeth, m. Henry Brighthill.
- ix. Mary, m. Christopher Winter.
- x. Eva, m. Peter Rank.

RECORDS OF DERRY CONGREGATION.

I.

[The following is a verbatim copy of the record of Marriages, Baptisms, Admissions, Dismissions and Deaths in Derry Congregation, as kept by Rev. James R. Sharon from the beginning of his pastorate in A. D. 1807, to its close in A. D. 1843, and will be found exceedingly interesting to the descendants of those whose names are found therein. For many reasons, the character of Mr. Sharon is deserving of our highest veneration, and this record, aside from its value in other respects, will serve to illustrate his faithfulness and fidelity to every trust committed to his hands.]

W. F. R.

MARRIAGES.

1807.

Nov. 2.—John Johnson and Ann Bradley.

1808.

March 29—Hezekiah Loomis and Hannah Myer.

March 31.—Dr. William Patton and Eleanor Kean.

April 19—Thomas McQuig and Catharine Bochter.

April 28.—James Antrim and Eliza Hostick.

April 28.—Rev. William Kerr and Mary Wilson.

May 31.—Joseph Wilson and Effy Sturgeon.

1809.

May — John Sawyers and Mary Bell.
May — George Moore and Arabel Bowman.
May — William McCord and Mary Shannon.

1810.

Feb. 22—Francis Seawright and Anna Clark.
March 14—Alexander Maginley and — Morrison.
March 22—Robert Geddis and Martha McClure.
Nov. 22—William Hammil, and Susan Kelly.
Nov. 22—Richard Rogers and Elizabeth McIlhenny.
Nov. 27—Gawin Hillard and Mary McKissick.
Dec. 25—William Culbertson and Julian Stewart.

1811.

March 21—Forbes Clark and Sarah Clark.
April 30—William McIlwrath and Elizabeth Keith.
July 30—Moses Wilson and Elizabeth Boyd.

1812.

Nov. 10—Mathew Cowden and Mary Wallace.

1813.

Feb. 9—Robert Hayes and Jane Hayes.
Aug. 10—James Porter and Matilda McNaughton.

1814.

March 29—William Young and Matilda Bell.

1815.

— James Snoddy and Mary McChord.
March 15—William Morrison and Mary Stewart.
Aug. 22—Samuel Barnett and Mary Mitchel.
Sep. 2—Hervey Ream and Jane Poorman.
Sept. 7—John Barnett and Jane Sherer.
Nov. 23—William Boal and Agnes Lyttle.
Nov. 30—David Mitchel and Mary Porter.
Dec. 26—Robert Freckelton and Martha Humes.
Dec. 26—William Tom and Margaret Hayes.

1816.

March 14—Joshua Wilson and Hannah McFarlane.
May 2—John Moorhead and Ann Snodgrass.
July 11—William Bell and Rebecca Kindle.

1817.

March 20—John Hall and Sarah Buyers
April 10—William Taylor and — Wilson (Hanover.)
April 12—George O. Keys and Elizabeth Funk.

1818.

Feb. 13—James Dale and Elizabeth Bell.
Feb. 23—Allen Sturgeon and Elizabeth Snodgrass, (Hanover).
March 26—John Thopson and Julian Stimble, (Hanover).
April 2—Andrew Frazer and Ann Wilson.
June 23—Alexander Graydon and Sarah Geddes.
Aug. 13—John Johnson and Agness Douglas.

1819.

May 25—Daniel H. Young and Sarah Duncan, (Hanover).
March 25—Thomas Boals and Jane Rogers.
June 15—Robert Clark and Elizabeth Wallace.
Oct. 19—James Harris and Sarah Bell.

1820.

May 18—James Fox and Suffia Beal.
Aug. 4—Joseph Clark and Mary Hollinger.
Oct. 3— — Horner and Mrs. McCallen.
Oct. 3—Samuel Stewart and Margaret McChord.
Oct. 3—Alexander Maloney and Margaret McElheny.
Oct. 3—William Clark and Ann Maloney.

1822.

March 14—James Welsh and Margaret Hand.
Sept. 26—Thomas Bullock and Agnes McCabe.

1823.

July 17—John Lynch and Margaret Herren.

1825.

Nov. — Berryhill Bell and Maria Moore.

1826.

May 2—William Henderson and Leah Wolfersberger.

Aug. 10—Thomas Lambert and Magdalena Hill.

1827.

Feb. 28th—Michael Baum and Agnes Shaler.

Dec. 4—Charles W. Cummings and Sarah Grove.

1828.

Sept. 11—R. W. McCoy and Mary S. Sharon, by Mr. Snodgrass.

1829.

Apr. 7—William Snoddy and Mary Clark.

1831.

July 28.—William Quig and Elizabeth Smith.

Dec. 14.—Herman Alricks and Mary E. Kerr.

1832.

———Andrew Murray and Sussanna Crawford.

1833.

Apr. 16.—James McConnel and Eleanor Murray.

May —Samuel Griffith and Elizabeth Murray.

1834.

Apr. 7th—John C. Work and Jane C. Sharon.

1836.

Jan. 14.—William Johnson and Ann Geddes.

Feb. 23.—William Geddes and Jane McBey.

Aug. 11.—David Backstoc and Martha McFaddin.

1837.

May 5.—William Baird and Mary McNair.

1838.

Jan. 4.—James Bingham and Nancy Baum.

Apr. 3.—Alexander Sloan and Jane Porter.

1839.

———John Innis and Eleanor Rogers.

1840.

March 10.—George Dan and Eliza McFaddin.

May 7.—William McMeen and Elizabeth Sharon.

1841.

Dec. 9.—Abraham Smith McCoy and Harriet N. Sharon, by Mr. G. D. Porter.

NOTES AND QUERIES.**Relating to the History of Dauphin County.**

XXIII.

Records of Perry Congregation.
II.**BAPTISMS.**

1807.

April —. Mary Clark.

June 14. Haddassa Frazer.

June 21. John Glenn.

July 29. Joshua Hollingsworth.

July 29. David Hollingsworth.

July 29. Sarah Hollingsworth.

July 29. Matilda Kean.

Nov. 1. John Andre Clark.

Nov. 1. Samuel Griffy.

1808.

March 27. John Johnson.

March 27 Robert Moodey.

March 27 Margaret McCord.

April 10. James Sharon Sawyers.

May 1. Margaret Porter.

May 29. William Hammil McDonald.

Aug. 25. Elizabeth Williams.

Sept. 18. John Clendenin Robinson.

Oct. 26. Thomas McCallan.

Nov.— John McKissick.

Nov.— Mary McKissick.

Nov.— William McKissick.

Nov.— Jane McKissick.

1809.

Feb.— William Simonton.

Feb.—Samuel Bell Simonton.

March 2 Mary Sharon, by Mr. K.

March 2. William Snodgrass Wilson.

Apr.— Mary Clark.

Apr.— — Clark.

Apr.— Eleanor Glenn.

Aug. 14. Esther Hamilton.

Aug. 14. Jane Kean.

Aug. 14. Henry Sawyers.

Dec. 10. Mary Griffy.

Dec. 10. Rachael McElwrath.

1810.

March 27. Hannah Logan.

March 37. Elizabeth Logan.

May— Samuel McDonald.
 May 11. Samuel Johnson.
 June— James C. Sharon, by Mr. Linn.
 July 1. David Glenn.
 Sept. 9. Thomas McCord.
 Sept. 23. Ann Sawyers.
 Nov. 25. Samuel McCord.
 Dec. 30. Mary Moodey.

1811.

March 24. James McKinley.
 March 24. Lydia Wilson.
 March 30. William Cathcart Clark.
 March 30. Thomas Tait Wray.
 Apr. 28. Margaret Matilda Sawyers.
 May 25. Margaret Sharon. } by Mr. Snod-
 May 25. James Geddis. } grass.
 Aug. 11. Mary Ann McIlwrath.
 Sep. 6. Henderson McDonald.
 Nov. 3. Hugh Steel Hamilton.
 Dec. 15. Mary Ann Culbertson.
 Dec. 15. Isabella Hammil.

1812.

Feb. 26. John Douglass.
 Feb. 26. Mary Douglass.
 Feb. 26. Agness Douglass.
 Feb. 26. Sarah Douglass.
 Feb. 26. Elizabeth Douglass.
 March ——— Hilliard
 Apl. 19. John Sawyers.
 Sept. 24. Eleanor Clark.
 Sept. 24. Elizabeth Griffy.
 Sept. ——— McCord.
 Oct. 11. Joseph McCord.

1813.

Jan. 7. Thomas Geddis.
 Apr. 5. Robert Porter. } children
 Apr. 5. Elizabeth Porter. } of
 Apr. 5. Mary Ann Porter. } Widow
 Apr. 5. Catharine Porter. } Porter
 Apr. 5. Mary Porter }
 Apr. 5. Eliza Kelly.

Jane Sharon, by Mr. Snodgrass.
 Apr. 25. Mary Cowden Wray.
 Apr. 25. David McIlwrath.
 June. 4. James Sharon Rogers.
 June. 5. ——— Andre Glenn.
 June. 20. Jane Hamilton Moodey.
 July 25. Elizabeth Wilson.
 Aug. 1. James McDonald.

1814.

March 27. Sarah Clark.
 March 27. Sarah Ann Clark.
 June 26. Samuel Sawyer.
 June. 26. Julia Snodgrass.

July 24. Sarah Ann Sharon, by Mr. Snod-
 grass.

1815.

March 19. Jane Porter.
 Apr. 16. Samuel Kelly Hammil.
 Apr. 16. Margaret McElbeny McCord
 July. 30. Aggrippa Geddis
 July. 30. Catharine Shannon McCord.
 Aug. 6. Louisa Sharon
 Aug. 6. Susanna Wilson } by
 Aug. 6. Jane McDonald. } Mr.
 Aug. 6. William Simonton Griffy } Snod-
 Aug. 6. Thomas McIlwrath. } grass.
 Sept 23. Jane Snodgrass.
 Oct. 22. Isaac Maguire.
 Oct. 23. Margaret Wray.
 Nov. 21. David Hamilton.
 Nov. 21. Joshua Hamilton.

1816.

Apr. 12. Jane McBay.
 Apr. 19. Robert Mercer Clark.
 Apr. 22. Eleanor Rogers.
 Apr. 22. Angelina Rogers.
 Apr. 22. Martha Jamison Simonton.
 June. 9. William Porter.
 July, 28. ——— Glenn.
 Sept. 15. Nancy Ann Moodey.
 Sept. 17. Thomas Logan.
 Oct. 2 Robert Wright.
 Oct. 2. Catharine Wright.
 Oct. 13. Mary Bell Sawyers.

1817.

Apr. 20. Joseph Shannon McCord.
 Apr. 28. William Hammil.
 July 27. Eleanor Jane Wilson.
 July 27. Samuel McCord.
 Oct. 5. James Snodgrass Simonton.
 Dec. 13. Elizabeth Sharon.
 Dec. 13. Priscilla Porter.
 Dec. 13. Margaret McCord Snoddy; by
 Mr. Snodgrass.

1818.

May 24. James Clark.
 June 14. Agness McIlwrath.
 June 22. ——— McDonald.
 Aug. 23. William Sawyer.
 Aug. 23. John Mauhinney.
 Sept. — ——— Glenn.
 Sept. — Alexander Sharon Wright.
 Nov. 3. Ann Geddis.

1819.

Feb. 10. Jane Simonton.
 Feb. 10. Jane Wilson Bigham.
 Apr. 24. David Scott Mitchel.

Apr. 24. James Wilson Mitchel.
 Apr. 24. Prudence Jane Kelly.
 June. 4. Elizabeth Porter.
 June 4. Margaret Moodey.
 June 4. William McCord.
 June 4. Eliza Jane Mauhinney.
 June 6. Samuel Christy Sheller.
 Sept. 27. Alexander Boreland.

1820.

Apr. 30. Benjamin Sawyers.
 May 20. Harriet Newel Sharon.
 May 20. Mary Ann McIlheny McCord.
 June 18. Matilda McIlwrath.
 Sept. 15. James Carlisle Porter.
 Dec. 12. William Simonton.

1821.

Jan. — Jane Furguson McNair.
 May 7. Moses Wilson.
 June 18. James McCord.
 June 18. Eliza Gundaker Simonton.
 July 15. Mary Ann Mitchel.
 Sept. 12. Elizabeth Moodey.

1822.

Jan. 12. John Wallace Kerr.
 Jan. 12. Samuel Patterson Johnson.
 May 19. Eliza Sawyers.
 June 30. Sarah Ann McBey.
 July 7. Elizabeth Sheller.
 July 26. Martha Jane Porter.
 Aug. 18. Mary Clark.
 Sept. 8. John McIlwrath.
 Nov. 9. Elizabeth Wiggins Simonton.

1823.

Jan. 31. Ann Wallace McNair.
 Feb. 26. James Wiggins Simonton.
 Apr. 23. Eleanor Jane Wray.
 May 10. Amelia Ann Mitchel.
 July 13. Margaret Sheller.
 Aug. 29. Mary Jane McCord.
 Aug. 29. Elizabeth Ann Welsh.
 Dec. — Joseph Hutchison Moodey.

1824.

Apr. 4. Samuel Thomson.
 June 11. Jane Clark Simonton.
 June 11. Mary Wilson Porter.

1825.

Feb. 1. Ann Mary Simonton.
 Feb. 1. Ann Moorhead McCord.
 Feb. 9. Thomas Speer McNair.
 Apr. 10. Sarah Elder Wallace.
 Apr. 10. David Addison Johnson.
 Apr. 10. Rebecca McBey.
 Aug. — William Clark.
 Sept. 2. Juliann McLaughlin.

Sept. 2. Margaret McLaughlin.
 Sept. 2. Jane McLaughlin.
 Sept. 2. Harriet McLaughlin.
 Sept. 2. John McLaughlin.
 Sept. 18. Uriah Sawyer Mitchell.

1826.

June 4. Elizabeth Thomson.
 June 4. Samuel Walker Snoddy.
 June 11. Robert Moodey.
 Aug. 13. John Moodey.
 Aug. 27. Caroline Matilda Porter.

1827.

Feb. 21. Elizabeth Jane Marton Clark.
 May 6. William Young Johnson.
 May 12. Martha Moodey Nelson.
 June 17. Caroline Bathsheba Wallace.
 Oct. 19. Sarah Elizabeth McCord.
 Nov. 24. William Boyd Craig.

1828.

March 6. Ann Mary McNair.
 March 16. Sarah Jane Mitchell.
 Aug. 3. Jane Wilson Moodey.
 Sept. 16. Harriet Sharon Porter.
 Oct. 12. Juliann Thomson.

1829.

June 14. Andrew Jackson Johnson.
 Aug. 19. James Snodgrass Simonton.

1830.

June 13. Uriah Snoddy.
 June 30. Samuel McCord.
 Aug. 19. Rebecca McFadden.
 Aug. 22. Eleanor Elizabeth Snoddy.

1831.

Apr. 24. Rebecca Ameline Mitchel.
 Apr. 27. Mary Hutchison Moodey, daughter of Robert.
 May 31. Thomas Davis Simonton.
 July 24. Walter Henry Kendig.
 Aug. 13. David Henderson McNair.

1832.

Apr. John Anderson Craig.
 May 12. Mary Ann Snoddy, daughter of Mathew.
 May 14. Mary Ann Snoddy, daughter of William.

1833.

June 14. Ashbel Green Simonton.
 June 15. Priscilla Matilda Mitchell.
 Sept. 25. William Sharon Clark.

1834.

March 7. David Espy McFarland.
 Aug. 5. William Edward McNair.
 Nov. 7. William Welsh Moodey.

1836.
Sept. 2. James Sharon Clark.
Sept. 2. Robert Henderson Clark.
1839.
Apr. 24. Louisa Jane Clark.
May 19. James Sharon McNair.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXIV.

SAMUEL FAUNCE.

SAMUEL FAUNCE was born February 9, 1792, in Cecil county, Maryland. His grandfather was John Faunce, while his father who bore the same name, was born near Philadelphia, and died about the year 1832, at Millersburg. His mother was Elizabeth Egner, born in Cecil county, Maryland. She died in 1845, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Isaac Herch, near Cleveland, Ohio. The son was educated in the schools of Cecil county, and learned surveying. During the war of 1812-14 he was in service and at Frenchtown, Md., when that place was burned. He removed to Lancaster county, Penn'a, in 1816, and ten years later (1826) to Dauphin county. He assisted in the laying out of the first railroad through Lykens Valley, and had charge of all the coal mined at Bear Gap, when it had to be transported across the Susquehanna, at Millersburg, where it was loaded on canal boats, the feeder or canal between Millersburg, and Clark's Ferry not having been built. He built the aqueduct over Penn's Creek at Selinsgrove, and some important works at Port Deposit, Md., and other places. He was also engaged in merchandizing, milling, farming, and had a line of stages and canal boats, became one of the leading men of the State, noted for his enterprise and philanthropy. In 1842 he was elected sheriff of Dauphin county on the Democratic ticket, although the county was strongly Whig at the time. During the term of his office he resided at Harrisburg, but at its close returned to Millersburg, where he passed the remaining days of his life. He died at his home-farm "Forest Glen," on the 4th of June, 1856, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Faunce, married, April 12, 1825, Sarah S. Barry, daughter

of Commodore John Barry. She was born July 4, 1802, in Chester county, Penn'a, educated in Lancaster county, and is yet living, at the advanced age of 82 years, with her daughter, Mrs. Eby, in Philadelphia. Their children were as follows :

- i. *Eli Egner* ; died at the age of 31 years, unmarried.
- ii. *Levi* ; d. s. p.
- iii. *Sarah E.* ; m. Ephraim Charles Eby ; reside in Philadelphia.
- iv. *Matilda* ; d. s. p.
- v. *Louisa* ; m. A. H. Stone ; reside in Philadelphia.
- vi. *Margaret* ; m. C. W. Meyer ; reside in Philadelphia
- vii. *John E.* : Counsellor-at-law, member of the Legislature many years, and Speaker of the House of Representatives 1883 ; m. Sarah Pearson Hatfield, daughter of Dr. N. L. Hatfield ; reside in Philadelphia.
- viii. *Charles* ; educated at Dickinson Seminary ; served in the Civil War with honor ; d. at the age of 27 years, and is buried in Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

W. H. E.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MIDDLETOWN.
—We have had numerous inquiries concerning the records of this old church. Can any one inform us if they are in existence and in whose possession ?

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.—We are anxious to complete the biographical history of the two professions, medicine and the law. If any of our readers can furnish us any data relating to the physicians and lawyers of the county of Dauphin, prior to 1840, they will perform a great duty, and place *Notes and Queries* under obligations.

DERRY CHURCH RECORDS.—The records now publishing, relating to this old congregation are of great value. Our readers are certainly under obligations to W. F. R., for his interest in securing the same, and making the transcripts. He has well stated it, that no better exemplification of Rev. Mr. Sharon's faithfulness is needed than the existence of this very complete record.
E.

SOME OLD FAMILY GRAVEYARDS.

The ravages of time and neglect are slowly obliterating what was once the hallowed spot on the farm—the Family Graveyard. A few more years, and those remaining will disappear. In many instances the old homestead has changed owners, while those of the name have either passed down Death's dark valley, or founded new homes in the Great West, or yet the hands of the descendants fail to care for the last resting place of the dead, while thorn and wild grape instead of the mountain pink alone mark the spot. The enclosures are tumbling down, and "the stranger" in many instances is only awaiting the day when he can erase all traces of the old graveyard and it shall become part of the field on which to grow the cereals and perchance the fruit orchard. With a desire to know who are the occupants of several of these family burial places and if possible preserve the inscriptions on the head stones through the "Notes and Queries" of the *Telegraph* we left our native town—Highspire—to search for and secure what we could in an afternoon's drive. Following the township road, we came by "Tinian" once the home and farm of that early civilian and patriotic soldier of the Revolution Col. James Burd; the house where many of the Unitaries of the provincial days were hospitably entertained, which is still standing and its primitive state; and which has become quite well known locally during the past few years for some of the most daring midnight robberies and on which farm the "Andrews murder" occurred on Independence day, 1881. The next place reached was the home of Capt. James Crouch of the Revolution and Hon. Edward Crouch a member of the U. S. Congress from 1813-15 representing the district composed of the Counties of Dauphin and Lancaster, and also in later years the home of Benjamin Jordan a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

The place adjoining brings us to the "Andy Eshenauer farm," long known as such, where we find the "dead garden" in a large field on the right of the public road leading to Swatara creek. The burial ground is in a very neglected condition with no fence now to separate it

from the field, with head stones fallen and not marking the proper places. The following are interred therein :

John Alleman, b. Oct. 8th 1758 ; d. Oct. 11th 1811.

Barbara Alleman, b. Dec. 12th 1760 ; d. Nov. 20th 1838. Her maiden name was Eshenaur, d. of Christian.

Michael Rathvon, b. April 14th 1790 ; d. Aug. 30th 1835.

Barbara Rathvon, b. Sept. 23rd 1791 ; d. July 6th 1846. She was the d. of John and Barbara Alleman and one of thirteen children of Cyrus Rathvon, s. of Michael and Barbara Rathvon, b. Oct. 9th 1824 ; d. Oct. 30th 1849.

The next farm grave yard was the "Swartz-Nissley," on the line of the farms of I. B. Nissley, A. Witmer and M. Swartz, in full view of the Fisher farm made historic from the pear which bears that name and where first grown. Not here, as is too frequently found in other places, do we find the place in a neglected condition ; but a spacious burial place enclosed by a new stone wall, protected by a well painted wooden cap or coping. An artistically wrought gate is on the western end of the yard. The following are the inscriptions :

John Nissley, b. Sept. 27th 1746 ; d. Aug. 2d 1825.

Barbara Nissley, w. of J. b. April 14th 1751 ; d. Feb. 14th 1832.

John H. s. of John and Rebecca Nissley, d. Mar. 19th 1848 ; aged 11 mo., 3 days.

Frances d. of John and Rebecca Nissley, d. Mar. 19th 1848 ; aged 12 years 10 mo. 16 days.

David s. of John and Rebecca Nissley d. May 25th 1843, aged 3 years, 5 mo. 2 days.

Christian Schwartz b. Feb. 27th 1731 ; d. April 27th 1803.

Magdalena Schwartz w. of C. b. Mar. 8th 1735 ; d. May 10th 1818.

Christian Swartz, Jr. b. Aug. 4th 1774 ; d. Aug 8th 1844.

Elizabeth Swartz w. of C. Jr b. Feb. 19th 1780 ; d. April 15 1854.

Jacob Swartz d. Dec. 10th 1843, aged about 72 years.

Christian Schwartz b. Jan. 18th 1801 ; d. April 10th 1836.

Mary S. Schwartz b. Aug. 19th 1832; d. July 11th 1835.

Mary K. w. of Solomon L. Swartz; b. Dec. 8th 1830; d. Nov. 25 1856.

Samuel Swartz; b. Mar. 19th 1835; d. April 4th 1839.

Mary E. d. of Martin and Harriet Swartz; d. April 30th 1862, aged 1 year 11 days.

Solomon S. s. of Martin and Harriet Swartz; d. April 24th 1863, aged 2 days.

Edward M. s. of Martin and Harriet Swartz; d. Nov. 14th 1865, aged 2 years 7 mo. 20 days.

Rudolph Martin; b. 1772; d. Dec. 4. 1824, aged 52 years.

Maria Martin w. of R; b. Feb. 19th 1789; d. Dec. 12th 1824.

John Martin s. of Rudolph and Maria Martin; b. May 12th 1809; d. Nov. 16th 1831.

We next visited the small grave yard fenced by boards on the edge of a woods on the Rife Bros farm a locality made known by the daring night robbery on the bachelor brothers a few years ago. There we copied the following from four stones, although many others are there buried, marked only by lime stone:

Daniel Smith, Sen. Aug. 10th 1793; d. Sept. 2nd 1849, with the following verse:

While in the yard my grave you see
O Children dear weep not for me,
The Lord has called and thought it best.

To take me home with him to rest.

Mary C. w. of Daniel Smith, sen; b. Mar. 3rd 1792; d. Aug. 26th 1849.

John Smith s. of Daniel and Mary Smith; b. Mar. 24th 1821 d. July 26th 1849.

with the following verse:

Here sleeps the dust of blooming youth.

His spirit mounts the sky,
But whispers now this awful truth,
That all are born to die.

Maria Ann, d. of John and Maria Conrad; d. Aug. 29th 1837, aged 3 years 13 days.

The place next sought was the home of a maternal uncle, about one and a half miles from Middletown northwestward, and at one time known as "Black George's Farm," a name very familiar to

the old inhabitants of Lower Swatara township and Middletown. A few rods back of the house is a small plot of ground surrounded by a neat iron fence, such as used in railing in cemetery lots, and therein lay the bodies of the following:

In memory of
GEORGE LORRETT,
Died Aug. 27th, 1862,
Aged 88 years, 11 months and 12 days

In memory of
LUCY LORRETT,
who departed this Life
Feb. 19th, 1847,
Aged 100 years.

It might be interesting to the readers to say that George Lorrett, or "Black George" as he was called, was an African and a slave of the Crouches and a communicant of old Paxtang Church. Lucy Lorrett was his mother.

With the intention of continuing in the pleasure of securing the transcripts from other burial places which once existed, if the march of time and carelessness of descendants have not obliterated them: we returned home by Middletown-on-the-Swatara, spending a few hours in the beautiful cemetery of that town and the old place of worship of our forefathers—St. Peter's Lutheran Church—at dusk of even tide, reaching our parental home, well pleased to have spent the day amongst the fields, brooks and hills where we roamed in our childhood.

E. W. S. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXV.

FELLENBERG SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.
—In 1831, J. Parks proposed to open at Dauphin "An Intellectual and Gymnastic School, on the plan of Fellenberg, so far as circumstances, locality and prudence may render eligible." What is known of Mr. Parks or of the school he proposed founding?

GEORGE FREY.—A correspondent makes inquiry of George Frey, otherwise George Eberhart, founder of the

Emaus Institute at Middletown left any descendants. In reply we would state that he died without issue in May 1806, but the contest relating to his estate was due principally to the fact that he had two sisters:

Catharine: who married Mordecai Evans of Montgomery county, Penna.

Mary: married George Stettler.

We have no knowledge of any descendants of the first named. Mrs Stettler however had:

i. Catharine; m. 1st—Shultz; 2d., Col. George Toot, his second wife; left one child Sarah who married Mr. Smith of Middletown.

ii. Mary; m. Hugh Turning and had Sarah and Mary Ann.

iii. George.

Further than the foregoing, we know not. Perchance our friend Dr. Ringland can give us additional data. E.

GENEALOGICAL DATA.

HECKERT.

I. PHILIP HECKERT of Lower Paxtang d. 1803, leaving a wife Mary, and children:

i. Elizabeth m. Jonathan Byers.

ii. Susanna m. Frederick Fetterhoff.

iii. John.

iv. Peter.

v. Caspr.

vi. Frederick.

vii. Magdalena, m. Peter Michael.

viii. Mary.

ix. Catharine,

II. JOHN HECKERT of Upper Paxtang d. prior to January 1801, leaving a wife Elizabeth, and children:

i. Peter;

ii. Michael.

iii. Casper.

iv. Frederick.

v. Elizabeth m. Jost Seiler.

HEMPERLY.

I. ANTHONY HEMPERLY of Londonderry, d. February 1788, leaving a wife Julianna, and children:

i. Rudolph, d. prior to 1788, and had Anthony.

ii. Rosina Eva.

iii. Eva Maria.

iv. Catharine.

v. Ludwig.

vi. Martin.

vii. Maria.

viii. George.

ix. Anthony.

II. LUDWIG HEMPERLY of Middletown, d. prior to 1792, leaving a wife Mary and children:

i. Michael

ii. Martin.

iii Elizabeth.

iv. John.

HILL.

I. JOHN HILL, of Hanover, d. June 1770, leaving a wife Abigail, and children:

i. William.

ii. Robert.

iii. Jean, m. ——— Graham.

iv. Ann.

v. Abigail.

II. ROBERT HILL, son of John of Hanover, d. July 1783; his wife had been a Mrs. Mortan, and left a legacy to her daughter Ann Morton; their children were:

i. William.

ii. Abigail.

iii. Robert,

III. WILLIAM HILL, son of John, of Hanover had children:

i. John m. Elizabeth ———.

ii. Alexander.

iii. Abigail.

iv. Jean

HUME.

ROBERT HUME, of Hanover, d. prior to 1790, leaving a wife Anna, and children:

i. James, m. Frances ———; resided in East Pennsboro' twp., Cumb. co.

ii. Elizabeth, m. Samuel Smith.

iii. Isabel.

iv. John.

v. Mary, d. April 1791.

vi. Ann.

vii. Eleanor, m. Patrick Lusk.

viii. William; d. February 1792.

ix. Thomas.

x. Robert.

xi. Matthew.

HUTCHINSON.

I. JOHN HUTCHINSON of Hanover d. prior to 1766, leaving a wife Margaret, and children.

- i. Sarah, m. Robert Clark.
- ii. Joseph, m. Sarah ———
- iii. Mary, m. Robert Russell; in 1784 resided in Augusta co. Virginia.
- iv. Samuel, m. Jean ———
- v. Florence, m. Samuel Wylie; in 1784 resided in Allegheny co. Penna.
- vi. Margaret, b March 15. 1755; m. April 15 1779. Adam Means; in 1784, resided in Allegheny co. Penna.
- vii. Janet, m. ——— Harris.
- viii. Elizabeth, m. Joseph Fulton.
- ix. Eleanor.

II. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON d. prior to September 1760; he was probably a brother of John (1); his widow afterwards became the wife of Moses Andrew; they had children:

- i. Samuel.
 - ii. John.
 - iii. Rebecca.
- III. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, of Hanover, d. March 1784; leaving children:
- i. Mary b. 1748; d. May 18, 1825; m. Robert Moody, and had Joseph and John.
 - ii. Lydia, m. James Wilson, and had Joseph.
 - iii. John; d. March 1784.
 - iv. [a dau.]; m. Thomas Scott and had Nancy.
 - v. [a dau.]; m. ——— Jamison and had Elizabeth.

In his will Joseph Hutchinson leaves legacies to his brothers William and Hugh, and step-daughter Margaret Robinson.

RECORDS OF DERRY CONGREGATION
III.

ADMISSIONS.

May 31. 1807—7 added.

Mathew Wray.
Moses McNair.
Jane Moody.
Eleanor Johnson.
Elizabeth Boal.
Robert McIlwrath and wife (cert.)

June 5. 1808—4 added—Total in Com. 86.
William Porter.

Ann Snodgrass.
Mary Wallace.
Sarah Kelly.

Aug. 13. 1809—14 added—Total in Com. 94.

John Boal and his wife Sophia.
Joseph Wilson and Effy his wife.
Elizabeth McCallen.
Prudence Kelly.
Sarah Clark.
Ann Clark.
Francis Boal.
John Moorhead.
Mary Boal.
David Wray.
William McIlwrath.
Robert Porter.

May 13, 1810—3 added—Total 78.

Thomas McCord.
James Duncan.
Margaret Wray (cert.).

May 26, 1811—11 added—Total 99.

James Simonton and Ann his wife.
Robert and Margaret Moody.
Thomas and Mary Mitchel.
Elizabeth Robinson.
Nancy Gray.
Susannah Hammil.
Martha McKissick.
Francis Steer. (cert.)

May 31, 1812—5 added—Total 95.

Samuel Kelly.
Mary McIlwrath.
Elizabeth McIlwrath.
Hannah Kennedy.
Sally Porter.

June 6, 1813—1 added—Total 70.

Mary Clark.

In the years 1813 and 1814 no communion in consequence of my ill health.

May 2, 1816.—Total 65.

David Mitchel and Mary his wife.

June 8, 1817—6 added—Total 60.

John Douglass and Elizabeth his wife.
William Simonton.
Mary Griffy.
Elizabeth Wallace.
Martha Simonton (cert.)

June 21, 1818—7 added—Total 60.

James Porter and Matilda his wife.
John McCord and Jane his wife.
Robert Wright and his wife. (cert.)
Robert Bingham (cert.)
Wm. McCord and Mary his wife.

May 9,—4 added.—Total 66.
 Charles Clark.
 William Clark.
 Oct. 3, 1819—1 added.—Total 66.
 Alexander Graydon.
 May 21, 1820—4 added.—Total 67.
 Thomas McNair and Nancy his wife.
 Mary Wilson.
 Elizabeth Malone.
 Nov. 15, 1820—2 added.—Total 70.
 Jane Hamilton.
 Jane Welsh.
 May—, 1821—3 added.—Total 73.
 Mrs. McCurdy (cert.)
 Mrs. Sarah Johnson (cert.)
 John Johnson.
 October—No communion this fall because of great sickness.
 May 26, 1822—3 added.—Total 60.
 Flora Rogers.
 Mary McNair.
 Jane Wallace (cert.)
 Sept. 21, 1822—1 added.—Total 57.
 Matthew Humes.
 May 12, 1823—1 added.—Total 55.
 Thomas Ramsey.
 Sept. 20, 1823—2 added.—Total 60.
 Thomas Bullock.
 Agnes Bullock.
 May 17, 1824—4 added.—Total 58.
 John and Julian McLaughlin his wife.
 Sarah McBay.
 Mary S. Sharon.
 October—No additions.
 May, 1825—no additions.—Total 55.
 October 9,—2 added.—Total 58.
 Christian Sheller.
 Mary Moody. (cert.)
 May 13, 1826—4 added.—Total 55.
 Alexander McFaddin,
 Elizabeth his wife.
 Jane Wilson.
 Mary E. Kerr.
 Sept. 6, 1826—6 added.—Total 65.
 James Clark.
 William Bard.
 Elizabeth Bard.
 Eliza Hamilton.
 Matthew Snoddy.
 Martha his wife.
 May 13, 1827—4 added. Total 69.
 Hugh Craig.
 Elizabeth Clark.
 George Bechtel (cert.)
 Rachel Craig (cert.)

Sept. 9,—1 added.—Total 70.
 Jane McFaddin.
 1828.
 May communion, No additions.
 Sept. 21.—1 added.—Total 67.
 Isabella McClure.
 May 10, 1829—1 added.—Total 66.
 Walter Clark.
 October—ordinance of the L. S. Administered by Mr. Snodgrass.
 1830.
 Spring season—No ordinance of the Supper in consequence of my sickness—
 September—Ordinance of the L. S. administered. No additions. Total in com. 65
 May 1, 1831—5 added.—Total 75.
 Nancy Baum.
 James Wilson.
 Maria Bell.
 Margaretta Sharon.
 James C. Sharon (cert.)
 Sept 2—2 added.—Total 72.
 Robert Moody.
 Mrs. Jane Wilson (cert.)
 Spring com. 1832—3 added.—Total 74.
 John Baird.
 Elizabeth Clark.
 Sarah Douglass.
 Sept. 16—4 added.—Total 92.
 Wm. Snoddy and Mary his wife.
 Wallace Baird.
 Louisa Sharon.
 June 1833—1 added.—Total 77.
 Martha Simonton.
 Sept. 15.—1 added.—Total 78.
 Jane Porter
 May 11 1834—1 added.—Total 71.
 Nancy Meloney (cert.)
 Sept 14—Total 71.
 The Lord's Supper administered; but no additions. Total 71.
 May 10 1835
 Lord's Supper administered. No additions; in com. 47
 Oct. 10—2 added.—Total 49.
 Jane Moody.
 Nancy Moody.
 May 1, 1835—2 added—51.
 Elizabeth Sharon.
 Eleanor Rogers (cert.)

Sept. 10—2 added—Total 52.

Priscilla Porter.

Jane Simonton.

1838.

May—L. S. administered, no admissions. Total 40.

Dr. William Simonton and James Clark were ordained Ruling Elders in Derry Congregation.

Sept. 16.—2 added—Total 42.

Harriet N. Sharon.

Jane McNair.

May 15 1839—1 added—Total in com. 40.

Elizabeth Porter.

October—no additions.

1840.

June—no additions.

Nov.—no admissions.

1841.

June—no admissions.

Sept. 12 Wm. Simonton Jr. admitted.

May 15. 1842—3 added.

Elizabeth Simonton.

Lydia Ann Morrison.

Mrs. Mahan.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXVI.

THE CAPITOL CLOCK was made by Isaiah Lukens of Philadelphia.

OUR EARLY CHURCHES.—From our note book, we give the following:

On the first of April 1821, the pulpit of the Methodist Church was blown up, by some miscreants. A reward was offered for their detection, but the villains were never discovered.

The corner stone of the Reformed Church, Third and Chestnut streets, was laid with imposing ceremonies on the 11th of June 1821, the Rev. John Winebrenner being pastor.

In 1821, the Rev. Mr. Burgess was pastor of the Roman Catholic Congregations of Elizabethtown and Harrisburg. The services were then held, and for a number of years thereafter, in the Court House. It was not until the 2d of October 1827 that St Patrick's Church was consecrated.

The Baptist Church on Front street near Locust, was dedicated on the 28th of

August 1831, the dedication sermon being delivered by Rev. Mr. Crone of New York City.

THE HAYES' OF DERRY.

A number of the old series of "Notes and Queries" has come into my possession. My wife being a member of the Family of Hayes of Derry, I send you the following corrections and additions:

The children of Robert and Margaret Hayes of Derry township, were:

- i. Jane, b. January 15, 1763.
- ii. John, b. February 14, 1765.
- iii. Patrick, b. March 12, 1767.
- iv. Robert, b. Sept. 16, 1769.
- v. David, b. Nov. 9, 1772.
- vi. William, b. Dec. 10, 1775.
- vii. Samuel, b. June 6, 1777.
- viii. James, b. June 6, 1777.
- ix. Margaret, b. Sept. 6, 1779.
- x. Solomon, b. Oct. 6, 1782.
- xi. Joseph, b. February 14, 1785.

The children of John Hayes who married Margaret Gray were:

- i. Robert Goodloe Harper, b. 1797.
- ii. William Gray, b. Jan. 9, 1799.
- iii. Nancy Gray, b. 1801.
- iv. Samuel, b. Dec. 15, 1804.
- v. Margaret M., b. 1807.
- vi. David, b. May 27, 1809.
- vii. Joseph, b. March 30, 1813.
- viii. James, b. Sept. 30, 1815.
- ix. Ann Eleanor, b. Oct. 29, 1817.

D. H. O.

DEATHS IN HARRISBURG—1800—1833.

[We are indebted to Alexander Sloan, Esq., for the following record of deaths in Harrisburg from 1800 to 1833, taken from the account books of his father Robert Sloan, who during that period was the principal cabinet maker of the town. The dates are those of charges made which was probably within forty-eight hours of the decease of the person referred to. If the account books of Mr. Schaffert the other cabinet maker for the same period, who made most of the coffins for the Lutheran and Reformed church members, are in existence, they would be of interest and value, giving the dates of death of many of our citizens of which we have no record.—W. H. E.]

1799.
Sept. 6. Child of John Barr.
1800.
Feb. 15. Jacob Forney.
Nov. 10. John Boyer.
1801.
July 28. Betsy Ward.
[no record until 1816.]
1816.
Sept. 19. Mrs. William Greer.
Oct. 3. Jacob Elder.
Oct. 24. Mrs. Cochran, mother of John Cochran.
1817.
Feb. 22. Andrew Berryhill.
March 10. George Buehler.
Mar. 12. John McCue.
Mar. 22. Jacob King.
Mar. 25. Mrs. Reed.
May 28. Moses Swan, coffin for Mrs. Smith.
July 14. John Howard.
Aug. 14. John Doll, son of Joseph Doll.
Aug. 11. Dr. Joseph Kelso.
Oct. 14. John Carson.
1818.
Jan. 27. Richard Carson.
Jan. 28. Mrs. Henry Crangle.
Feb. 16. Mrs. Henry, for daughter.
April 10. Mrs. Kelso, widow of Dr. Kelso.
May 6. Mrs. James McJimsey.
July 2. Joseph Doll.
Sept. 3. Mrs. Mary Mitchell.
Sept. 11. Capt. Gawin Henry.
Oct. 12. Capt. James Sawyers.
Dec. 10. John Kean.
1819.
Jan. 22. Jacob Shultz.
Sept. 7. Mrs. Hall, widow of Dr. Hall.
1820.
Jan. 6. Sample McKee.
Aug. 13. Samuel Weir.
Aug. 31. Henry Rheam.
Oct. 18. Mrs. Henry, for daughter.
Nov. 10. Mrs. Henry, for daughter.
Nov. 20. Mrs. Frederick Kleckner.
Dec. 6. Joshua Elder.
Dec. 13. Mrs. Thomas Smith.
1821.
Jan. 29. John Smith, son of Thomas Smith.
April 28. Dr. John Espy.
June 6. Mrs. Henry, for daughter.
June 16. John Bickle.
July 20. Mrs. Luther Cole.
Aug. 4. Robert McElwee, sen.
1822.
May 2. Mrs. Wm. R. DeWitt.
June 27. John Kleckner.
Aug. 6. Mrs. Stephen Hills.
Sept. 12. Moses Swan.
Nov. 15. Mrs. Branden.
1823.
March 4. Mrs. Carson, widow of Judge Carson.
Sept. 2. Mrs. John Zinn.
Oct. 9. Mrs. Mary Snyder, widow of Gov. Simon Snyder.
1824.
April 19. Samuel Good.
May 27. Mrs. James R. Boyd (first wife.)
Nov. 29. James Campbell.
1825.
Mar. 25. John Stoner.
Dec. 22. Andrew Mitchel.
1826.
February 13. Mrs. John Buffington.
July 22. John Downey, Esq.
1827.
April 20. Mr. Shunk, father of Gov. Shunk.
Oct. 31. Mrs. Nancy Porter.
Nov. 6. Mrs. Timmel.
1828.
Mar. 12. Mrs. James Maginness.
Mar. 15. Mordecai McKiuney, sr.
May 12. Jacob Mish, sr.
Aug. 19. John Martin.
Oct. 22. Mrs. Updegrove, Coxestown.
1829.
April 4. Mrs. R. T. Jacobs.
June 1. James Maginness.
May 23. David Ritchey.
Aug. 15. Charles Shaffert.
Sept. 26. Francis Porter.
Nov. 17. Joseph Briggs.
1830.
Jan. 1. Betsy Mim.
Jan. 4. Mrs. Stehley, John A. Stehley's mother.
Feb. 1. Mrs. Isaac McGuire.
Feb. 6. Mrs. Bretz.
July 19. Mrs. W. B. Armstrong.

July 30. Michael McKinley.
Dec. 10. Mrs. Rebecca Sturgeon.

1831.

Jan. 5. Mrs. Peter Swartz.
Jan. 12. Peter Swartz.
Jan. 14. Archibald McAllister.
April 4. Samuel Fager, son of John Fager.
April 4. Mrs. Wise.
April. 16. Thomas Gaulagher.
June 25. James Mulherrin.
July. 9. Emeline Armstrong.
Sept. 8. Henry George.
Dec. 3. David Ritehey, sr.
Dec. 17. John Cox, sr.
Dec. 19. Mrs. John Forster.
Dec. 30. George Gaulagher. [brother of the former, whose tombstone is in front of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, on Front St. They were merchants.]

1832.

Aug. 2. Mrs. Isabella Fulton.
Aug. 4. Joseph Jefferson, Play Actor.
Nov. 26. Richard T. Jacobs.

1833.

Mar. 5. Joseph Bennage.
Maa. 13. Jacob Updegrove.
July 22. Samuel Douglas.
Oct 17. Adam Orth.
Nov. 20. Mrs. Gov. Wolf.

SOME OLD RECEIPTS.

[There lately came into our possession some old papers, among which are the following which we send to "Notes and Queries." It is not for their intrinsic value but that in their preservation in print, the dates, place or name associated therewith, may be of service in tracing up a genealogical record.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 13. 1755.—Received of John Steward five pounds 12p. 6sg. in money of Pennsylv'a in full for nine years interest due on 300 acres in Donegal Township Lancaster county, to the 1st. day of last March, part of a tract of 607½ acres patented by Jno Wilson.

EDMUND PHYSICK.

4 years interest on the above lands amount to £4: 5:

I hereunto subscribed promised to pay or caused to be paid unto John Cas-

per Stover, Minister of Lebanon, or his order, the sum of one pound and ten shilling Pennsylvania Currency, for value received at or before the 25th of Oct. next ensuing the date hereof, as witnesseth my hand and seal this 26th day of Feb. A. D. 1748. JACOB REEM.

PHILADELPHIA Nov. 10. 1752. Received of Thos. Sturgeon ten pounds in part for 200 acres to be surveyed to him joining Wm. Bell and Wm. Chambers in Paxtang Township Lancaster county.

For the Hon'ble Proprietors,
£10. LYNFORD LARDNER, Rec'r.

JANUARY 25 1779. — Received of Jacob Parthemore twenty two pounds ten shilling in part of thirty pounds for one acre of land in Mount Joy Township Lancaster county, where Mr. Roan's Meeting House lately stood, which I am to deed to Jacob Reem.

Rec'd by me, RT. CUNNINGHAM.

[L.S.] The bearer hereof, Henry Meyer of Capt. Stover's company of the Second Battalion of Lancaster county Militia having made appear to me that he is above the age of fifty-three years, and by the Captain's Testimony it appears that he served all militia duty required as a faithful soldier. He, the said Henry Meyer is therefore Honorably discharged all Militia duty.

Given under my hand and seal the 19 day of Nov. 1782.

To all whom it may concern.

JOHN GLONINGER,
Sub. Lieut. for Lan. co.

Nov. 25, 1777— Received of Conrad Wolfly for John Parthemore three pounds ten shilling, it being a non associators tax; per me. THOMAS KING.

I do hereby certify that John Pattimore a soldier in Capt. Whitley's company of the 66th Regt. Penn'a Militia under the command of Col. Thomas Elder, is unfit for duty, owing to a dislocation, weakness and swelling in the ankle joint of his left foot.

HENRY HALL,
Surg. 66 Regt. Militia.
Harrisburg Oct. 3, 1801.

Lancaster County, ss.:

I do hereby certify that Henry Meyer hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and Fidelity as directed by an act of Genl. Assembly of Penn'a passed the 13 day of June last past. Witness my hand and seal the 14 day of October Anno Domino 1777.

JOHN THOME (L.S.)

GARBER'S, 13 Sept. 1776.—Appraised a smooth bore gun the property of Martin Shell & paid by George Page to be delivered to Michael Grenier's jr. at three pounds five shilling, and powder horn at 3s—the said Grenier's of Capt. Burd's company.
Certified by James Burd.

HUGH STEPHEN.

JAMES THORN.

JACOB AWL.

RECORDS OF DERRY CONGREGATION.

IV.

DISMISSIONS.

[All communicants save those marked *non.*]

1807.

Feb.— Jane Simonton (non com.)

1808.

John McDonald and wife. (non.)
Patrick Hayes, son of David, and his wife.

Mathew Wray.

Jared Boal and wife.

May 16. Mrs. Isabel Johnson.

David Johnson and wife.

Oct. 3. James C. Vandike. (non.)

1809.

April 3. Joseph Porter and Jane his wife. (she non.)

Robert McIlwrath and Elizabeth his wife

June 7. James Boreland and Elizabeth his wife.

Richard Rogers,

1810.

March 26. Edward Porter and Sarah his wife. William Porter and Robert their sons.

Apr. Ann Clark (alias) Seawright.

Susan Armstrong.

Oct. 16. Isabella Anderson.

James Duncan.

Alexander Boal.

1811.

Jan 7. Elizabeth McElhenny alias Rogers. (non.)

Apr. 1. John Boal and Suffia his wife Elizabeth their daughter, (non.)

May 25. Sarah Clark.

1812.

June 1. Thomas Sawyer and his wife. (she not in com.)

1813.

Apr. 3. Sarah Porter.

Apr. 5. Patrick Hayes. (Elder.) Agnes his wife and Mary their daughter.

Apr. 9. Jane Hayes wife of R. Hayes.

June 15. Robert Williams and Agnes his wife.

Sarah Hayes daughter of Col. Hayes.

1814.

March 21. William Boal and his daughters Elizabeth, Frances and Mary.

March 28. Jane Craig.

1815.

April 3. Matilda Bell (vel.) Young (non.)

July 31. William McIlwrath and Elizabeth his wife.

1816.

Apr. 26. Agnes Lyttle (vel) Boal

Apr. 27. Thomas Mitchel.

1817.

Apr. 28. Samuel Barnet and Mary his wife.

1818.

Sept. 13. Elizabeth Hayes daughter of Col. Hayes.

1819.

Feb. 27. Robert Bigham.

1819.

May 7. Isabella Kelly and her children Jane, Prudence, Samuel and Sarah. (com.) Mary and John. (non.)

May 7. William Hammil and Susanna, his wife.

Oct. 20. Elizabeth Wallace (vel) Clark.

Oct. 23. Andrew Frazer and Ann his wife. (non.)

Dec. 11. Sarah Bell (vel) Harrison, (non.)

Dec. 15. Elizabeth Bell (vel) Dale, (non.) Jane Rogers (vel) Boal (non.)

1820.

May 1. Charles Clark.

Dec.—Mrs. McCallen (vel) Horner (non.)

1821.
Dec.— Mrs. McCurdy.
1823.
Feb.— William McNair. (non.)
1826.
Dec. 20. Sarah and Elizabeth Robin-
son
Julia Robinson. (non.)
1827.
Sept. 2. James Mitchel.
Oct 1. James Nelson and Jane, his
wife. (non.)
1828.
March 22. William Hamilton. Jane and
Eliza.
Benjamin Hamilton. (non.)
Elizabeth Wilson.
Sept. 13 Mary S. Sharon now McCoy.
1829.
Sept 21. Robert Wright and Elizabeth,
his wife.
1831.
Oct. 10. Nancy Robinson.
1832.
Jan. 7. Mary E. Alricks.
1833.
March 21. Christian Sheller (Elder) and
Margaret his wife.
1834.
March 10. Hugh Craig and Rachel his
wife.
April— Susanna Mitchell, David Mit-
chel, Elder, and his wife Mary.
April 7. Jane C. Sharon.
1835.
May 4. Robert Moody, son of Joseph,
and Martha his wife.
1837.
March 27. George Bechtol.
Martha Geddis.
April 29. Thomas McNair and Nancy
his wife.
Miss Ann McNair
May 5. Wm. Baird, and Mary his
wife.
1838.
March 26. William Clark and Ann his
wife.
April— Jno. Baird, Elizabeth and Wal-
lace.

May 2. Mrs. Jane Sloan.
May 22. Joseph Moodey and his daugh-
ters Jane and Nancy.
1839.
May 20. Jane F. McNair.
Eleanor Rogers alias Innes.
1840.
May 7. Elizabeth Sharon (now Mc-
Meen.
May 12. James Porter, sen., Priscilla and
Elizabeth his daughters.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXVII.

JOHN PAUL, jr.—Of this gentlemen who
was a noted surveyor in the "Upper
End," we have heretofore vainly en-
deavored to gain information. Is there
any one in the section where he lived and
died and is buried, who can give us some
biographical data.

BACHMAN'S MILLS, in 1799, in Derry
township, two miles from Hummelstown,
what is known of them, and in whose
present ownership if yet standing?

EARLY FIRES.—On Nov. 25, 1796, the
house of Capt. James Sawyer, on Locust
street.

On the 19th of February, 1798, the
building occupied by William Porter as
"a cold nail factory."

On Saturday, March 25, 1799, a large
stone house and barn in Paxtang for-
merly the property of Major Gilchrist,
were entirely consumed, and all their con-
tents. The loss is supposed very great.

On the 22d of March, 1796, about one
o'clock, the new brick double house be-
longing to Messrs Kurtz and Seidel was
almost entirely consumed. £150 were
subscribed by a few gentlemen in the
course of two hours.

THE FAIRS OF EIGHTY YEARS AGO.—
From the *Oracle* of the tenth of June
1798, we have this reference to the
annual fairs held in the town: "On
Friday and Saturday last was celebrated
in this town the anniversary fair with all
its accustomed singularities. The lasses,
as usual, assembled, like bees on a

summer's day. The swains, too, were very numerous; so that none of the former, it is to be presumed, went home with a heavy heart in consequence of neglect from the latter."

* * *

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

REV. JOSEPH LA ROSS.

JOSEPH LA ROSS, or LA ROSE, as frequently written, was born about the year 1800 in, Macungie township, Lehigh co. Penna. He was a descendant of John Louis La Rose and Kunigunda Schadin of French birth, who settled in then Northampton county, Penna, prior to 1740. The subject of our sketch studied theology under the Rev. Jacob Christian Becker, who was the Reformed minister in that section of the country, during the year 1821, 1822 and 1823. He was ordained to the ministry by the Reformed Synod in 1823, and the following year became pastor of the Hummelstown, and neighboring congregations. Here he labored several years when he removed to Bloomsburg, Penna., to take charge of the Reformed interest in that section. He resided there only a few years, when he was cut down in the prime of life about the latter part of the year 1827. As a preacher, Mr. La Ross was energetic, possessed somewhat of the French vivacity; and although his early education was limited, yet being industrious and an earnest student, he was considered a good preacher, one well qualified for the ministry. Mr. La Ross m. April 21, 1825, Elizabeth Earnest of Dauphin county, Penna; she died in 1838. The late Prof. La Ross, school superintendent of Dauphin county, was his son.

RICHARD T. LEECH.

RICHARD TREAT LEECH was born October 3, 1775, at Cheltenham Montgomery county, Penna. His ancestors came from Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England in 1682, and located in Philadelphia now Montgomery county, naming their new home for the place of their nativity. Richard T. Leech's means of early education were limited, but by close application, he was subsequently known as a man of extensive general knowledge. In 1809 and 1810

he represented the county of Montgomery in the State Legislature. He afterwards removed to Harrisburg, having been appointed by Gov. Synder Surveyor General of the State in place of General Andrew Porter, who died December 1813, which position he held until his displacement by Gov. Findlay Feb. 13, 1818. During the war of 1812-14, he marched as a private in Capt. Richard M. Crain's company of volunteers to the defence of Baltimore. Upon being relieved from office in 1818, he removed to Pittsburgh where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, returning however to Harrisburg in 1821. He was elected treasurer of the county of Dauphin in 1832, serving three years. In 1837 he again went to Pittsburg, where he died on the 26th of August, 1850, in his seventy fifth year.

COL. WASHINGTON LEE.

WASHINGTON LEE, son of Andrew Lee and Priscilla (—) Stewart, was born at Harrisburg, June 18, 1786. He received his early education at the Latin school of John Downey and on the 20th of March, 1803, entered the law office of George Fisher, then in the zenith of his legal fame. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar March 3, 1806. He had determined however that a military career would be more to his taste, and he early sought the influence of his friends to aid him in gaining a position in the army. Judge Henry, then presiding on the bench of Dauphin county had been an early and warm friend of his father, and his influence and that of Senator Andrew Gregg another warm personal friend of Capt. Andrew Lee, secured him the appointment of second lieutenant in the U. S. Army, March 3, 1818. From this time until that of his retirement from the service eight years later his career was one unbroken series of success. He was commissioned first lieutenant of the fifth regiment of infantry April 1, 1811. He had already served as judge advocate of the Southern army under Gen. Wade Hampton from February 19, 1810, and continued so to act until appointed assistant adjutant general June 24, 1812. The following July (23d) he was commissioned captain of the eleventh infantry, and March 3, 1813

received his majority. In June of this year he was appointed deputy paymaster general of the United States forces, and he received his commission as lieutenant colonel of the eleventh infantry January 1. 1815. On the 3d of May, 1816, he resigned the service; purchased a farm of one thousand acres at Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Penna, removed thither, where for fifty years he lived in elegant and quiet retirement. In May, 1869, he removed to Wilkes Barre, where two years later, on the 10th of September, 1871, ready and willing, he peacefully breathed his last. Col. Lee, married at Carlisle, June 16, 1817, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Campbell, an Episcopal minister at Carlisle. She died at Nanticoke in December 1867. They had no children. The remains of Col. Lee and his wife rest beneath a simple shaft of granite in the churchyard of Hanover Green. In person Col. Lee was tall and of dignified presence. His gentle manners and courtly bearing greatly endeared him to all who possessed his acquaintance. His habits were of the strictest simplicity. His mind had always been of a studious character, and in the later years of his life he found refuge from his isolation in his acquaintance with the philosophy and classics of the ancients. He was the impersonation of integrity and rectitude. He preserved his faculties to the very end, and with the utmost composure saw the approach of that messenger from whose coming old and young alike shrink with dread.

REV. NATHANIEL TODD.

NATHANIEL TODD, was born January 3, 1770, at Rowley, Mass. He received his preparatory education at Dummer's Academy in his native town, and graduated at Brown University, Sept. 1, 1800. He afterwards repaired to Philadelphia, where he studied theology under the direction of Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D., and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of that city, October 19, 1803. Receiving a call to the Presbyterian Church at Schenectady, N. Y., he went there, and labored with success for several years. Owing to ill health he resigned his charge, taught school at Woodbury,

N. Y., then at West Chester, Penna, and in 1823 took charge of the Academy at Harrisburg, where he remained three years; and many of our prominent men enjoyed the benefits of his tuition. He subsequently taught at Lebanon, Mifflinburg and Beaver, Penna. and for a long time was in charge of a classical school at Allegheny. Although during his active life he was known to the public as a teacher, yet he ever considered the preaching of the Gospel to be his great business. He died at Pittsburg, Penna, July 8, 1867, in the eighty eighth year of his age. He married in 1806, Elizabeth Green Bradford a neice of Dr. Ashbel Green. The Rev. Mr. Todd was an earnest, open-hearted man. In early life, it is said, his manner in the pulpit was impressive, and at times powerful. Among his brethren in the ministry he was held in high esteem, who greatly enjoyed his society.

RECORDS OF DERRY CONGREGATION.

V.

DEATHS.

[All communicants save those marked *non.*]

1808.

Elizabeth Hamilton.

Sarah Hayes. (non com.)

1809.

Jan. 29. Francis McClure. (non.)

May. Robert Hayes, Sr.

July. Mary Wray.

1810.

Jan. 5. Eleanor Rogers.

1811.

Aug. 22. Thomas McCord.

1812.

Apr. 27. John Elder. sr. (non.)

Aug. 4. William Snodgrass (an Elder)

March 22. Mrs. Patton.

1813.

Jan. 16. Mrs Widow Robinson.

Feb. 11. James Kelly. (non.)

Aug. 7. Ann Boal.

Aug. 9. Walter Clark. (an Elder.)

Sept. 24. Charles Clark.

Oct. 2. Thomas Mitchell. (an Elder.)

Robert Robinson. (non.)

1814.
Feb. 18. Mary Frazer.
Rebecca Davidson.

1816.
Feb. William Frazer. (non.)
Mar. 3. Henry Kelly.
Mar. 30. William Patton. (non.)
Thomas McIlwrath.
Mrs. Johnson.

1819.
July 6. Robert Robinson. (an Elder.)
Aug. 24. Sarah Graydon. (non.)
Nov. 15 Rachel Hamiltou.

1820.
Jane Boyd.

1821.
Oct. 16. Mary McCallen
Oct. 21. Elizabeth Haggerty.
Oct. 22. Mary McNair.
Oct. 29 Jane Haggerty.
Nov. 4. Margaret McElheny.
Isabella Haggerty.
Esther Boyd.

1822.
July 5. Samuel Johnson.
July 18. Jane McCord.
Elizabeth Kelly. (non.)
Oct. 2. John McIlwrath.

1823.
Feb. 15. Sarah Wallace
May 16 James Rogers. (an Elder.)
Oct. 7. Samuel Wilson.
Dec. 18. James Wallace.

1824.
March 10. Robert Moorhead, sr.
Oct. John Simonton. (non.)
Oct. Jane Simonton.

1825.
Apr. 6. Samuel Bell.
June 25. Agnes Robinson.
Dec. 22. Andrew Robinson.

1826.
Jan. 9. Moses Wilson. (an Elder.)
Feb. 24. Sybyl Wilson.
Aug. 12. Elizabeth McDonald.
Aug. 20. William Glenn.
Nov. 16. Henry McDonald.
Dec. 20. Sarah Buyers.

1827.
Sept. 2. Richard McBey. (non.)

1829.
March 12. Eleanor Clark.

1830.
March 14. Samuel McClure. (non.)
July 25. Thomas McNair, sr. (an Elder)

1831.
Aug. 14. Jane Wilson.
Sept. 5. Sarah Ann Sharon.
Oct. 16. Eleanor Wilson.
Mar. 1. Mary Moody.

1833.
July 8. Elizabeth Clark.
Mary Baird.
Dec. 23. Elizabeth Clark.
John Welsh. (non.)

1835.
Apr. 7. James Wilson. (an Elder.)

1836.
May Matilda Porter.

1837.
June 1. Nancy Malony.
July 4. Jane Moody.

1838.
Robert Moodey Esq.

1839.
Aug. 24. Martha Rogers.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXV III.

CAPT. MATTHEW SMITH'S COMPANY OF PAXTANG, was the first military organization south of the Hudson river which reached Washington's army in front of Boston in 1775. The following information concerning it, we find in the *Penn'a Evening Post*. An extract from a letter therein dated at Hartford, Conn., on the 1st of August 1775, says: "Yesterday came to town a number of Paxtang boys dressed and painted in the Indian fashion, being part of a body of two hundred volunteers who are on their way to Gen. Washington's army at Cambridge. Several of these we hear are young gentlemen of fortune." With Capt. Smith's company marched Capt. Hendricks' of Cumberland county, the whole numbering about one hundred and eighty men. These companies were subsequently selected by the Commander in Chief of the American army to accompany the

expedition to Quebec under Arnold, which resulted so disastrously. They were the only troops from Pennsylvania connected with that campaign.

• • •
GENEALOGICAL DATA.

KERR.

I. JAMES KERR, of Paxtang, d. prior to 1748, leaving a wife and children:

- i. Joseph.
- ii. William, m. Eleanor ———.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. James,
- v. Nathaniel.

II. JOHN KERR, of Derry, d. October 1754, leaving children:

- i. Sarah, m. ——— Carothers.
- ii. Robert.
- iii. Esther.
- iv. James.

KIRKWOOD.

ROBERT KIRKWOOD, of Hanover, d. Sept. 1771, leaving children:

- i. William, removed to North Carolina.
- ii. Robert.

Also bequeathing a portion of his estate to his brother William and sister Jane.

KNUPP.

JACOB KNUPP, of Londonderry, d. Sept. 1782, leaving a wife Catharine who in 1776 had married Ulrick Weltner, and children:

- i. Jacob.
- ii. Anna, m. Felix Landis.
- iii. Elizabeth, d. between 1782 and 1786.
- iv. Mary.
- v. Catharine.

LAIRD.

I. JAMES LAIRD, of Derry, d. December 1741, leaving a wife Jane, and children:

- i. David.
- ii. Mary.

II. JOHN LAIRD, of Derry, d. in 1765, leaving a wife Agnes who d. March 4, 1779, and among other children:

- i. James, m. Margaret ———
- ii. William.
- iii. John, in 1792, resided in Warrington township, York county Penna.

iv. Hugh.

v. Elizabeth m. ——— McKinney.

vi. Mary, m. ——— Biggar.

vii. Jean, m. ——— Parkhill.

viii. Samuel.

III. WILLIAM LAIRD, son of the above, d. April 25, 1809, leaving a wife Elizabeth, and children:

- i. John, b. January 25, 1796.
- ii. Jane, b. August 3, 1797.
- iii. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 1, 1799.
- iv. Polly, b. December 14, 1801.
- v. Susanna, b. May 26, 1805.

LUSK.

I. JAMES LUSK, of Paxtang, d. June 1768, leaving a wife Mary, and children:

- i. James.
- ii. Patrick.
- iii. William.
- iv. Margaret.
- v. Martha.
- vi. Mary.
- vii. Sarah, m. ——— Hall.

II. PATRICK LUSK, aged 35 years in 1786, certifies that he was a sergeant in Capt. John Murray's company of the Second Penn'a State Battalion, Col Samuel Miles, and in the action at Princetown was wounded in the right wrist—(See Hume.)

McCALL.

I. JAMES McCALL, of Upper Paxtang, d. January 1788, leaving a wife Mary and children:

- i. Robert.
- ii. James Plunket.
- iii. Lydia.
- iv. Ann.
- v. Margaret.
- vi. Jean.

II. ROBERT McCALL, of Halifax township, d. March 1816. He left his estate to his nephew Robert McCall Taylor, son of William Taylor, and his neices Mary McCall Jackson, and Cynthia Beekman.

McCAMMON.

WILLIAM McCAMMON, d. prior to 1768, leaving children:

- i. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Wilson.
- ii. John.

iii. Alexander.

iv. William.

[The foregoing surname is probably McCammant—as there are no McCammants on the assessment lists at this date.]

McCALLEN.

I. THOMAS McCALLEN, of Londonderry, d. leaving a wife Sarah b. 1700; d. March 8. 1785, and children:

i. Robert, b. 1732; d. Oct. 1, 1800; m. Isabel———b. 1731; d. March 24, 1798.

ii. Thomas b. 1735; d. Oct. 12, 1806; m. Mary———b. 1751; d. Oct. 16, 1822.

iii. John, m. Jean———

iv. Jean, m. ——Huston.

v. Sarah, m. Robert Geddis.

vi. [a dau.] m. William Brown jr.

vii. Margaret, m. ——Donaldson.

II. JOHN McCALLEN of Londonderry, left a wife Jean and children.

i. Thomas.

ii. John.

iii. Sarah.

iv. Jean.

v. Robert.

vi. Mary.

III JEAN McCALLEN, daughter of Thomas of Londonderry, m. ——Huston, and had children:

i. William.

ii. Margaret, m. James Mays.

iii. John.

iv. Andrew, d. May 1782.

v. Sarah.

vi. Jean.

vii. James, and had Andrew, James William and John.

IV. SARAH McCALLEN, daughter of Thomas of Londonderry, m. Robert Geddis and had children:

i. James.

ii. Margaret.

iii. John.

iv. Robert.

v. Paul.

V. MARGARET McCALLEN, daughter of Thomas, of Londonderry, m. ——Donaldson, and had children:

i. Robert.

ii. Isabel.

iii. John.

iv. Thomas.

McCONNELL.

I. SAMUEL McCONNELL d. prior to 1774, leaving a wife Mary, and children:

i. Walter.

ii. Martha.

iii. Mary.

iv. Fanwell.

v. Isabel.

II. ROBERT McCONNELL d. prior to 1784, leaving a wife Esther and children:

i. Robert.

ii. Mary m. William Dickey.

iii. Ruth, d. prior to 1784; m. Peter Sturgeon.

iv. Ann.

v. Elizabeth.

McCORMICK.

I. HENRY McCORMICK of Hanover, d. in 1777, leaving a wife Elizabeth who d. in 1788, and children.

i. William, d. March 1809.

ii. Henry, m. Jean Mitchell.

iii. James, d. 1788; unm.

iv. John.

v. David.

vi. Isabella, m. William Sterrett.

vii. Agnes, m. David Ritchie.

II. JOHN McCORMICK of Hanover, d. February 1784, leaving a wife Mary and children.

i. Margaret, m. ——McCord.

ii. Sarah.

iii. Henry.

iv. James.

v. John.

SHOOP'S CHURCH RECORDS.

BAPTISMS FROM 1783 TO 1830.

[Our readers are indebted to E. W. S. Parhemore, Esq., for the extremely valuable baptismal records of Shoop's church, the first portion of which is given in this number of "Notes and Queries." They cover the period from the date of organization of the church in 1783 to the year 1830, when the original log building gave place to a more substantial edifice. Shoop's Reformed church is located about three miles from Harrisburg on the road to Jonestown. It was named upon its organization "Beckstein" but subsequently in honor of one of its principal founders named "Schupp's Kirche." At present the congregation

belongs to the Hummelstown charge. There are some of the surnames which have of late years been greatly changed, but we prefer giving them as in the record. The abbreviations used are *s.* for son, *d.* for daughter, *b.* for born, and *bap.* for baptized. The entire record will occupy four numbers of *N. & Q.*

I.

- Hypsher, Henry, s. of Lorenze and Magdalena Hypsher; b. Oct. 1782; bap. May, 1783. Sponsors, Christopher Shupp and wife Rosina.
- Midt, Anna Maria, d. of Philip and Maria Midt, b. April 19 1783, bap. May; 1783. Sponsors, Christopher Shupp and wife Rosina.
- Shupp, John, s. of Christopher and Rosina Shupp; b. May 15, 1771; bap. June 5, 1771. Sponsors, John Parthemore and wife Catharine.
- Shupp, Daniel, s. of Christopher and Rosina Shupp, b. Feb. 15, 1774; bap. Mar. 3, 1774. Sponsors, Christopher Shupp and wife Margaret.
- Shupp, Catharine, d. of Christopher and Rosina Shupp, b. Sept. 12 1775; bap. Nov. 3, 1775. Sponsors, John Shupp and Catherine Blessly, both single.
- Shupp, Jacob, s. of Christopher and Rosina Shupp, b. Feb. 10, 1778; bap. Mar. 7, 1778. Sponsors John Parthemore and wife Catharine.
- Loeffle, Jacob, s. of John Adam and Magdalena Loeffle, b. May 1, 1783; bap. June 18, 1783. Sponsors, Jacob Meyer and wife Barbara.
- Parthemore, Christopher, s. of Philip and Ann Eve Parthemore; b. June 17 1783; bap. June 19, 1783. Sponsors, John Parthemore and wife Catharine.
- Schweitzer, John Adam, s. of Frederick and Catharine Schweitzer; b. May 23, 1783; bap. June 9, 1783. Sponsors, Thomas Mohr and wife Barbara.
- Foltz, Christiana, d. of Barnhard and Christiana Foltz; b. July 28, 1782; bap. Nov. 1782.
- Fritz, Elizabeth, d. of John and Catharine Fritz; b. Aug. 17, 1783; bap. Oct. 7, 1783. Sponsors, John Dietz and Elizabeth Pancake.
- Shupp, Elizabeth, d. of Christopher and Rosina Shupp; b. Nov. 9 1783; bap. Dec. 7, 1783; Sponsors, Martin Shell and Catharine Parthemore, both single

- Bobb, Conrad, s. of Peter and Barbara Bobb, b. July 12, 1780; bap. Sept. 10 1780; Sponsors, Conrad Bobb and wife Eve.
- Meyer, John George, s. of Henry and Juliann Meyer; b. Nov. 24, 1783; bap. Feb. 22, 1784. Sponsors, George Shupp and wife Louisa.
- Bobb, John George, s. of Conrad and Eve Bobb, b. Dec. 26, 1783; bap. Mar. 21, 1784.
- Diefenbach, Anna Christiana, d. of John George and Magdalena Diefenbach; b. Dec. 29, 1783; bap. Mar. 24, 1784. Sponsors, Jos. Keller and wife Elizabeth.
- Moore, John Peter, s. of John and Barbara Moore; b. Jan. 22, 1784; bap. March 21, 1784. Sponsors, Frederick Schweitzer and wife Catharine.
- Moore, John Thomas, s. of John and Barbara Moore, b. March 3, 1781; bap. Mar. 21, 1781. Sponsors, Frederick Schweitzer and wife Catharine.
- Moore, John, s. of John and Barbara Moore; b. Aug. 18, 1782; bap. Sept. 1782. Sponsors, Frederick Schweitzer and wife Catharine.
- Pol, Anna Barbara Elizabeth, d. of Henry and Margaret Pol; b. Jan. 25, 1784; bap. April 18, 1784. Sponsors, John Gomsert and Fanny Pol, both single.
- Snyder, Anna Christiana, d. of John Valentine and Elizabeth Snyder b. Nov. 18, 1783; bap. April 19, 1784. Sponsors, John Tice and Christiana Schmidt, both single.
- Schmidt, Christina and Justina, twin daughters of Michael and Elizabeth Schmidt, b. Mar. 22, 1784; bap. Apr. 19, 1784. Sponsors, Jacob Hosinger and Cath. Schmidt, both single, and John Miller and wife Margaret.
- Strock, John Conrad, s. of John and Catharine Strock; b. Sept. 30, 1783; bap. April, 1784. Sponsors, John Miller and wife Margaret.
- Sheetz, Maria Elizabeth d. of George and Barbara Sheetz; b. 1784; bap. May 16, 1784.
- Leim, Catharine, d. of Michael and Catharine Leim; b. 1784; bap. May 16, 1784. Sponsors, Jacob Meyers and wife Barbara.

Eisenhower Barbara, d. of Peter and Anna Eisenhower; b. Mar. 9, 1784; bap. May 16, 1784. Sponsors, John Shui and wife Catharine.

Phillipi, Catharine, d. of Michael and Elizabeth Phillipi; b. April 9, 1784; bap. May 16, 1784. Sponsors, Peter Felty and wife Catharine.

Tittle, Anna, d. of Henry and Magdalena Tittle; b. Mar. 4, 1784; bap. May 16, 1784. Sponsors, Peter Eisenhower and wife Anna.

Reel, Jacob, s. of Vinton and Phillipina Reel; b. Mar. 29, 1784; bap. August 8, 1784. Sponsor, Jacob Whitmer.

Martin, John, s. of John and Regina Martin, b. July 10, 1784; bap. Aug. 8, 1784. Sponsors, Henry Kistner and Barbara Bindnagle.

Bobb John, s. of John and ——— Bobb b. Jan. 25, 1784; bap. Aug. 8, 1784. Sponsors, Jacob Hosinger and Fanny Poling, both single.

Kern, Elizabeth, d. of Thomas and Sophia Kern; b. April 6, 1785; bap. May 16, 1785.

Stroek, Christiana, d. of John and Catharine Stroek; b. Mar. 6, 1782; bap. May 16, 1785. Sponsors, Frederick Cassel and wife.

Lennert, Elizabeth, d. of Frederick and Maria Lennert; b. April 12, 1785; bap. May 16, 1785. Sponsors, John Michael Felty and Elizabeth Brown.

Toy or Troye, Sabine, d. of Jacob and Barbara Toy or Troye; b. Mar. 3, 1785; bap. May 16, 1785. Sponsor, Sabine Kisszen.

Reinmaker, Catharine Susan, d. of George and ——— Reinmaker, b. Aug. 5, 1784; bap. May 16, 1785.

Midt, John, s. of Phillip and Maria Agnes Midt; b. Feb. 21, 1784, bap. May 16, 1785. Sponsors, Martin Shell and Catharine Parthemore.

Shupp, Louisa, d. of George Shupp; b. Jan. 9, 1785; bap. May 16, 1785. Sponsors, John Parthemore and Catharine Bobb.

Shupp, John Frederick; s. of Christopher and Rosina Shupp; b. July 14, 1785; bap. July 24, 1785. Sponsors, John Martin Shell and wife Catharine.

Shell, Anna Catharine, d. of John Martin and Catharine Shell; b. July 28,

1786; bap. Oct. 10, 1786. Sponsors, John Parthemore and wife Catharine.

Valentine, Christiana, d. of Peter Valentine; b. Jan. 21, 1786; bap. Oct. 10, 1786.

Poorman, Elizabeth, d. of Michael and Anna Maria Poorman, b. Dec. 1786; bap. April 2, 1787. Sponsor, Maria Poorman.

Fahrting, Maria Salome, d. of Jacob and Maria Salome Fahrting; b. Oct. 19, 1786; bap. April 2, 1787. Sponsors, Francis Albert and wife.

Shupp, Maria Magdalena, d. of Stofel and Rosina Shupp, b. July 23, 1787; bap. Sept. 3, 1787. Sponsors, John Parthemore and wife.

Meyers, Catharine Elizabeth, d. of Henry and Julia Ann Meyers; b. Sept. 24, 1787; bap. Oct. 21, 1787. Sponsors, Henry Emerich and wife Cath. Eliz.

Lingle, Thomas, s. of Martin and Elizabeth Lingle; b. Oct. 7, 1787; bap. Oct. 21, 1787. Sponsors, Thomas Lingle and wife Ann Maria.

Wagner, Barbara, d. of John Christian and Anna Maria Wagner; b. Oct. 14, 1787; bap. Mar. 24, 1788.

Poorman, Anna Maria wife of Michael Poorman, b. May 20, 1766; bap. May 24, 1788.

[After the foregoing entries are the following but no name of Parents, except it may be the sisters of Anna Maria Poorman whoever she may have been.]

"A daughter is born March 31 and baptised May 24, 1788, and received the name of Martha. Sponsors, Jacob Seiders and wife.

"Esther is born, Dec. 1772 and bap. May 24, 1788.

"Anna is born at the close of the year 1769; bap. May 24, 1788.

"Elizabeth is born April, 1764, and bap. May 24, 1788.

Heinecke, ———, s. of Casper and Magdalena Heinecke; b. Aug. 17, 1788.

Schmidt, George, s. of George and Eve Schmidt; b. Oct. 16, 1788; bap. 26 Oct. 1788. Sponsors, Lorenze Schmidt and wife.

Baroff, Maria Dora, d. of Adam and Barbara Baroff; b. Dec. 27, 1777; bap. Jan. 25, 1788.

- Meyer, Maria Barbara, d. of Henry and Julia Ann Meyer; b. Dec. 10, 1786; bap. May 13, 1786.
- Meyer, John Henry, s. of Henry and Julia Ann Meyer; b. Jan. 27, 1790; bap. May 9, 1790.
- Eisenhower, John Peter, s. of Peter and Ann Eisenhower; b. Jan. 4, 1790; bap. Aug. 22, 1790.
- Shupp, Christiana, d. of Christopher and Rosina Shupp; b. May 4, 1791; bap. June 13, 1791.
- Fehrling, Catharine, d. of Daniel and Catharine Fehrling; b. 1793. Sponsors, Jacob Fehrling and wife Salome.
- Lacksly, Catharine, d. of William and Anna Maria Lacksly; b. Aug. 27, 1793. Sponsors, George Hain and wife Catharine.
- Fehrling, John, s. of Daniel and Catharine Fehrling; b. Sept. 27, 1795; bap. Dec. 27, 1795. Sponsors, Mathias Wolf and wife Anna Maria.
- Walborn, Anna Maria, d. of Christian and Elizabeth Walborn; b. Jan. 1, 1796; bap. Feb. 14, 1796.
- Groff, John George, s. of Jonas and Elizabeth Groff; b. Jan. 5, 1796; bap. Feb. 26, 1796. Sponsors, Frederick Schweitzer and wife Elizabeth.
- Schmidt, John George, s. of Mathias and Barbara Schmidt; b. Oct. 27, 1795; bap. May 1, 1796. Sponsors, Henry Schmidt and wife Anna Maria.
- Kunkle, John George, s. of Michael and Christiana Kunkle; b. Mar. 14, 179—; bap. Aug. 2, 1796. Sponsors, George Vogt and wife Maria.
- London, Samuel, s. of John and Kate London; b. Mar. 15, —; bap. Mar. 15, —.
- Poorman, Maria Elizabeth, d. of Daniel and Christiana; b. July 14, 1796; bap. —. Sponsors, Jacob Beck and wife Maria.
- Bobb, Peter, s. of Philip and Gertrude Bobb; b. Nov. 22, 1796; bap. Dec. 4, 1796. Sponsors, Peter Bobb and wife Barbara.
- Reel, Maria Magdalena; d. of Philip and Catharine Reel; b. Nov. 26, 1796; bap. Jan. —, 1797. Sponsors, Philip Bobb and wife Gertrude.
- Beck, Rachael, d. of John and Barbara Beck; b. Nov. 30, 1796; bap. Feb. 5, 1797. Sponsor, Rachael Fackler.
- Poop, Eva Catharine, d. of Peter and Elizabeth Poop; b. Jan. 23, 1797; bap. Mar. 5, 1797. Sponsors, Philip Reel and wife Catharine.
- Snider, John, s. of George and Catharine Snider; b. Oct. 22, 1796; bap. Mar. 5, 1797. Sponsors, John Snider and wife Magdalena.
- Keplinger, Maria Barbara, d. of Jacob and Barbara Keplinger; b. Mar. 1, 1797; bap. April 2, 1797.
- Stoeber, Benj., s. of Casper and Eve Stoeber; b. Nov. 24, 1796; bap. Mar. 15, 1797. Sponsors, Casper Stoeber, jr. and wife Barbara.
- Leneken, Maria Rosina, d. of Lucas and Catharine Leneken; b. Apr. 22, 1797; bap. May 14, 1797. Sponsor, Rosina Mayer.
- Pfannekuchen, Maria, d. of Frederick and Catharine Pancake; b. Mar. 14, 1797; bap. —. Sponsor, Polly Poorman.
- Cassel, Christiana, d. of Frederick and Christiana Cassel; b. Apr. 20, 1797; bap. June 18, 1797. Sponsors, Christian Walborn and his wife Elizabeth.
- Scheile, Mary Magdalena, d. of Peter and Cath. Scheile; b. July —; bap. July 16, 1797. Sponsors, George Scheile and wife Catharine.
- Kern, Jacob, s. of Thomas and Catharine Kern; b. May 1, 1797; bap. Aug. 6, 1797. Sponsors, Jacob Milisen and wife Maria.
- Eisenhower, Maria Elizabeth, d. of John and Catharine Eisenhower; b. Nov. 3, 1797; bap. Dec. 3, 1797. Sponsors, Thomas Kalnat and wife Elizabeth.
- Koch, Maria Christiana, d. of Martin and Eve Koch; b. Dec. 24, 1797; bap. Jan. 4, 1798. Sponsor, Christiana Felty.
- Fehrling, Maria Magdalena, d. of Daniel and Cath. Fehrling; b. Dec. 29, 1797; bap. April 22, 1798. Sponsor, Magdalena Felty.
- Fehrling, Abraham, s. of Jacob and Salome Fehrling; b. Feb. 4, 1798; bap. May 22, 1798. Sponsor, Balthaser Alberthal.

Bobb, Elizabeth, d. of Philip and Gertrude Bobb; b. May 13, 1798; bap. June 10, 1798. Sponsor, Elizabeth Stauch.

Poorman, Jacob, s. of Daniel and Christina Poorman; b. June 16, 1798; bap. July 22, 1798. Sponsors, Jacob Kepingler and wife Barbara.

Kunkle, Sarah, d. of Michael and Christina Kunkle; b. June 16 — bap. Aug. 26, 1798. Sponsor, Sarah Shupp.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXIX.

POPULATION OF HARRISBURG IN 1810 AND 1820.—From our note books we find that in 1810 the population of the borough of Harrisburg was as follows:

White males.....	1,162
White females.....	1,060
Free negroes.....	81
Slaves.....	2

Making a total of 2,305. During the next decade, notwithstanding the removal of the seat of government of the State here, the population had not increased very rapidly. There were in 1820, of—

White males.....	1,402
White females.....	1,395
Free people of color.....	187
Slaves.....	1

Making a total of 2,985. It will be seen that the colored population more than doubled itself.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

GEN. WILLIAM REILY.

WILLIAM REILY, the son of Capt. John Reily [1752-1810] and Elizabeth Myers [1755-1800], was born August 14, 1792, in Heidelberg township, now Lebanon county, Penn'a. His father was a gallant officer of the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution, was severely wounded in the service, and subsequently practiced law at the Dauphin county bar—a gentleman of culture and erudition. The son learned the trade of cabinet maker and carpenter at Myerstown, and for a number of years worked at that business.

He was elected a representative from the county of Lebanon to the Legislature, subsequently removing to the neighborhood of Harrisburg, where he passed his later years in farming. He became quite prominent in public affairs, and was for a long time brigade inspector of this military district. He was afterwards appointed by the Governor brigadier general of the Pennsylvania militia, a position he held at the time of his death. He died at his residence in Susquehanna township, now within the limits of the city of Harrisburg, on the 28th of July, 1843, aged nearly fifty one years. He inherited the military spirit and personal magnetism of his father, and was always exceedingly popular as an officer, and honored and respected as a citizen. Gen. Reily, married, September 28, 1818, by Rev. William Hendel, Satome Valentine, daughter of Michael Valentine. She died at Harrisburg in May, 1866, at the age of sixty-six years. They had a family of sixteen children, nearly all of whom reached mature years. Only four survive, *Mary Ann*, wife of R. F. Kelker, *John A.*, *Margaret Martha*, wife of James B. Thompson, and *Edward Franklin*.

CAPTAIN PETER YOUNG.

PETER YOUNG, eldest son of Valentine and Margaret Young, was born about 1750, in Exeter township, Berks co., Penna. He seems to have received a good education, and at the outset of the Revolution was a man of prominence in his locality. He was on the committee of observation for the county, and was instrumental in the equipping of Capt. Nagle's company, raised in Berks county for Col. William Thompson's battalion of the Continental Line. He was commissioned by the Council of Safety, December 14, 1776, second lieutenant in the Third Associated Battalion of Berks county; by the Supreme Executive Council, May 17, 1777, second lieutenant in the Fourth Battalion of Foot for Berks county; and by the same authority, May 10, 1780, lieutenant in the Sixth Battalion Berks county militia. He was in active service during a portion of the Jersey campaign, and in that around Philadelphia, made famous by the conflicts at Brandywine and Germantown.

In 1780 he was on the frontiers, then threatened by the perfidious Indians from New York and their white allies, the Tories, from the same neighborhood. After the war was over he removed to Dauphin county, at now Lochiel mills, where he resided several years, when he settled in Harrisburg, where he died prior to 1795. Captain Young married about 1774, and had a large family of children. He was the grandfather of Colonel James Young of Middletown.

SHOOP'S CHURCH RECORDS.

Baptisms From 1783 to 1830.

II.

- Gaul, Anna Maria, d. of John and Anna Maria Gaul; b. Nov. 20, 1797; bap. Sept. 23, 1798. Sponsors, John Beck and wife Barbara.
- Ewen, Anna Maria, d. of William and Christina Ewen; b. Aug. 28, 17—; bap. Oct. 21, 1798. Sponsors, Michael Wohlfarth and wife Elizabeth.
- Reem, Jacob, s. of Philip and Catharine Reem; b. Sept. 5, —; bap. "ut supra." Sponsors, Jacob Stauch and wife Catharine.
- Walborn, Sarah, d. of Christian and Elizabeth Walborn; b. June 16, —; bap. Sept. 24, 1798.
- Sherk, John George, s. of Henry and Elizabeth Sherk; b. Dec. 24, 1798; bap. April 21, 1799. Sponsor, Barbara Seider.
- Schultz, Maria Catharine, d. of George and Maria Schultz; b. Feb. 19, —, bap. April 21, 1799. Sponsors, John Beck and wife Maria.
- Cassel, Esther, d. of Frederick and Christiana Cassel; b. Nov. 3, 1798; bap. June 2, 1799. Sponsors, Henry Berry and wife Esther.
- Schell, John Jacob, s. of Martin and Catharine Schell; b. April 4, 1799; bap. June 1, 1799. Sponsors, Christopher Shupp and wife Rosina.
- Stoeber, John Casper, s. of Casper and Eve Stoeber; b. March 5, —; bap. June 2, 1799. Sponsors, John Felty and Catharine Schupp.
- Laneken, John, s. of Lucas and Catharine Laneken; b. June 13, 1799; bap. July 14, 1799. Sponsor, John Meyer.
- Bobb, John Jacob, s. of Peter and Elizabeth Bobb; b. March 15, 17—; bap. 20 ejusd. Sponsor, Eve Margaret Bomberger.
- Reel, Sarah, d. of Philip and Catharine Reel; b. Jan. 31, 17—; bap. ut supra. Sponsor, Barbara Bobb.
- Fehrling, Jacob, s. of Daniel and Catharine Fehrling; b. Feb. 19, 1800; bap. May 18, 1800. Witnesses, Martin Koch and wife Eve.
- Garverich, Maria Elizabeth, d. of John Garverich and wife Barbara; b. April 3, 1800; bap. Aug. 3 1800. Witnesses, Philip Bobb and wife Gertrude.
- Schultz, George, s. of George and Maria Schultz; b. Oct. 20, 1800; bap. Feb. 22, 1801. Witnesses, George Schultz and wife Elizabeth.
- Laneken, Margaret, d. of Lucas and Catharine Laneken; b. April 17, —; bap. May 24, 1801. Witness, Margaret Meyer.
- Stoeber, Anna Margaret, d. of Casper and Eve Stoeber; b. July 18, —; bap. Sept. 6 1801. Sponsors, John Stoeber and Margaret Felty.
- Cassel, George, s. of Frederick and Christiana Cassel; b. Aug. 4, 1801; bap. Oct. 18, 1801. Sponsor, Barbara Cassel.
- Schultz, Sarah, d. of George and Maria Schultz; b. March 7, —; bap. April 4, 1802. Witnesses, Melchior Poorman and wife Barbara.
- Kneble, Elizabeth, d. of Conrad and Mary Kneble; b. March 18, 18—; bap. April 11, 1802. Witnesses, Samuel McCord and wife.
- Schell, Susan, d. of Martin and Catharine Schell; b. March 29, 1802; bap. May 29, 1802. Witnesses, Henry Sherk and wife Elizabeth.
- Long, Rosina, d. of Anthony and Margaret Long; b. March 24, 1802; bap. June 5, 1802. Witnesses, Henry Meyer and wife.
- Walmer, Elizabeth, d. of George and Catharine Walmer; b. Oct. 18, 1801; bap. June 5, 1802. Witnesses, Rosina Meyer.
- Garverich, Michael, s. of Henry and Barbara Garverich; b. Nov. 26, 1802; bap. June 5, 1802. Witnesses, Peter Bobb and his wife.
- Cassel, Elizabeth, d. of Frederick and

- Christiana Cassel; b. July 28, 1802; bap. Jan. 20, 1803. Witness, Elizabeth Cassel.
- Sherk, Maria, d. of Henry and Elizabeth Sherk; b. Nov. 26, 1800; bap. Jan. 5, 1802.
- Bobb, Sarah, d. of Peter and Barbara Bobb; b. Sep. 13, 1802; bap. same day. Witness, Elizabeth Weis.
- Gutman, Simon, s. of Simon Gutman; b. Dec. 11, —; bap. Dec. 1802. Witnesses, John Gutman and his wife.
- Schaefer, Joshua, s. of John Schaefer; b. Sep. 2, —; bap. 1802. Witnesses, Christian Schaefer and his wife.
- Bartlemae, Peter, s. of Philip Bartlemae; b. Oct. 19, 1802; bap. 1803. Witnesses, Thomas McCormack and wife.
- Sheily, Sarah, d. of Henry Sheily, b. Oct. 15, 1802; bap. 1803. Witnesses, Godfrey Fritchey and his wife.
- Lanekin, Catharine, d. of Lucas Lanekin; b. May 29, 1803; bap. 1803.
- Beck, John George, s. of John Beck; b. Aug. 1, —; bap. 1803. Witnesses, J. George Vadder and wife Susan.
- Sherk, Anna, d. of Henry Sherk; b. b. May 24, 1803; bap. 1803. Witnesses, John Bien and wife Christiana Fehrling, Elizabeth, d. of Daniel Fehrling; b. Aug. 12, 1802; bap. 1803.
- Schuerle, Susan, d. of Daniel and Magdalena (Bucher) Schuerle; b. Jan. 24, 1804; bap. April 15, 1804, by Rev. F. Ernst. Witness, Catharine Bucher the grandmother.
- Bobb, Sarah, d. of Philip and Gertrude (Anspach) Bobb; b. Mar. 21, 1804; bap. April 15, 1804. Witnesses, Philip Reel and wife Catharine.
- Orth, Elizabeth, d. of Conrad and Catharine (Gerhard) Orth; b. Dec. 17, 1803; bap. April 15, 1804. Witness, Elizabeth Millisen, single.
- Schultz, Maria Catharine, d. of George and Maria (Poorman) Schultz; b. Feb. 24, 1804; bap. May 13, 1804. Witnesses, Martin Shell and wife Catharine.
- Keplinger, Michael, s. of Jacob and Maria (Bobb) Keplinger; b. Apr. 11, 1804; bap. May 13, 1804. Witnesses, Michael Lehman and wife Christiana.
- Eisenhower, Elizabeth, d. of Jacob and Mary (McDonald) Eisenhower; b. Mar. 26, 1804; bap. May 13, 1804. Witness, Elizabeth McCormack.
- Ewing Susan, d. of William and Christiana (Wolford) Ewing; b. Apr. 7, 1804; bap. June 10, 1804.
- Garverich, Catharine, d. of John and Barbara (Scheffer) Garverich; b. April 27, 1804; bap. June 10, 1804. Witnesses, Martin Schell and wife Catharine.
- Felty, Catharine, d. of John and Catharine (Schupp) Felty; b. Aug. 13, 1804; bap. Sept. 30, 1804. Witnesses, Christopher Schupp and wife Rosina.
- Stover, William, s. of Casper and Eve (Koch) Stover; b. Aug. 4, 1804; bap. Nov. 24, 1804. Witnesses, Jacob Long and wife Elizabeth.
- Blauch, Magdalena, d. of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gansz) Blauch; b. Sept. 25, 1804; bap. Nov. 24, 1804. Witness, Magdalena Blauch, grandmother.
- Brightbill, Elizabeth, d. of Henry and Elizabeth (Hertzer) Brightbill; b. Sept. 27, 1804; bap. Nov. 24, 1804. Witnesses, John Beck and wife Barbara.
- Mader, George, s. of Abraham and Catharine (Hain) Mader; b. July 10, 1804; bap. Nov. 24, 1804. Witnesses, George Hain and wife Catharine, grandparents.
- Beckley, George, s. of John and Martha (Swienzy) Beckley; b. Nov. 30, 1804; bap. Feb. 16, 1805. Witness, George Spangler.
- Bach, Maria, d. of John and Elizabeth (Blauch) Bach; b. Nov. 30, 1804; bap. Mar. 17, 1805. Witnesses, John Eisenhower and wife Catharine.
- Rudy, Catharine, d. of Frederick and Elizabeth (Lehman) Rudy; b. Dec. 16, 1804; bap. Mar. 17, 1805. Witnesses, Peter Bobb and wife Elizabeth.
- Schaeffer, Elias, s. of John and Catharine (Basehore) Schaeffer; b. Nov. 13, 1804; bap. Mar. 17, 1805. Witnesses, Philip Bobb and wife Gertrude.
- Schupp, David, s. of Daniel and Susan (Blaser) Schupp; b. Mar. 1, 1805; bap. April 10, 1805.

- Fahrling, Maria Catharine, d. of Danici and Catharine (Wolf) Fahrling; b. July 10, 1805; bap. Sept. 1805. Witnesses, John Felty and wife Catharine.
- Schupp, Elizabeth, d. of John and Mary Ann Schupp; b. Aug. 14, 1805; bap. by Rev. Peterson, Jan. 27, 1806. Witness, Elizabeth Schupp.
- Weitzel, Joseph, s. of William and Elizabeth Weitzel; b. Jan. 15, 1807. Witnesses, Wm. Ewen and wife Christina.
- Garverich, Sarah, d. of John and Barbara Garverich; b. Sep. 4, 1806; bap. Aug. 2, 1807.
- Garverich, John Henry, s. of Jacob and Catharine Garverich; b. Oct. 12, 1808. Witnesses, John Bach and wife Barbara.
- Schupp, Mary Anna, d. of John and Mary Ann Schupp; b. May 5, 1806; bap. ———. Witness, Barbara Beck.
- Bobb, David, s. of George and Catharine Bobb; b. June 19, 1803. Witnesses, Philip Bobb and wife Gertrude.
- Porter, George, s. of John and Elizabeth Porter; b. May 1, 1808; bap. July 31, 1808. Witnesses, Peter Bobb and wife Elizabeth.
- Unger, Elizabeth, d. of Andrew and Elizabeth Unger; b. Jan. 27, 1818; bap. July 31, 1808. Witness, Elizabeth Fackler.
- Schierly, Magdalena, d. of Henry and Magdalena Schierly; b. April 14, 1808; bap. July 31, 1808. Witness, Catharine Fritchey.
- Alleman, Samuel, s. of Martin and Rosina Alleman; b. July 5, 1808; bap. Sept. 11, 1808. Witnesses, Samuel Miller and wife Susan.
- Beckley, John, s. of John and Martha Beckley; b. May 19, 1808; bap. Sept. 11, 1808. Witnesses, Leonard Crum and wife Anna Maria.
- Mader, Christiana, d. of Abraham and Catharine Mader; b. Dec. 19, 1807; bap. Sept. 25, 1808. Witnesses, parents.
- Rudy, Maria Elizabeth, d. of Frederick and Maria Elizabeth Rudy; b. July 14, 1808; bap. Oct. 23, 1808. Witnesses, John Lehman and his wife Maria Elizabeth.
- Beck, John, s. of John and Anna Maria Beck; b. July 13, 1807; bap. Nov. 5, 1808.
- Brightbill, Esther, d. of Henry and Elizabeth Brightbill; b. Oct. 12, 1808; bap. Dec. 25, 1808. Witnesses, John Parthemore and wife Esther.
- Moyer, Samuel, s. of George and Catharine Moyer; b. Jan. 1, 1809; bap. Mar. 19, 1809. Witnesses, Henry Brightbill and wife Elizabeth.
- Schell, Maria Magdalena, d. of Martin and Maria Schell; b. Feb. 17, 1809; bap. April 16, 1809. Witnesses, Adam Schell and wife Maria.
- Lingle, Eve Catharine, d. of Jacob and Catharine Lingle; b. Jan. 17, 1809; bap. April 30, 1809. Witness, Eve Koch.
- Fahrling, Susan, d. of Daniel and Catharine Fahrling; b. Dec. 20, 1808; bap. May 14, 1809. Witnesses, Martin Schell and wife Maria.
- Garverich, Esther, d. of John and Barbara Garverich; b. Mar. 8, 1809; bap. June 11, 1809. Witnesses, John Parthemore, jr., and wife Esther.
- Mader, John, s. of Abraham and Catharine Mader; b. April 7, 1809; bap. June 11, 1809.
- Ewen, Esther, d. of William and Christiana Ewen; b. June 3, 1809; bap. Aug. 6, 1809. Witnesses, Henry Brightbill and wife Elizabeth.
- Schiffler, Mathias, o. of Christian and Catharine Schiffler; b. Oct. 5, 1809; bap. Nov. 19, 1809. Witnesses, Mathias Gilbert and wife Anna Maria.
- Crum, Peter, s. of Lenhart and Anna Maria Crum; b. Dec. 24, 1809; bap. Feb. 18, 1810.
- Felty, Margaret, d. of John and Catharine Felty; b. Jan. 13, 1810; bap. Mar. 11, 1810. Witness, Anna Margaret Felty.
- Moyer, John Adam, s. of John and Anna Maria Moyer; b. Oct. 24, 1809; bap. Mar. 18, 1810.
- Beck, Elizabeth, d. of George and Catharine Beck; b. Mar. 8, 1809; bap. April 15, 1810. Witnesses, John Beck and wife Barbara.
- Rudy, Frederick, s. of Frederick and Elizabeth Rudy; b. Dec. 22, 1809; bap. Dec. 22, 1809. Witnesses, John Adam Schell and wife Maria.
- Beckley, Elizabeth, d. of John and

- Martha Beckley; b. May 19, 1810; bap. July 8, 1810. Witnesses, John Scider and wife Catharine.
- Unger, Anna, d. of Andrew and Elizabeth Unger; b. Jan. 23, 1810; bap. July 15, 1810.
- Huber, Elizabeth, d. of John and Rosina Huber, b. May 15, 1810; bap. Aug. 5, 1810. Witness, Elizabeth Schupp.
- Beck, Magdalena, d. of Jacob and Fannie Beck; b. May 20, 1810; bap. Sept. 2, 1810. Witnesses, Peter Stahland wife Barbara.
- Rudy, Maria, d. of Frederick and Elizabeth Rudy; b. Aug. 3, 1810; bap. Sept. 2, 1810. Witness, Maria Smith.
- Crum, Anna Maria, d. of Henry, Jr., and Christiana Crum; b. Aug. 29, 1810; bap. Nov. 25, 1810. Witnesses, Henry Crum, Sr., and wife Anna Maria.
- Meder, Joshua, s. of David and Elizabeth Meder; b. April 10, 1810; bap. Jan. 20, 1811.
- Lies, John, s. of Martin and Elizabeth Lies; b. April 28, 1811; bap. June 9, 1811. Witnesses, Peter Michael and wife Maria.
- Bender, Eve Margaret, d. of John and Eve Bender; b. Nov. 3, 1811; bap. June 9, 1811. Witnesses, Henry Brightbill and wife Elizabeth.
- Schaeffer, John Henry, s. of Adam and Catharine Schaeffer; b. Jan. 30, 1811; bap. June 16, 1811. Witnesses, Henry Crum and wife Anna Maria.
- Bobb, Margaret, d. of David and Magdalena Bobb; b. Dec. 31, 1810; bap. July 28, 1811. Witnesses, Ludwig Herauff and wife Margaret.

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NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXX.

THE "HOTCH POTCH."—This is the name given the *Morgenrothe*, edited by Benjamin Mayer, by the *Oracle of Dauphin*, edited by John Wyeth, in 1800. Editors were about as complimentary eighty-four years ago as now.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The "Harrisburg Mechanical Society." Stacy Potts, president, organized in 1794, had for its prin-

cipal object, the regulation of the sanitary condition of the town. In March, 1795, it interested itself in furnishing the citizens with a constant supply of fire-wood, there being no dealers in that article at that time.

LYCAN.—Andrew Lycan must have left some property in Cumberland county in 1772, for we find that on the 19th of June that year his widow petitions the orphans' court there for permission to sell the same. By these records we find (his wife was Jane) that the children were:

i. John.

ii. Susanna.

iii. Rebecca.

iv. Elizabeth.

v. Mary.

vi. Margaret, m. William Buchanan.

Who was William Buchanan? Was he the ancestor of the Buchanans of the Upper Paxtang of years ago?

W. H. E.

FORTUNE HUNTERS.—Genealogical research is always laudable and praiseworthy, and we are constantly requested to aid those who are anxious to preserve a record of their ancestors, which we cheerfully do; but occasionally we are called upon in behalf of parties who have heard that a fortune was in waiting for them in Europe, provided they could prove their descent. All of these are frauds—arrant frauds, and we have little or no patience with individuals who are deceiving hosts of worthy and honest people, by holding before them, delusive dreams of wealth. Principal among these deceptions relates to the descendants of Abraham Brosius, an early settler in Berks county, agents of whom have annoyed not only the writer of these notes, but every department at the State Capitol—even carrying their petty villainy so far as to mutilate some of the records in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Many of the members of the Brosius family, not only in this but in the Western States, have been severely bled by these arrant rogues, who hold up to their victims the delusions of great estates, only waiting for claimants. No wonder when those who are actuated by the honor-

able and pious motive of securing and preserving the records of their ancestors, they are frequently met by the question, "is there any money in it?"—and in some instances a positive refusal to communicate any information, fearing they might not come in for a share in the "unbounded wealth" legacies in a foreign land. The American people delight in being humbugged, and that is the reason fraud and deception flourish. In fortune hunting humbuggery commend us to the agents of the Brosius family.

W. H. E.

THE BRETZ AND BOYER FAMILY.—Several months ago we published some genealogical notes relating to the Bretz family of Upper Paxtang, the descendants of Ludwig Bretz, an early settler in Lyken's Valley. The memoranda which follow refer to a different family:

JACOB BRETZ, senior, son of John Wendel and Christiana Bretz, was born at Germantown, Pa., on the 23d of October, 1772. He died at Carlisle, Pa., in April, 1845, aged seventy-two years. He married, at Harrisburg, MARY ANN BOYER, born at Reading, Pa., in 1781, and who died at Harrisburg on the 28th of February, 1830. Both she and her husband are interred in the Harrisburg cemetery. Their children were *Elizabeth, Mary, John, Lewis, Jacob, Joseph, Amelia, William, Catharine* and *George Ziegler*, the latter a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y. The grandfather of Mr. Bretz resided near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he had located at an early period. During the Indian war, he was killed in his field by the savages and his wife in the house, while a son and daughter were taken captive. The latter married an Indian and remained among the red men; the former, after seven years captivity was returned to Philadelphia with other prisoners, and sent to Reading. Here Mr. Boyer married and lived to a ripe old age. He left four children:

i. *John Valentine.*

ii. *Catharine*; m. Andrew Kepner.

iii. *Elizabeth*; m. George Ziegler.

iv. *Mary Ann*; m. Jacob Bretz.

The descendants of three of the children are citizens of our county, and this episode in the life of their common an-

cestor, may prove as interesting to them, as to other readers of *Notes and Queries*.

W. H. E.

ORIGIN OF SOME NAMES.—The study of men's names is as curious as it is interesting. Arbitrary as they seem to-day, they all had their source evidently in some fitting fact. Many English surnames express the county, estate or residence of their original bearers—as Burgoyne, from Burgundy; Cornell or Cornwallis, from Cornwall; Fleming, from Flanders; Gaskin and Gascoyne, from Gascony; Hanway from Hanault; Polaek, from Poland; Wesh, Walsh and Wallis, from Wales; Coombs, Compton, Clayton, Sutton, Preston, from towns in the county of Sussex, England. Camden, the antiquary, says every village in Normandy has surnamed some English family. Dale, Forest, Hill, Wood, and the like, are derived from the character or situation of those who first bore the names. The prefix "atte," or "at," softened to "a" or "an," has helped to form a number of names. Thus, if a man lived on a moor, he would call himself Attemoor or Atmoor; if near a gate, Attegate or Agate.

John atte the Oaks was in due time shortened into John Noaks; Peter at the Seven Oaks into Peter Snooks. Byfield, Byford, Underhill and Underwood, indicated residence originally. In old English, "applegarth" meant orchard—whence Applegate and Appleton; "chase," a forest; "clive," a cliff; "clough," a ravine; "cobb," a harbor—whence these names. The root of the ubiquitous Smith is the Anglo-Saxon "smitan," to smite. It was applied primarily to blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, masons, and smiters or strikers in general. Baker, Taylor, Butler, Coleman, (coalman), Draper, Cowper, (cooper), Cutler, Miller and the rest, plainly denote occupations. Latimer is from "latiner," a writer of Latin; Lorimer is a maker of spurs and bridle-bits; Arkwright, a maker of chests; Lander, contracted from "lavedier," a washerman; Banister, the keeper of a bath; Kidder, a huskster, Wait, a minstrel; Crocker, a potter. Such names as Baxter and Bagster are the feminine of "baker," Webster of "webber," or

"weaver"—which shows that these trades were first followed by women, and that when men began to take them up they for some time kept the feminine names. Steward, Stewart, or Stuart, Abbot, Knight, Lord, Bishop, Prior, Chamberlain, Falconer, Leggett, (legate,) either signified what the persons so styled were, or they were given them in jest or in derision—like the names King, Prince, and Pope. The termination "ward" indicates a keeper—as Durward, door-keeper; Hayward, keeper of the town cattle; Woodward, forest-keeper. Read, Reed, Reid, is an old form of spelling "red," and was bestowed—as White, Brown, and Black were—to denote the color worn or the complexion had. Hogarth, from the Dutch, means generous, high-natured; Rush is subtle; Browne, ready; Bonner, kind, gracious; Eldridge, wild, ghastly. Many Welsh names, naturalized in English, are from personal traits, as More, great; Duff, black; Vaughan, little; Lane, slender; Mole, bald; Gough, red. Surnames now apparently meaningless had meaning in old English and provincial dialects. Brock, for instance, signifies badger; Talbot, mastiff; Todd, fox; Culver, pigeon; Henshaw, young heron; Coke, cook.

SHOOP'S CHURCH RECORDS.

Baptisms from 1783 to 1830.

III.

- Garverich, Maria, d. of John and Barbara Garverich; b. June, 29, 1811; bap. Sept. 29, 1811.
- Bobb, Sarah, d. of George and Catharine Bobb; b. Sept. 21, 1811; bap. Sept. 29, 1811. Witness, Miss Maria Barbara Bobb.
- Crum, Daniel, s. of John and Elizabeth Crum; b. July 22, 1811; bap. Sept. 29, 1811. Witnesses, Henry Crum, sr. and wife, Anna Maria.
- Bressler, John, s. of Nicholas and Elizabeth Bressler; b. Aug. 30, 1788; bap. at confirmation Nov. 4, 1811.
- Bressler, Anna Maria, d. of Nicholas and Eliz. Bressler; b. Jan. 17, 1786; bap. at confirmation Nov. 4, 1811.
- Bressler, Elizabeth, d. of Nicholas and Eliz. Bressler; b. Mar. 17, 1791; bap. at confirmation Nov. 4, 1811.

- Schop, Abraham, s. of Jacob and Elizabeth Schop; b. Nov. 16, 1788; bap. at confirmation Nov. 4, 1811.
- Taylor, Abraham, s. of John and Susan Taylor; b. Jan. 1, 1793; bap. time of confirmation Nov. 4, 1811.
- Taylor, Elizabeth, d. of John and Susan Taylor; b. Aug. 27, 1789; bap. at confirmation Nov. 4, 1811.
- Taylor, Maria, d. of John and Susan Taylor; b. Dec. 24, 1794; bap. at confirmation Nov. 4, 1811.
- Parthemore, Catharine, wife of Frederick Parthemore and d. of Peter and Catharine Scherer; b. Nov. 9, 1783; bap. at confirmation Nov. 4, 1811. [Frederick and Catharine Parthemore mentioned above were both murdered in their house on Good Friday, 1843.]
- Spitler, Catharine, widow of Martin Spitler, and d. of John and Christiana Meder; b. Dec. 9, 1744; bap. at confirmation Nov. 4, 1811.
- Moyer, Anna Maria, wife of Martin Moyer, and d. of Michael and Susan Gingerich; b. Oct. 12, 1769; bap. at confirmation Nov. 4, 1811.
- Moyer, John, s. of Martin and Anna Maria Moyer; b. Aug. 12, 1794; bap. at confirmation Nov. 4, 1811.
- Schopp, Elizabeth, d. of Abraham and Elizabeth Schopp; b. Sept. 8, 1811; bap. Nov. 24, 1811.
- Hamman, Ludwig, s. of Peter and Salome Hamman; b. Feb. 11, 1811; bap. Nov. 24, 1811. Witnesses, Ludwig Kerauff and wife Margaret.
- Mellisen, Sarah, d. of John and Elizabeth Mellisen; b. May 14, 1811; bap. Mar. 24, 1811.
- Fritchey, Gustavus Augustus, s. of Gottfried and Dora Fritchey; b. July 27, 1811; bap. Nov. 24, 1811.
- Brightbill, Benj., s. of Henry and Elizabeth Brightbill; b. Dec. 7, 1811; bap. Dec. 22, 1811.
- Sarah Spitler, b. Oct. 4, 1799.
- John Spitler, b. Jan. 18, 1803.
- Elizabeth Spitler, b. Mar. 4, 1804.
- Catharine Spitler, b. Oct. 1, 1806.
- Christiana Spitler, b. April 17, 1809.
- Children of Martin and Catharine Spitler, all being bap. Dec. 22, 1811.
- Poorman, Maria Catharine, d. of Wm. and Catharine Poorman; b. Oct. 28,

- 1811; bap. Jan. 15, 1812. Witnesses, Frederick Pathemore and wife Catharine.
- Spitler, Maria, d. of Martin and Catharine Spitler; b. Oct. 20, 1801; bap. Mar. 15, 1812.
- Felty, John, s. of John and Catharine Felty; b. Dec. 18, 1811; bap. Mar. 27, 1812. Witness, Christopher Shoop, jr.
- Beck, Barbara, d. of Jacob and Fanny Beck; b. Jan. 5, 1812; bap. April 11, 1812. Witnesses, Henry Sherk and wife Elizabeth.
- Milleisen, John Jacob, s. of George and Maria Milleisen; b. Jan. 30, 1812; bap. April 11, 1812.
- Crum, Anna Maria, d. of Leonard and Maria Crum; b. Feb. 9, 1812; bap. April 11, 1812.
- Rudy, Jonas, s. of Frederiek and Elizabeth Rudy; b. Dec. 19, 1811; bap. May 10, 1812. Witnesses, John Parthemore, jr. and wife Esther.
- Schiffler, John, s. of Christian and Catharine Schiffler; b. Mar. 23, 1812; bap. May 10, 1812. Witnesses, Adam Schell and wife Anna Maria.
- Unger, Sarah, d. of Andrew and Elizabeth Unger; b. Mar. 28, 1812; bap. May 10, 1812.
- Huber, Catharine, d. of John and Rosa Huber; b. Mar. 9, 1812; bap. May 10, 1812. Witness, Miss Magdalena Shoop.
- Diller, George, s. of Michael and Catharine Diller; b. Feb. 25, 1812; bap. July 5, 1812.
- Shoop, George, s. of Frederick and Maria Shupp; b. April 29, 1812; bap. July 5, 1812. Witnesses, George Garman and wife Margaret.
- Schafer, Joseph, s. of Samuel and Sarah Schafer; b. June 22, 1812; bap. Aug. 2, 1812.
- Meder, Abraham, s. of Abraham and Catharine Meder; b. Mar. 14, 1812; bap. Aug. 8, 1812.
- Meder, Moses Weiser, s. of Daniel and Catharine Meder; b. Mar. 4, 1812; bap. Aug. 10, 1812.
- Crum, Joseph, s. of John and Elizabeth Crum; b. July 26, 1812; bap. Sept. 28, 1812.
- Schaffner, John, s. of David Schaffner; b. Nov. 21, 1812; bap. Nov. 21, 1812.
- Fackler, Sarah, d. of John and Elizabeth Fackler; b. August 29, 1812; bap. November 22, 1812. Witnesses, Andrew Unger and wife, Elizabeth.
- Moyer, Leah, d. of John and Anna Maria Moyer; b. Feb. 1, 1812; bap. Nov. 22, 1812.
- Garverich, Margaret, d. of Philip and Margaret Garverich; b. June 26, 1812; bap. Dec. 20, 1812. Witnesses, John Bretz and wife Catharine nee Fox.
- Bender, John s. of John and Eva Bender; b. Nov. 21, 1812; bap. Jan. 17, 1813. Witnesses, John Beck and wife Barbara.
- Beck, Maria, d. of Conrad and Barbara Beck; b. Oct. 11, 1812; bap. Mar. 14, 1812. Witnesses, Peter Stahl and wife, Barbara.
- Gaul, John, s. of Philip and Catharine Gaul; b. Mar. 19, 1813; bap. May 9, 1813. Witnesses, John Gaul and wife Anna Maria.
- Weitzel, Sarah, d. of George and Barbara Weitzel; b. Mar. 21, 1813; bap. Oct. 10, 1813. Witnesses, Nicholas Conrad and wife Margaret.
- Weitzel, Daniel, s. of George and Barbara Weitzel; b. Mar. 17, 1816; bap. May 12, 1816. Witnesses, ——— Warner and wife, Barbara; grand parents.
- Beck, Simon, s. of Conrad and Barbara Beck; b. Oct. 19, 1816; bap. April 13, 1817. Witnesses, William Poorman and wife Catharine.
- Hoke, Jacob, s. of Jacob and Elizabeth Hoke; b. Sept. 3, 1817; bap. April 12, 1818. Witnesses, William and Margaret Schaffer.
- Wentz, John, s. of John and Catharine Wentz; b. April 15, 1818; bap. July 5, 1818.
- Meder, John, s. of David and Sarah Meder; b. July 28, 1821; bap. Oct. 7, 1821.
- Shoop, John, s. of Frederick and Maria Shoop, b. Sept. 18, 1816. bap. Oct. 7, 1821.
- Ferguson, Elizabeth, d. of John Ferguson, b. Nov. 13, 1808; bap. Oct. 7, 1821.
- Ferguson, Barbara, d. of John Ferguson; b. Nov. 4, 1811; bap. Oct. 7, 1821.
- Ferguson, John, s. of John Ferguson; b. Mar. 25, 1813; bap. Oct. 7, 1821.
- Ferguson, Jacob, s. of John Ferguson; b. October 13, 1815; bap. Oct. 7, 1821.

- Seibert, John, s. of George Seibert; b. Oct. 28, 1816; bap. Oct. 7, 1821.
- Garverich, Maria, d. of George Garverich; b. July 10, 1816; bap. October 21, 1816.
- Bohl, Sarah Ann, d. of John Bohl; b. Sept. 4, 1816; bap. Oct. 7, 1821.
- Garman, Susan, d. of John Garman; b. Jan. 18, 1816; bap. Oct. 7, 1821. Witness, Peter Erb.
- Neal, Sarah, b. Aug. 30, 1816; bap. Oct. 7, 1821.
- Kline, Sarah, d. of Jacob Kline; b. Nov. 27, 1814; bap. Oct. 7, 1821.
- Tritt, Mary, d. of John Tritt; b. ——— bap. Oct. 7, 1821.
- Sheetz, Andrew, s. of George Sheetz; b. Jan. 2, ———; bap. Oct. 7, 1821.
- Crum, Sarah, d. of John and Elizabeth Crum; b. Oct. 15, 1816; bap. Aug. 31, 1817.
- Porter, Robert, s. of John and Elizabeth Porter; b. Aug. 14, 1816; bap. Aug. 31, 1817. Witnesses, Henry Brightbill and wife Elizabeth.
- Ewing, John Christopher, s. of John and Elizabeth Ewing; b. May 29, 1817; bap. Aug. 31, 1817. Witnesses, John Valentine and wife Catharine.
- Shoop, Benj., s. of John and Esther Shoop; b. July 22, 1817; bap. Sept. 28, 1817. Witnesses, Frederick Parthemore and wife Catharine.
- Bobb, Elizabeth, d. of John and Barbara Bobb; b. Dec. 1, 1815; bap. Sept. 28, 1817. Witness, Esther Parthemore.
- Simmons, Elizabeth, d. of Joseph and Barbara Simmons; b. June 28, 1817; bap. Sept. 28, 1817. Witnesses, Henry Brightbill and wife Elizabeth.
- Sherk, John William, s. of Henry and Elizabeth Sherk; b. July 8, 1817; bap. Sept. 28, 1817. Witnesses, William Poorman and wife Catharine.
- Milleisen, Anna Elizabeth, d. of George and Mary Milleisen; b. Sept. 23, 1817; bap. Jan. 18, 1818. Witness, Elizabeth Milleisen.
- Mefferd, Benjamin, s. of Benjamin and Maria Mefferd; b. April 27, 1817; bap. July 6, 1817. Witnesses, George Fry and wife Barbara.
- Michael, Susan, d. of William and Sarah Michael; b. April 7, 1818; bap. Aug. 2, 1818. Witness, Susan Michael.
- Poorman, Sarah, d. of William and Catharine Poorman; b. June 12, 1818; bap. Aug. 2, 1818. Witnesses, Henry Sherk and wife Elizabeth.
- Rudy, Joseph, s. of Frederick and Elizabeth Rudy; b. May 5, 1818; bap. Aug. 2, 1818. Witnesses, Frederick Parthemore and wife Catharine.
- Crum, Catharine, d. of John and Elizabeth Crum; b. Mar. 14, 1818; bap. Aug. 30, 1818.
- Moyer, John, s. of John and Catherine Moyer; b. Feb. 8, 1818; bap. Sept. 1818.
- Garverich, John, s. of John, Jr. and Elizabeth Garverich, b. July 31; bap. Oct. 25, 1818. Witnesses, John Gerberick, Jr., and wife Barbara.
- Schaffner, David, s. of Adam and Catharine Schaffner; b. Nov. 1, 1818; bap. Mar. 28, 1819.
- McMahan, Maria Magdalena, d. of John and Rachel McMahan; b. Dec. 22, 1818; bap. April 2, 1819.
- Smith, Daniel, s. of John and Catharine; b. Oct. 1, 1818; bap. April 18, 1819. Witness, Daniel Farridy.
- Garverich, John, s. of George Garverich; b. Sept. 13, 1818; bap. April 18, 1819.
- Beck, Sarah, d. of Conrad and Barbara Beck; b. Nov. 18, 1818; bap. June 17, 1819. Witnesses, Henry Sherk and wife.
- Conrad, John, s. of George and Anna Conrad; b. Jan. 1, 1819; bap. June 17, 1819. Witnesses, John Strock and wife.
- Stine, Maria Barbara, d. of Barnhart and Elizabeth Stine; b. Sept. 14, 1818; bap. June 17, 1819.
- Conrad, Anna, maiden name Killhester; b. Sept. 31, 1802; bap. June 17, 1819.
- McMahan, John, son of John and Catharine McMahan; b. Oct. 22, 1784; bap. Oct. 30, 1791.
- Mumma, Elizabeth, d. of David Mumma; b. Dec. 29, 1799; bap. [1819].
- Albright, John, s. of Michael and Susan Albright; b. Nov. 14, 1818; bap. [1819]. Witnesses, John Beck and wife.
- Rupley, Polly, d. of George and Polly Rupley; b. April 19, 1819. Witness, Elizabeth Krell.
- Fry, Susan, d. of George and Barbara Fry; b. Feb. —, 1819; bap. [1819.] Witnesses, John Haverstick and wife.

Zeller, Susan, d. of Christopher and Susan Zeller; b. June 13, 1819; bap. [1819].

Shoop, Maria, d. of Christoph and Elizabeth Shoop; b. June 5, 1819; bap. [1819]. Witnesses, Fred. Shoop and wife Maria.

Huber, Maria, d. of John and Rosina Huber; b. Feb. 26, 1819; bap. [1819]. Witnesses, Will Ewing and wife.

Mader, Mary, d. of Jacob Mader; b. May 19, 1819; bap. [1819].

Birch, Sarah Ann, d. of Jacob Birch; b. May 19, 1819; bap. [1819]. Witness, Margaret Garverich.

Hocker, Andrew, son of George and Elizabeth Hocker; b. Sept. 18, 1819; bap. Dec. 26, 1819.

Heckert, David, s. of Peter Heckert; b. Jan. 14, 1820; bap. Mar. 19, 1820. Witnesses, Henry Brightbill and wife.

Schaeffer, Barbara, d. of John Schaeffer; b. Oct. 2, 1819; bap. Mar. 19, 1820. Witnesses, Jacob Schaeffer and wife.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXXI.

JOHN PARMETERE, died in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, on the 2d of April, 1822, at the age of fifty years. He established the *Huntingdon Gazette*. What else is known of him? E.

METHODISM in 1796.—To show how the rise of Methodism was viewed in this locality at the close of the last century, we glean from the *Oracle of Dauphin*, for September 19th, 1796, this precious (?) morceau, the editor of that newspaper, being John Wyeth, a staunch Presbyterian:

"Last week the court of common pleas and quarter sessions was held in this town. During the session a Methodist preacher belonging, it is said, to this State, was tried and convicted of taking a horse without leave, and sentenced to serve seven years with his own congregation in Philadelphia gratis, besides paying a fine of forty-five pounds with the cost of prosecution."

RENICK'S ISLAND.—On the 27th of March, 1738, a warrant was issued to Thos. Renick for "326 acres of land in Paxtang adjoining lands of William Ritchey, and Thomas Mays,"—also, an "Island in the Sasquahannah opposite containing 28 acres." Was this what is now known as Stucker's Island? E.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE erected on the site of the present structure, was built by Connelly and Rowan, carpenters, in 1796. It was in this building that the Legislature of Pennsylvania held its sessions from the removal of the seat of government in 1812 to the completion of the State Capitol in January, 1822.

A LETTER OF JOHN HARRIS.—The subjoined letter, copied from the Bradford papers, has been sent us:

PAXTANG, Jan 4, 1765.

DR. SIR: I settled with the Post & p'd him for his Several Papers of y'r's taken in this Township, During his late Services, and Every one that takes a Paper here has subscribed for yr's for the Ensueing year. providing this Post rides. Cumberland Co'ty will generally take yours for the Year. Any Encouragement in my Power shall be at y'r Service. We hope soon to hear of the Stamp Act Being Repealed from y'r Quarter. I am, Dr. Sir,

Your Most Obe'd & Most
Humble Servant,
JOHN HARRIS.

To Mr. Wm. Bradford, by the Carlisle Post.

TOOT FAMILY, (N. and Q. vii).—We have received the following notes in addition to what we have heretofore given in regard to the Toot family. David Toot's children were:

- i. David; d. 1788; m. and had George.
- ii. Col. George.
- iii. Adam.
- iv. Magdalena; m. John Kissinger.
- v. Amelia; m. — Hummel.
- vi. Sarah; m. — Cassel.
- vii. Sophia; m. — Ross.
- viii. Elizabeth; m. — Hemperly
- ix. Margaret; m. Christian King.
- x. Eva; m. — Flora.

The children of Adam Toot son of Col. George Toot, who resides at Grand Rapids, Mich., are:

- i. *Anna*; m. Elias Matter.
- ii. *Catharine*; m. — Hendersholt.
- iii. *Mary*; m. — Gibbs.
- iv. *George*; m. 1st, Sarah R. Medley, 2d. Minnie Crittenden.
- v. *John*; m. Gertrude Hilton.
- vi. *Adam*; m. Emma Texter.
- vii. *William*; m. Clara Brusse.

THE REV. MR. MAGRAW.—In our old series of *Notes and Queries* mention was made of the Rev. Mr. Magraw. A writer now upwards of four score gives us the following reminiscences of the old school teacher, as also some other facts which are interesting:

"In 1815-16, I was at school at the West Nottingham academy, Cecil county, Maryland, when the Rev. Mr. Magraw was president. I think, but am not certain, his Christian name was James. He had married a Miss Slaymaker, a relative of the old stage proprietor of the "Good Intent Line." He owned or occupied a farm adjoining the ground on which was erected a good substantial stone church in which he used to pronounce the word of life and hammer it in by thumping the Bible. He was an austere man, portly in size, heavy eyebrows, and a thoroughbred Democrat of the true Calvinistic order, and at times did not hesitate to give his hearers a dish of Democratic politics on the approach of an election. He took an active part in whatever public matters occurred and desired to be president of a bank that was organized at Port Deposit, about eight miles from the academy and his residence. He was also active for the erection of a bridge at or near Port Deposit, the contract for which was given to Theodore Burr, who built the Harrisburg bridge. While its erection was in progress, Mr. Burr became intemperate, and the Rev. Mr. Magraw took upon himself to meddle somewhat in his affairs, and exercise a control in the direction of the work, which of course offended Mr. Burr. The latter in revenge published by hand-bill that he would preach on the following Sunday on the Island opposite, and invited all to come and hear. Everybody

attended, and Mr. Burr had a very large congregation. A few days after the Reverend gentleman called to remonstrate with Mr. Burr, who said to him, "See here, my Reverend friend, you are a minister, and it is your business to preach the Gospel. It is my business to build bridges, and I make my living by it, as you make yours. Our interest and our business are distinct and separate. You have been meddling with mine, and now you complain that I have been meddling with yours. As you sue for peace, let it be understood hereafter between us, that if you will mind your business and let mine alone, I will mind my business and let your's alone." After this Mr. Magraw's occupation as a bridge builder was gone, and the bridge completed without his interference. Mr. Magraw had a family of four or five boys; as to girls I cannot say. His boys were named James, Samuel, Robert and Henry Slaymaker Magraw—the latter State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. James and Samuel were more than ordinarily large men, exceeding three hundred pounds each. Robert was at one time president of the Baltimore and York railroad—was an intimate friend of President James Buchanan, and traveled and toadied with him until he received the soubriquet of "Buchanan's baggage master." He had a penchant for Miss Harriet Lane that never ripened. The father of the Rev. Mr. Magraw was an old man when I was at school there, very garrulous and fond of talking about the Revolutionary War, claiming to have been in the battle of Ticonderoga. His business on the farm was the duty of a supernumerary, to drive the ducks to water, let down the bars for the cows, and to watch the orchard in fruit time, lest the scholars should trespass, which we after did by getting a few to engage the old man in telling his yarns about the war on one side of the field, while on the other side deputation was busy in obtaining a supply of peaches for the others. I do not know the name of the old gentleman. He was a native of Ireland I think, but where he lived before he came to West Nottingham, I know not. Henry S. Magraw who was State Treasurer in the

early part of his life, lived in Pittsburgh, afterwards in California, and then in Lancaster, where he died.

SHOOP'S CHURCH RECORD.

Baptisms from 1783 to 1830.

IV.

Simmons, David, s. of Joseph Simmons; b. Sept. 11, 1819; bap. April 3, 1820. Witnesses, David Unger and wife.

Bressler, Samuel, s. of Jacob Bressler; b. Sept. 14, 1819; bap. April 3, 1820. Witnesses, Peter Michael and wife.

Conrad, Catharine, d. of George Conrad, b. Jan. 10, 1820; bap. April 3, 1820. Witnesses, John Kilbester and wife.

Sherk, Samuel, s. of Henry and Elizabeth Sherk; b. Jan. 3, 1820; bap. April 30, 1820. Witnesses, Peter Stahl and wife Barbara.

Spang, John, s. of Peter and Elizabeth Spang; b. Oct. 22, 1819; bap. April 30, 1820. Witnesses, Thomas Hays and wife Polly.

Huber, Barbara, d. of Philip and Barbara Huber; b. Oct. 9, 1819; bap. April 30, 1820. Witness, Eve Bittner.

Schaeffer, John, s. of William and Margaret Schaeffer; b. April —, 1820; bap. May 22, 1820.

Hoke, Christian, s. of Jacob and Elizabeth Hoke; b. Nov. 18, 1819; bap. May 22, 1820. Witnesses, Christian Hoke and wife Elizabeth.

Carmony, Anna Catharine, d. of John and Catharine (Hoke) Carmony; b. Feb. 11, 1820; bap. May 27, 1820. Witnesses, David Unger and wife.

Zarker, Elizabeth, d. of Benjamin Zarker; b. Dec. 6, 1819; bap. Jan. 21, 1820. Witnesses John Schaeffer and wife.

Ebersole, Daniel, s. of Joseph Ebersole; b. Jan. 18, 1820; bap. June 21, 1820. Witnesses, John Schaeffer and wife.

Rudy, John Jacob, s. of Frederick Rudy; b. Feb. 28, 1820; bap. June 21, 1820. Witnesses, Frederick Schupp and wife.

McMahan, George, s. of John and Rachel McMahan; b. Nov. 11, 1820. Witnesses, John Beck and wife Barbara.

Bretz, Jacob, s. of John and Catharine

Bretz, Jr.; b. April 19, 1820; bap. Aug. 20, 1820. Witnesses John Bretz, Jr., and wife.

Bluthardt, Elizabeth, d. of Jacob and Elizabeth Bluthardt; b. July 30, 1820; bap. Aug. 20, 1820. Witnesses, John Bucher and wife.

Garverich, Catharine, d. of John and Elizabeth Garverich; b. July 27, 1820; bap. Oct. 15, 1820. Witnesses, Jacob Garverich and wife Catharine.

Kilbester, Elizabeth, d. of John and Catharine Kilbester; b. Sept. 21, 1820; bap. Dec. 16, 1820. Witnesses, John Strock and wife.

Shupp, David, s. of Christopher and Elizabeth Shupp; b. Oct. 21, 1820; bap. Dec. 10, 1820. Witnesses, William Ewing and wife.

Ewing, Elizabeth, d. of William and Christina Ewing; b. Oct. 1, 1820; bap. Dec. 10, 1820. Witnesses, John Ewing and wife Elizabeth.

Stein, Frederick, s. of Barnhard and Elizabeth Stein; b. Sept. 25, 1820; bap. Feb. 3, 1821.

Bressler, John, s. of Jacob and Susan Bressler; b. Dec. 21, 1820; bap. May 27, 1821.

Hocker, Daniel, s. of George and Elizabeth Hocker; b. Apr. 10, 1821; bap. July 22, 1821. Witnesses, John Sheaster and wife.

Beck, Joseph, s. of Conrad and Barbara Beck; b. April 10, 1821; bap. Sept. 16, 1821. Witnesses, Jacob Shoop and wife.

Huber, Catharine, d. of Philip and Barbara Huber; b. Feb. 17, 1821; bap. Sept. 16, 1821. Witnesses, John Huber and wife.

Garverich, Lucetta, d. of Jacob and Catharine Garverich; b. Nov. 18, 1821; bap. Dec. 22, 1821.

Machon, John Uriah, s. of John Machon; b. Dec. 7, 1821; bap. March 31, 1822. Witnesses, Daniel Beck and wife.

Schaeffer, Susan, d. of William Schaeffer; b. Jan. 15, 1822; bap. Mar. 31, 1822.

Shoop, Lydia, d. of Christian Shoop; b. Dec. 29, 1822; bap. Mar. 31, 1822.

Simmons, Susan, d. of Joseph and Barbara Simmons; b. Sept. 12, 1821; bap. Apr. 28, 1822. Witnesses, John Haverstick and wife.

Carmony, Amos, s. of John and Catharine

- Carmony; b. Feb. 14, 1822; bap. April 28, 1822.
- Poorman, Frederick William, s. of William and Catharine Poorman; b. Jan. 29, 1821; bap. May 12, 1822.
- Wentz, Henry, s. of John Wentz, b. Nov. 27, 1821; bap. Jan. 23, 1822.
- Zarker, Benjamin, s. of Benjamin Zarker; b. April 19, 1821; bap. Jan. 23, 1822.
- Lentz, Margaret, d. of John Lentz; b. June 19, 1821; bap. July 21, 1822. Witness, Salome Farling.
- Miller, Susan, d. of Daniel Miller; b. July 4, 1821; bap. Sept. 15, 1822.
- Egner, George, s. of Edward Egner; b. April 5, 1821; bap. Sept. 15, 1822. Witnesses, Benjamin Zarker and wife.
- Mader, Benjamin, s. of David and Sarah Mader; b. June 3, 1822; bap. Sept. 22, 1822.
- Shoop, Frederick, s. of Frederick Shoop; b. Sept. 16, 1822; bap. Oct. 13, 1822. Witnesses, Frederick Parthemore and wife.
- Ewing, John David, s. of William and Christiana Ewing; b. Sept. 8, 1822; bap. Nov. 10, 1822. Witnesses, Frederick Poorman and wife Catharine.
- Farling, Jacob, s. of Abraham Farling; b. Nov. 4, 1822; bap. April 25, 1823. Witnesses, Jacob Farling and wife.
- Ferrin, Sarah Elizabeth, d. of Daniel Ferrin; b. Jan. 26, 1823; bap. April 23, 1823.
- Schaester, Peter, s. of Jacob Schaester; b. March 10, 1823; bap. April 26, 1823. Witnesses, Peter Heckert and wife.
- Grest, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 20, 1822; bap. April 26, 1823. Witness, Elizabeth Hoke.
- Bobb, Maria Elizabeth, d. of Peter, jr., and Elizabeth Bobb; b. September 4, 1823; bap. Oct. 12, 1823. Witnesses, Peter Bobb, sr., and wife.
- Shoop, Sarah, d. of John and Elizabeth Shoop; b. July 5, 1823; bap. Oct. 12, 1823.
- Smith, Caroline, d. of James and Hannah Smith; b. January 19, 1823; bap. Oct. 18, 1823.
- Martin, David, b. March 14, 1781; bap. Oct. 10, 1823.
- Martin Catharine, b. May 22, 1783; bap. Oct. 10, 1823.
- Beck, Fanny, b. February 17, 1788; bap. October 10, 1823.
- Duncan, Margaret, b. March 7, 1802; bap. October 10, 1823.
- MacIntire, Rebecca, b. December 13, 1801; bap. October 10, 1823.
- Mader, Sarah Ann, d. of David and Sarah Mader; b. October 23, 1823; bap. November 24, 1823.
- Handshaw, Elizabeth, d. of John and Catharine Handshaw; b. October 18, 1823; bap. December 26, 1823. Witnesses, William Poorman and wife.
- Hocker, Eli, s. of George and Elizabeth Hocker; b. August 25, 1823; bap. February 29, 1824. Witnesses, Jacob Schaeffer and wife.
- Shoop, Sarah, d. of Christopher and Elizabeth Shoop; b. November 12, 1823; bap. Feb. 29, 1824.
- Fisler, Jacob Elias, s. of Jacob and Barbara Fisler; b. Nov. 2, 1823; bap. Feb. 24, 1824.
- McMahan, Barbara, d. of John McMahan; b. Nov. 29, 1823; bap. April 25, 1824. Witnesses, John Beck and wife.
- Lentz, John, s. of John Lentz; b. Jan. 3, 1824; bap. April 25, 1824.
- Hain, Maria, d. of George Hain; b. Aug. 16, 1823; bap. April 25, 1824. Witnesses, Frederick Shoop and wife.
- Poorman, Samuel, s. of William Poorman; b. June 7, 1824; bap. July 18, 1824. Witnesses, Jacob Bar and wife Magdalena.
- Ewing, Anna Maria Catharine, d. of William and Christina Ewing; b. Oct. 4, 1824; bap. Dec. 5, 1824. Witnesses, John Felty and wife.
- Rohs, Daniel, s. of John Rohs; b. Aug. 18, 1824; bap. Jan. 29, 1825. Witnesses, Danl Farling and wife.
- Enos, —, b. Nov. 4, 1824; bap. — 27, 1825. Witnesses, Jacob Shoop and wife.
- Shoop, Jonathan, s. of Frederick Shoop; b. Dec. 23, 1824; bap. — 30, 1825.
- Garman, John, s. of Jacob Garman; b. Dec. 2, 1824; bap. — 30, 1825.
- Rapp, John Eli, s. of John Adam Rapp; b. Sept. 25, 1824; bap. April 24, 1825. Witness, John Milleisen and wife.
- Carmony, Cornelius Joseph, s. of John Carmony; b. Sept. 24, 1824; bap. May 12, 1825.

Stein, Elizabeth, d. of Barnhardt Stein; b. Mar. 30, 1824; bap. May 12, 1825.
 Miller, Anna Maria, d. of Daniel Miller; b. Feb. 15, 1825; bap. May 12, 1825.
 Garverich, Henrietta, d. of Jacob Garverich; b. Mar. 6, 1825; bap. May 12, 1825.
 Etzweiler, John Joseph and Maria Elizabeth, s. and d. of Frederick Etzweiler; b. Mar. 8, 1825; bap. May 12, 1825.
 Spang, Samuel, s. of Peter Spang; b. Jan. 6, 1825; bap. May 12, 1825. Witnesses, John Carmony and wife.
 Himmelreich, Catharine, d. of Samuel Himmelreich; b. Dec. 4, 1824; bap. May 12, 1825. Witnesses, Wm. Bretz and wife, John Bretz and wife.
 Beck, Susan Catharine, d. of Jacob Beck; b. Mar. 26, 1825; bap. June 18, 1825. Witnesses, Wm. Poorman and wife.
 Handshaw, Susan, d. of John Handshaw; b. April 12, 1825; bap. July 18, 1825.
 Heffelfinger, John, s. of John Heffelfinger; b. Mar. 5, 1825; bap. July 17, 1825. Witnesses, Jacob Cassel and wife.
 Demmy, Elizabeth Ann, b. June 9, 1825; bap. Nov. 6, 1825. Witnesses, Henry Reichard and wife Anna.
 Fisler, Jacob Amos, s. of Jacob Fisler; b. Aug. 5, 1825; bap. Dec. 4, 1825.
 Schaeffer, Elizabeth, d. of Jacob Schaeffer; b. Oct. 14, 1825; bap. Dec. 29, 1825.
 Beck, Barbara, d. of Peter and Maria Beck; b. Jan. 2, 1828; bap. Feb. 24, 1828. Witnesses, John Beck and wife Barbara.
 Alleman, Sarah, d. of John and Polly Alleman; b. Sept. 6, 1827; bap. Feb. 24, 1828.
 Rudy, John, s. of John and Elizabeth Rudy; b. Feb. 14, 1828; bap. May 18, 1828.
 Walmer, Margaret Catharine, d. of David and Barbara Walmer; b. April 27, 1828; bap. June 14, 1828.
 Leonard, Peter, s. of Frederick and Catharine Leonard; b. July 2, 1827; bap. June 14, 1828.
 Shoop, Sarah Ann, s. of Jacob and Elizabeth Shoop; b. May 25, 1828; bap. Aug. 10, 1828.
 Shiffler, Wilhelm, s. of Henry and Mar-

garet Shiffler; b. June 2, 1828; bap. Aug. 10, 1828.
 Shuester, Maria, d. of William and Margaretta Shuester; b. April 14, 1828; bap. Aug. 7, 1828.
 Schaeffer, David, s. of Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer; b. July 14, 1828; bap. Aug. 7, 1828.
 Garverich, George, s. of George and Elizabeth Garverich; b. June 7, 1828; bap. Sept. 7, 1828.
 Pennebecker, Jacob Felty, s. of Enos and Elizabeth Pennebecker; b. Aug. 29, 1828; bap. Jan. 24, 1829. Witness, Samuel Alleman.
 Shell, John Henry, s. of Adam and Catharine Shell; b. Jan. 5, 1829; bap. Jan. 25, 1829. Witnesses, John Gerbrich and wife.
 Shoop, John, s. of John and Elizabeth Shoop; b. Oct. 28, 1828; bap. Mar. 22, 1829.
 Meisnel, Elizabeth, d. of Christopher and Catharine Meisnel; b. Feb. 11, 1829; bap. May 16, 1829. Witness, Elizabeth Meisnel.
 Demmy, John William, s. of Jacob and Mary Demmy; b. Sept. 2, 1828; bap. —1829. Witnesses, William Poorman and wife.
 Rose, Jacob, s. of John and Elizabeth Rose; b. Nov. 8, 1827; bap. —1829.
 Bretz, Margaret, d. of Jacob and Elizabeth Bretz; b. April 21, 1829; bap. —1829. Witness, Margaret Milleisen.
 Hastler, David, s. of Samuel and Susan Hastler; b. Aug. 26, 1829.
 Shiffler, Henry, s. of Henry and Rebecca Shiffler; b. Nov. 28, 1829; bap. Mar. 28, 1830.
 Shupp, Louisa, d. of Frederick Shupp; b. Dec. 22, 1829; bap. Jan. 31, 1830.
 Beck, Sarah Elizabeth, d. of Peter and Mary Beck; b. Nov. 16, 1829; bap. May 29, 1830.
 Weber, John, s. of John and Elizabeth Weber; b. Mar. 16, 1830.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXXII.

THE DAYS OF STAGING.—In the *Guardian* for September 20, 1803. Charles Burch states "that he has commenced

running a light stage from Harrisburgh, through Lebanon to Reading. Passengers going this way can go through to Philadelphia without delay. Every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock he will start from Mr. Ziegler's tavern in Harrisburg, and arrive in Reading on Sunday; on Monday another stage starts from Reading and arrives in Philadelphia the same day. Terms of passengers, 2 dollars and 50 cents to Reading, and from thence to Philadelphia 3 dollars, 150 wt. baggage, the same as a passenger." What a wonderful change in transit since then!

SIMON SALLADE.

A correspondent who went to then Far West forty years ago, sends us an interesting letter relating to some of the prominent characters residing in the "Upper End," who figured in the history of our country years gone by. One especially he calls to mind—Col. Simon Sallade, of whom he writes:

Conspicuous among the names of the honored dead is that of Simon Sallade—a man of marked character—a character so peculiar, that we never meet with more than one of its kind in a lifetime. Your sketch of him is necessarily but an outline, a skeleton as it were of his life; but it is to be hoped that some of his surviving contemporaries who knew him far better than I did, will finish the picture—the portrait of his character—and make it as plain and familiar as that homely but excellent likeness of his person which hangs in the parlor of John J. Bowman.

Col. Sallade was a large man, raw-boned and muscular. Like the majority of tall men he was stoop-shouldered; and added to his dark sallow complexion, was his black, greyish hair, his sparse beard, and his dull brown eyes. But the great feature of his face was his immense Roman nose, an organ by the way of might and power; when he slept, the roar of his snore was a miniature Niagara. In his person he followed the fashion of primitive times. His hair as nature designed it, fell down over his forehead, his clothes hung on him as though they had been thrown at him, and his manners and motions were as awkward and as clumsy as the veriest "greenhorn." Although a man sparing

in words he was as you say of a decidedly sociable turn. He rarely missed a public meeting, a festival, a vendue or a dance. Many a time the writer has danced in the same set with him when he was verging on sixty, and certainly a more ungainly or awkward dancer it has never been his lot to see than was the old Colonel. In the spirit of mischief, probably, he would sometimes run wrong, swing wrong, mistake his partner and grasp somebody else, throwing the set into ludicrous confusion. Many a hearty laugh has been had over his efforts to set things aright. We judge men from appearances, but in this respect, Mr. Sallade was a puzzle and a paradox.

To have seen him in a noisy crowd silent, with lip down and eyes half shut, buried seemingly in his own thoughts, a stranger witness would have classed him as amongst the stupidest of men. But the people of the "Upper End" knew him better. Intellectually, his peer did not live in Lykens Valley; the hard, horse common sense of that indifferent looking individual, was well and widely known; and no man's counsel was more valued by the people than was his. He was by consent what the world calls a wise man, and was therefore a public man all his life. Raised in a "rough and ready" country, he was a man of peace; was never proven to grumble or dispute with any one, and the writer has heard him state that he positively objected to fighting because "it hurried a man so much."

A great fund of "his sayings and doings" must be treasured up amongst his survivors in Lykens Valley, subject of course to the effacing fingers of time. I trust that some of these will be brought out—those which are worthy and characteristic of the man. As a mite contribution let me offer the following incident:

In the winter of 1838 or '39, a great shooting match was organized at Millersburg. Marksmen came from a long distance, and amongst others was Jim Black the crack shot of Clark's Ferry. Jim was an "off hand" and took the sixty yard station; He had over thirty targets on which he had for sight marks small pieces of paper placed over his centres. The day was cold, but Jim warmed

himself with whiskey and called his boards up rapidly. With admiration the crowd saw him plug his papers one after the other, rarely missing, and sometimes driving out the center. Among his boards was one upon which he had—in bravado perhaps—placed a large playing card, the ace of clubs. He announced that he intended to win the first prize with that board, and offered to bet fifty cents when it was on the target block that he would knock out the ace. No takers. But Col. Sallade, who was present, expressed the opinion that he would on the contrary not only miss the ace but the card itself altogether. This "riled" Jim. Shaking a five dollar bill at the old man's face, he invited him to back up his opinion. The old Colonel did back it up, and won too, to the disgust of Mr. Black and to the very great surprise of the bystanders.

In conclusion, I don't think that Mr. Sallade was ever very much of a Democrat. I state this fact to his credit. He was first elected in 1819 on the Hiester Republican ticket, supported by the Federalists, in opposition to the William Findlay "genuine Democratic Republican party." His subsequent elections were mostly in the interest of the Wisconsin Feeder. In 1810 he voted for Gen. Harrison.

1841

n. r.

THE GRAVEYARD WALL AT DERRY CHURCH.

The following subscription list and agreement relative to the erection of the stone wall enclosing old Derry church graveyard is worth preservation in NOTES AND QUERIES. The date is 1771, prior to the death of the Rev. John Roan.

Subscription List.

We the subscribers promise to pay or cause to be paid the sum affixed to our names, for the building of a stone and lime wall about the graveyard at Derry meeting house.

	£.	s.	d.
James Campbell.....	2	0	0
John Campbell.....	1	10	0
James Foster.....	1	8	0
Robert Wallace.....	1	0	0
James Wilson.....	1	0	0
Charles Clark.....	1	0	0
Patrick Hays.....	1	0	0

David Johnson.....	0	7	6
William Hunter.....	0	7	6
Thomas McCallen.....	0	7	6
John Chestnut.....	0	5	0
David Mitchel.....	0	12	0
Thomas Boal.....	0	15	0
Andrew Robinson.....	0	15	0
Robert McCallen.....	2	10	0
David Hays.....	0	7	6
Robert Hays.....	0	10	0
John Gray.....	0	2	6
Benjamin Boyd.....	0	7	6
David Wray.....	0	10	0
John McDonald.....	0	4	0
Samuel Bradly.....	0	7	6
David Hunter.....	0	2	6
John Roan (Rev.).....	0	15	0
John Carmony.....	0	4	0
James Carothers.....	0	7	0
William Kirkwood.....	0	5	0
David Steele.....	0	10	0
Samuel Sloan.....	0	5	6
John Thompson.....	0	15	0
Archibald Walker.....	0	8	0
William Boyd.....	0	12	0
Joseph Boyd.....	0	7	6
James Espy.....	0	5	0
Joseph Crain.....	0	5	0
William Kelso.....	0	7	6
Archibald Sloan.....	0	3	9
Agnes Taylor.....	1	0	0
Hugh Hays.....	1	0	0
Bertram Galbraith.....	0	15	0
Joseph Hutchison.....	1	11	6
William Sayers.....	1	7	6
John Sayers.....	0	10	0
James Walker.....	0	15	0
William Willson.....	0	15	0
Robert Ewing.....	0	7	6
John Willson.....	0	7	6
Robert Snodgrass.....	0	7	6
Hugh Willson.....	1	0	0
Moses Willson.....	1	0	0
William Snodgrass.....	0	7	6
Thomas Walker.....	0	2	0
William Trousdale.....	0	5	0
James Baird.....	0	5	0
Elizabeth Parks.....	0	8	6
Hugh Glen.....	0	5	0
James Rogers.....	0	5	0
George Crain.....	0	5	0
John Rogers.....	0	15	0
Matthew Laird.....	0	15	0
William Laird.....	0	10	0
John McCallen.....	0	10	0
David Allen.....	0	7	6

Hugh Hamilton.....0	7	6
Hugh Ripeth.....0	10	0
Samuel Stewart.....0	7	6
William Moore.....1	0	1
Thomas Mitchell.....0	5	0
Robert Kirkwood.....0	7	6
John Craig.....0	7	6
Widow Chambers.....0	10	0
Widow Ireland.....0	7	6
Thomas McAnear.....0	5	0
James Carnahan.....0	12	0
William Ramsay.....0	2	0
Robert Clark.....0	10	0
John Davis.....0	10	0
John Logan.....0	15	0
William Hays.....0	12	6
John Hays.....0	7	6
Thomas Edward.....0	15	0
David Foster.....0	7	6
John Patton.....0	7	6
William McClintock.....0	7	6
Abraham McClintock.....0	10	0
Robert Robinson.....0	15	0
James Morrison.....0	5	0
Wm. Carnahan.....0	1	0
Robert McCleary.....0	10	0
Robert Galbraith.....0	10	0
John Mahon's estate.....1	0	0
Robert Boyd.....0	5	0
Moses Wallace.....0	7	6
William Strain.....0	15	0
Robert McCallen of Craige..0	7	6
Daniel Davis.....0	5	0
David Hunter.....0	2	6
John Duncan.....0	15	0

The Article of the Graveyard Wall.

Articles of agreement maid this Seventh Day of January one thousand seven and Seventy-one, Between Patrick Hays, James Willson, John Campbel, Robert McCallen, Robert Clark, and John Rogers of the one part Comis'nors Chusen by Mr. Elder's congregation in London Dery Township, Lancaster County and province of Pennsylvania, and John Montgomery, mason, Rogers, and McCluer, of the other part of the Township of Hanover and Said County and province; Witness that the Said Montgomery, mason, Rogers, and McCluer, for thireselves thire Ex'rs., Ad'mrs, and assigns Doth Covanant, Promise and Grant, to and with the said Comisnors, thire Ex'rs, Ad'mrs, and assigns, by These pres-

ents in maner following, that is to say that these the said Montgomery, Rogers, and McCluer, thire Ex'rs, Ad'mrs and assigns, or some of Them, for the Consideration hearinafter mentioned, shall and will forthwith bild or caus to be bild a sufience stone wall, Laid in Lime and sand, Painted inside and out and as well fraged on the top, as the stone on the Meeting Hous Land will allow; this wall to be built twenty inches thick, five feet and a half high with the foundation sunk, one foot in the grown with a pilor on each sid of the gait two foot squair, from the foundation, seven feet and a half high, and also that the said Montgomery, Rogers, and McCluer, or any of them, or any of thire Ex'rs, or Adm'rs, shall find and provide at thire own Charges or Expence, all maner of Stones, Sand, Lime, and Deed timber aud all others materials nescesary for said work that they shall fine on the or belonging to the said Meeting House Land, and the above said comisnors, Patrick Hays, James Willson, John Campbell, Robert McCallen, Robert Clark, and John Rogers, for themselves, thires Ex'rs, Adm'rs, in Consideration of the said bilding to be bilt and finished against the first Day of Augst Nixt Ensuing, the Deat hearof in the Manor afforsaid by the said Montgomery, Rogers, McCluer, thire Ex'rs, Ad'mrs, or assigns by those presence that we the said comisnors, our Ex'rs, Ad'mrs, and assigns or some of them, shall and well and truly pay or caus to be paid unto the said Montgomery, Rogers, McCluer, there Ex'rs, Ad'mrs, or assigns the Just sume of thirty-nine pound, Good money of Pensl to be paid when the work is Doon and fully Compleated in a workemanlake manor as afforsaid; and for the performing of all and Every of the article and agreement above mentioned, the said Patrick Hays, Jas. Willson, Jno Campbell, Robert McCallen, Robt. Clark and Jno. Rogers, and John Mountgommery, James Rogers, & James McCluer, Do hearby bind them, thire Ex'rs, Ad'mrs, and each to the other, in the penal sume of Seventy-Eight powns Lawful Money attoresaid.

In witness whereof we have hereunto

set out Hand and seals the day and year above Ritten.

PATRICK HAYS,
JAMES WILSON,
JNO. CAMPBELL,
ROBERT McCALLEN,
ROBERT CLARK,
JOHN ROGERS,
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
JAMES ROGERS,
JAMES McCCLURE.

Witness present
HUGH HAYS.
JOHN LONG.

AN OLD ROAD ACCOUNT.

The "Over-seer of Roads" for Paxtang Township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, in 1782, was John Parthemore, Sr., and his account book of residents "warned" to work on the roads, and the persons worked and date of performing the labor are given below: E. W. S. P.

May ye 1st, 1782, worked with the undernamed hands from bever creek towards Storgan's to the creek:

James Byers,	John Weekens,
John Barnet, Jr.,	John Barnet, Sr.,
Michael Philipie,	John Jamison,
Andrew Barryhill,	Josiah White,
Alex. Johnston,	Moses Swan,
Wm. McRoberts,	Capt. Geo. McMullen,
Alex. Mehargue.	

May 2d, 1782, worked with the undernamed hands at the creek, at Jeremiah Storgan's:

Robt. Whithill,	Peter Bobb,
($\frac{1}{2}$ day),	
Geo. Bell,	Jeremiah Storgan,
John Meder.	

June 20th, 1782, drawing timber for the bridge at Peter Bobb's. Peter Bobb two loads hauled; John Harris worked 1 day, by Michael Cassel.

Oct. 1st, 1782, warned—

Robt. Neal, Peter Eisenhauer, Thos. Steen, James Walles, Wm. Wanie, Michael Whitley, Peter Vallentine, James Stuart, Andrew Steen, John Elder, Vallentine Shneider, Robt. Case, Robt. Montgomery.

Oct. 2d, 1782, worked with the undernamed hands at the Bridge at James Walles lane:

Robt. Neel, Peter Felty, Peter Eisenhauer, wagon & teem, 0-12-6; Thos.

Steen, wagon & teem, 0-12-6; James Walleses wagon & teem, 0-12-6; Lazary Steen, a day; John Elder, Wm. Wanie, V. Shneider, Michael Whitly, Robt. Case, Robt. Montgomery.

The said wagons drawing stone for the said bridge appraised by Robt. Neel & William Wanie.

Oct 10, 1782, James Wallace, wagon and team; John Knilsey, Hendry Humberger, Jacob Miller; all at the said bridge, hauling gravel to bridge.

June 17th, 1782. George Dffenbaugh and Conrad Yantz, worked with wagon and two horses at Carson's Bridge.

Nov. 11th, warned (the same as those who) Nov. 12th, 1782, worked with, on the Hanover Road from Harris Hill towards Hanover:

Joseph Shaw,	Philip Parthemore,
Martin Houser,	Geo:ge Shoop,
James Coehran,	Stophel Shoop,
David Montgomery,	John Parthemore, jr.

February 19th, 1783, built a new bridge with new wood on the Neidig road, on Peter Shearer's land. Peter Shearer, two hands, and I [John Parthemore] with two hands and one horse for hauling wood for the bridge.

THE GILCHRIST FAMILY.

[The following meagre record of a once prominent family of the county, we gather from official documents in the Court House.]

I. JOHN GILCHRIST, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, came with his family to America in 1730, locating in Paxtang, then Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Penn'a.; he died there in February, 1746-7, leaving a wife, and children as follows:

1. *i. James.*

3. *ii. John;* m. Margaret Cowden.

iii. Elizabeth.

4. *iv. Robert;* m. Sarah Ellis.

II. JAMES GILCHRIST (John), b. in Londonderry, Ireland, came with his parents to Paxtang in 1730, and died there in April, 1777, leaving a wife, JEAN, and issue as follows:

i. Eleanor; m. and had James.

ii. Mary.

iii. Margaret; m. and had James.

iv. Jean, m. and had James.

v. Elizabeth; m. and had James.

vi. Martha; m. Alexander Swan.

vii. *John*; m. Eleanor — and had James.

III. JOHN GILCHRIST (John) b. in Paxtang; d. —; m. MARGARET COWDEN. They had issue:

i. *Martha*; m. Oct. 14, 1773, John Bell.

ii. *Matthew*; m. Nov. 13, 1781, Elizabeth Crouch.

IV. ROBERT GILCHRIST, (John), d. July, 1783, in Paxtang; m. SARAH ELLIS; d. April, 1792. They had issue:

i. *Thomas*; d. Oct. 1785.

ii. *John*, b. 1761; d. October 14, 1835; was 2d lieut. Capt. John Reed's company of the Flying Camp, and wounded August 14, 1776, at Elizabethtown, N. J., in right arm below elbow; is buried at Paxtang.

iii. *Robert*.

iv. *Elizabeth*, b. 1765; d. Dec. 16, 1805; unm.; buried in Paxtang church graveyard.

v. *Eleanor*; m. Feb. 27, 1781, Richard McGuire.

vi. *Agnes*.

vii. *Sally*.

[Any additions to the foregoing will be thankfully received. PAXTANG.]

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXXIII.

GILCHRIST.—The genealogical notes in the last number of *Notes and Queries*, give John son of Robert as the lieutenant of Capt. Reed's company of the Flying Camp in the war of the Revolution. If this is correct, the age as given at the time of his death is an error. We are inclined to the belief that either the tombstone in Paxtang church graveyard does not belong to our revolutionary hero or there is a mistake in dates. Who can untangle this? E.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

HON. NATHANIEL B. ELDRED.

NATHANIEL B. ELDRED, son of Elisha and Mary Eldred, was born in Dolson-town, Orange county, N. Y., in 1795. He studied law with Daniel Dimmick and Edward Mott, in Milford, Pike county,

Penna., and was admitted to the bar in 1816. In that year he located at Bethany, Penna., where for nearly twenty years he pursued the practice of his profession. During a portion of this time he was engaged in merchandizing. He served four successive terms in the State Legislature, and was county treasurer two years. In 1835 he was appointed by Gov. Wolf president judge of the Eighteenth judicial district, and served four years; and in 1839 by Governor Porter, president judge of the Sixth judicial district, in which position he served four years, and then was appointed president judge of the Twelfth district, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill, whereupon he removed to Harrisburg, where he resided, until in 1849, the Twenty second judicial district composed of Wayne, Pike and Carbon was erected, to which district he was appointed by Gov. Johnston, and then returned to Bethany where he lived the remainder of his life. After the constitution was amended, making the judiciary elective, he was unanimously elected president judge of the Twenty-second district. Under the administration of President Polk he served four years as naval officer of the port of Philadelphia, and filled other positions of honor. He died at his residence in Bethany in January, 1867. He had seven children, four of whom died young and unmarried. Mary m. Hon. E. O. Hanflin; Lucinda m. Ara Bartlett; Carrie m. Mr. Watson, of Warren county, Penna., and Charles, of Warsaw, Wisconsin. Judge Eldred was considered as a very straight-forward man. As a judge he was always desirous to reach the justice of a case and to put the law and facts in so clear and conspicuous a light as to leave little room for mistake or misapprehension by a jury. He seldom or never took a case away from a jury and decided it himself, consequently he was highly esteemed for his impartiality.

GATES McALLISTER, M. D.

GATES McALLISTER, son of Archibald McAllister, was born in 1784, in Derry township, Lancaster now Dauphin county, Penna. He received a classical education, and was a graduate of Dick-

inson College—studied medicine at Harrisburg, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Penn'a. Completing his professional studies, he entered the United States Navy and was early promoted to the rank of surgeon. From this first mark of public respect paid to his merit, one might readily infer what might have been expected. He was absent on a two years' cruise, when he returned home, bringing along with him disease and death. He died on Tuesday, February 7, 1809, at the age of twenty-five years, at the residence of his father, Fort Hunter, Dauphin county, Penn'a. The *Oracle*, in an extended obituary says: 'It is unnecessary to speak of his private virtues. Mild and respectful to all, he seldom failed to gain their esteem. As a companion he was agreeable, as a friend sincere.'

REV. SAMUEL E. McCORKLE, D. D.

SAMUEL EUSEBIUS McCORKLE, son of Samuel McCorkle, an emigrant from County Antrim, Ireland, prior to 1735, was born August 23, 1746, in Paxtang township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Penn'a. His parents removed to North Carolina, about 1755 or 1756, and settled fifteen miles west of Salisbury, that State. After receiving a good preliminary education, he entered the college of New Jersey (Princeton), where he graduated in 1772, in the same class with the Rev. Dr. McMillan and Aaron Burr. After his graduation he commenced the study of theology under his maternal uncle, the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, of Paxtang, then ministering at Georgetown, Md. In the spring of 1774 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York, and immediately after was appointed to go southward. In 1785 Mr. McCorkle opened a classical school at Salisbury, N. C., naming it Zion-Parnassus, which he continued about ten or twelve years. In 1792 Dickinson College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He died at Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1811, in his sixty-fifth year. Dr. McCorkle married July 2, 1776, Margaret, daughter of William and Elizabeth Steele, of Salisbury, who died in 1821. They had five sons and one daughter. Dr. McCorkle published several sermons, was

a profound thinker, a successful teacher, and one whom his pupils highly venerated and respected.

GENEALOGICAL DATA.

McFARLAND.

I. WALTER McFARLAND, of Hanover, d. July, 1790, leaving a wife, Margaret, and had children.

- i. John.
- ii. Margaret; m. — McBride.
- iii. Catharine; m. — Johnston, and had Walter.
- iv. Mary; m. — Riddle.
- v. Walter.
- vi. Rachel; m. — Gibson.
- vii. Ann; M. — McCullough.
- viii. William.

II. JOHN McFARLAND, of Derry, son of Walter, d. prior to 1787, leaving a wife, Mary, who died August, 1790, and had children:

- i. Walter; m. Sarah —; in 1798 resided at Middletown.
- ii. John; removed to Lycoming county, Penn'a.
- iii. Mary; m. James Laird.

McKEE.

I. JAMES McKEE, of Derry, d. November, 1762, leaving a wife Martha, and children:

- i. Robert.
- ii. — m. Moses Potts.
- iii. — m. Samuel Reed.

II. ROBERT McKEE, of Derry, d. in 1794; wife Isabella, d. prior to 1816; and they had issue:

- i. James, d. s. p.
- ii. John, d. s. p.
- iii. Robert, d. s. p.
- iv. Henry, d. s. p.
- v. Sample.
- vi. Isabella.

McNEELY.

I. JOHN McNEELY, of Hanover, d. October, 1758, leaving a wife Martha, and children:

- i. Rachel; m. — Gamble, and had John and Janett.
- ii. —; m. — Sharp, and had Edward Sharp.
- iii. —; m. — Cooper, and had Chrissa Cooper.

Ist. MICHAEL McNEELY, of Hanover, brother of the foregoing, d. December, 1762, leaving a wife Eleanor, and children:

- i. James.
- ii. Mary.
- iii. Agnes; m. William Trousdale.
- iv. Margaret; m. John Johnston.
- v. Eleanor; m. ——— Turner.
- vi. Jean.

McQUOWN

[This name is variously spelled, the variations being McQueen, McEwen, McCune and McQuin.]

I. JOHN McQUEEN, of Derry, d. December, 1770, leaving a wife Susanna [Candor] and children:

- i. ———; m. John Fleming.
- ii. Josias.
- iii. Sarah; m. Abraham Scott.
- iv. Rachel.
- v. Margaret.
- vi. David.

II. RICHARD McQUOWN, of Hanover, d. prior to 1780, leaving a wife Jean who subsequently m. Alexander Kidd, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Margaret.
- iii. James, b. 1773.
- iv. Jane, b. 1775.
- v. Richard, b. 1777.

III. DAVID McQUEEN, of Derry, d. prior to 19th April, 1794, leaving children:

- i. John, d. at the age of 4 years.
- ii. Jane, m. John Bailey.
- iii. Mary, m. James Anderson.

IV. JOHN McEWEN, of Hanover, d. April, 1791, leaving a wife, Eleanor, and children:

- i. Margaret.
- ii. Mary.
- iii. Elizabeth.
- iv. Jean, m. Willim Sturgeon.
- v. Eleanor, m. Joseph Allen.
- vi. John.
- vii. James.
- viii. Richard.
- ix. Thomas.

The executors of his estate were his wife and sons-in-laws, John Barnett and John Gilchrist, Jr.

MARTIN.

I. JOSEPH MARTIN, in 1732, had children among others:

- i. Samuel.
- ii. John.
- iii. Mary; m. ——— Caldwell.

II. ALEXANDER MARTIN, of Hanover, d. in 1767, leaving a wife Martha, who subsequently m. ——— Black, and children:

- i. John; m. Elizabeth ———
- ii. Susanna; m. John Graham.
- iii. Margaret.
- iv. Esther; m. John Furnley.
- v. Alexander.
- vi. Rebecca.
- vii. Martha.
- viii. Joseph.

III. ROBERT MARTIN, of Hanover, d. October 1773, leaving a wife Jean, and children:

- i. Ann; m. ——— Duncan.
- ii. Robert; d. April 1777, unm.
- iii. Jean.
- iv. Margaret.

MAYES.

I. THOMAS, ANDREW and JAMES MAYES were brothers and settled early within the present limits of Dauphin county.

II. JAMES MAYES d. August, 1745, leaving a wife Margaret and children:

- i. Rebecca, m. ——— Parker.
- ii. Margaret.
- iii. James.
- iv. Andrew.

III. ANDREW MAYES, d. June, 1754, leaving a wife Rebecca, and children:

- i. James.
- ii. Mary, m. Kern Sterret.
- iii. Rachel.
- iv. Rebecca.
- v. Margaret.
- vi. Susanna.

IV. JAMES MAYES, of Donegal, d. April, 1760, leaving a wife and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Isabel.
- iii. Mary; m. Andrew Mayes.
- iv. Rebecca; m. Alex. Martin.
- v. Elizabeth.
- vi. Susannah.
- vii. Margaret.

V. THOMAS MAYES, of Paxtang, d. July 1764, leaving a wife Margaret and children:

- i. Thomas.
- ii. Margaret; m. — Stewart.
- iii. Rebecca.
- iv. Andrew.
- v. James.
- vi. Mary; m. — Smith.
- vii. Samuel.
- viii. Elizabeth.
- ix. Martha.
- x. Jean, m. — Hilton.
- xi. William.
- xii. John.
- xiii. Doreas.
- xiv. Matthew.

MEANS.

I. SAMUEL MEANS, of Paxtang, d. February, 1746-7, leaving a wife Grizzle, and children:

- i. Nelly.
- ii. Margaret.
- iii. Andrew.
- iv. Jean.
- v. Isabel.
- vi. John.
- vii. Mary.
- viii. Samuel.

II. JOHN MEANS, of Swatara, d. prior to 1798, leaving a wife Martha, and children:

- i. Nathan.
- ii. Naney; m. Thomas Larimer.
- iii. Jane [Janett] m. Nathan Woods.
- iv. John.
- v. James.
- vi. Joseph McCord.

MIDDLETON.

I. ROBERT MIDDLETON, of Paxtang, d. April, 1731, leaving a wife and with other children:

- i. John.

II. WILLIAM MIDDLETON, of Paxtang, d. February, 1732-3, leaving a wife and children:

- i. John, d. prior to 1732, and left issue.
- ii. William.
- iii. Thomas.
- iv. George.

MINSKER.

LUDWIG MINSKER, of Upper Paxtang, d. February, 1777, leaving a wife and children:

- i. John.
- ii. George.

- iii. Casper.
- iv. ———, m. Peter Hashnaver.
- v. ———, m. Henry Albright.
- vi. Mary.
- vi. Ludwig.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXXIV.

"MANADAY TOWNSHIP."—This is the designation of Hanover township in many of the earliest land warrants, prior to 1738. The name was no doubt suggested by the principal stream, the Manada, as at the same period the township of Lebanon went by the name of "Quittapahilla."

KENNEDY.—John and Alexander Kennedy, brothers, took up large tracts of land at "the foot of Peter's mountain," in 1765. What is known concerning them or their descendants? From our notes we find that Robert Kennedy, of West Hanover township, died prior to 1808, leaving a wife Ann, and children:

- i. William.
- ii. Thomas.
- iii. Robert.
- iv. Sarah, m. James Ryan.
- v. Ann.
- vi. Jane, m. John Dempsey.
- vii. Margaret.

Whether this family is related to the settlers named above, we have no knowledge.

THE ENDERS FAMILY.—The following notes relating to this prominent family of the "Upper End," has been in our possession two or three years. We give them, however, as we find them. If some of the family will furnish us full genealogical details of their ancestors, we will give in connection therewith some information which will prove interesting to them:

The land which now constitutes the site of Jacksonville, Dauphin county, together with the adjacent territory comprising one thousand acres, was originally owned by Philip Enders, the ancestor of the present family of that name now residing in the village. He was born July 22, 1740, in the province of Nassau,

Germany. He was in the European war under the illustrious warrior, William Henry, Grand Duke of Nassau, and Lord and Peer of Lahr, Wiesbaden and Tolseim, by whom he was honorably discharged from military duty, after a faithful and patriotic service. He was subsequently appointed lieutenant by the King of France in the Royal Light Cavalry of Nassau, February 20, 1764. He was married May 12, 1764, and soon after emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia in the same year—subsequently settling at York. Mr. Enders finally removed from York, and took up a tract of one thousand acres of land as above stated from the government, and permanently settled thereon. He died in 1810, at the west end of Jacksonville, on land now owned by Daniel Enders, his grandson. There is a very numerous and highly respected line of descendants of the original emigrant yet living in the township. The lay-out of the village, George Enders, was the son of George Enders, Sr., who was the son of Captain Philip Enders above described.

BANCROFT.

TOMBSTONE RECORDS

St. Peter's Church Graveyard, Middletown.

[In his own family genealogical researches, "E. W. S. P." transcribed many of the records of the tombstones in the old graveyard of St. Peter's Lutheran church at Middletown, to whom we are indebted for their alphabetical arrangement, etc. We are sure they will be highly appreciated by not only the constant readers of *Notes and Queries* but by those who live far from the old graveyard of their ancestors, many of whom are awaking to the duty presented them of preserving the records of their own and allied families. It is highly commendable in us as Pennsylvanians that we are taking a deeper interest in the preservation of our records, and that many of the present generation are inquiring who they are—from whom descended. It may be here stated that the series of *Historical Notes and Queries* relating to the Biography and Genealogy of Dauphin County now publishing in the *Telegraph* is being earnestly sought for and preserved by many

who a few years since gave no thought to the past and its hallowed associations, preferring that the Past should bury the Dead Past. If we can induce others to carefully treasure up the records of their ancestors, that may be preserved for their own and family use, much shall have been accomplished.]

I.

- Alleman, Catharine, w. of Christopher; d. Nov. 17, 1859, aged about 80 years.
 Allen, Martha; d. aged 85 years.
 Aekerman, Agnes Ann, w. of J.; b. Nov. 29, 1811; d. Aug. 8, 1842.
 Arnold, Catharine, d. of Geo. and w. of J. Smith; b. Nov. 15, 1833; d. Sept. 19, 1848.
 Bombaugh, Catharine; d. Dec. 18, 1833, in her 71st year.
 Bauer, Eva M.; b. April 17, 1737; d. July 17, 1818.
 Blattenberger, John; b. Oct. 14, 1744; d. June 14, 1813.
 Bomberger, Rachael; w. of John; b. Sept. 5, 1771; d. Aug. 19, 1814.
 Brestel, Anna Maria; b. June 16, 1788; d. Nov. 23, 1826.
 Brenneman, John; b. Dec. 29, 1795; d. Dec. 29, 1835.
 Brenneman Eliza, w. of David; b. Mar. 6, 1827; d. Dec. 29, 1847.
 Brestel, Anna Mary, w. of Chas.; b. Mar. 4, 1764; d. Aug. 30, 1836.
 Baker, Mary Ann, w. of Geo., and d. of Jacob and Cath. Shirts; b. April 24, 1794; d. Jan. 27, 1834.
 Beachler, Lewis; b. Sept. 16, 1805; d. June 18, 1854.
 Baker, Eliza, w. of Geo., and d. of Jacob and Cath. Shirts; b. Sept. 9, 1807; d. Oct. 2, 1837.
 Booser, Jacob; b. Aug. 28, 1826; d. April 17, 1852.
 Baker, George, b. April 29, 1802; d. Feb. 8, 1837.
 Cassell, Johannes, b. Dec. 22, 1769; d. Oct. 28, 1838.
 Cassell, Magdalena, w. of J., b. June, 1770; d. July, 1848.
 Conrad, Christiana, w. of Michael, b. July 21, 1752; d. April 24, 1832.
 Critzen, George, b. Apr. 13, 1791; d. Dec. 11, 1840.
 Croll, John, b. Aug. 16, 1767; d. Nov. 14, 1825.

Croll, Elizabeth, w. of J., b. Oct. 14, 1767; d. April 5, 1832.
 Croll, John, b. May 17, 1797; d. Oct. 12, 1873.
 Croll, Eliza, b. June 2, 1801; d. Dec. 12, 1881.
 Deigen, Juliann, w. of Ludwig; b. May 7, 1731; d. Dec. 20, 1832; aged 101 yrs, 7 mo 13 da.
 [It may be of interest to note here in this connection of her old age that we have found in the old grave yard on the "Greiner" farm (now Gray's), one mile north of Highspine, a number of graves of the same name, and who, no doubt, are the parents of Ludwig, viz:—John Henry Degen, b. 1707; d. Sept. 21, 1783. Who can tell us of their descendants?]
 DeWitt, Sarah, w. of Wm.; b. Oct. 4, 1814; d. April 14, 1837.
 Eschenauer, Christian, b. May 24, 1768; d. Sept. 22, 1840.
 Eschenauer, Christina, w. of C., b. Oct. 23, 1770; d. June 15, 1829.
 Eschenauer, Elizabeth, w. of Jacob and d. of Michael and Cath. Ulrich.
 Eschenauer, Christian, b. Mar. 12, 1796; d. Jan. 14, 1832.
 Eschenauer, Leonard, b. Dec. 7, 1805; d. March 8, 1841.
 Ettley, Lydia, d. of John and Elizabeth Croll; b. Oct. 10, 1792; d. May 5, 1823.
 Ettele, Conrad, b. Dec. 17, 1800; d. June 30, 1836.
 Ettele, Philip, b. Nov. 31, 1787; d. April 2, 1830.
 Ettele, Sarah, w. of P., b. Oct. 6, 1797; d. Nov. 11, 1860.
 Ettele, David, s. of P. and S., b. Oct. 12, 1822; d. Oct. 31, 1840.
 Ettele, Mary Magdalena, b. Nov. 8, 1826; d. Aug. 24, 1848.
 Ettla, Anna B. (Smuller), b. May 23, 1803; d. Feb. 27, 1836.
 Ettele, Charles, b. Sept. 19, 1824; d. Jan. 8, 1862.
 Eby, Ephraim, d. March 6, 1838, in the 55th year of his age.
 Eby, Susan, w. of E., d. May 5, 1844, in the 60th year of her age.
 Evans, Hannah, b. April 15, 1778; d. Sept. 16, 1851.
 Fisher, Dr. Charles, b. Sept. 8, 1766; d. May 8, 1808.

Fisher, Jacob, b. July 31, 1797; d. Aug. 8, 1873.
 Fisher, Catharine (Casscl) w. of J.; b. Oct. 28, 1795; d. Feb. 4, 1880.
 Fries, Salathiel, sr., b. June 3, 1822; d. April 4, 1857.
 Fries, John P., b. Feb. 30, 1852; d. Jan. 7, 1856.
 Fisher, Jonas, b. Feb. 24, 1805; d. Feb. 11, 1861.
 Fisher, Mary (Metzger), w. of Dr. C.; b. Nov. 19, 1773; d. April 19, 1850.
 Gatz, Elizabeth, w. of H., b. Jan. 29, 1789; d. Nov. 29, 1824.
 Gross, George, b. Mar. 25, 1706; d. Nov. 29, 1797; "raised 11 children with 3 wives."
 Gross, Mary, w. of G., b. Jan. 10, 1789; d. Mar. 21, 1883.
 Gross, George, b. Oct. 22, 1778; d. May 9, 1850.
 Green, Elisha, b. Aug. 7, 1764; d. May 11, 1821.
 Green, Elizabeth, w. of E. and d. of Christian and Margaret King.
 Garrett, John, b. Dec. 27, 1794; d. Nov. 5, 1866.
 Garrett, Sarah, w. of J., b. Jan. 10, 1794; d. Jan. 10, 1871.
 Gottshall, William, b. Jan. 4, 1816; d. Apr. 7, 1850.
 Huber, George, b. April 11, 1775; d. Sept. 1, 1838.
 Huber, Elizabeth, b. June 3, 1783; d. Nov. 3, 1837.
 Hoff, Anna M., b. Aug. 20, 1745; d. Sept. 20, 1835.
 Hamaker, John, b. — 1805; d. Aug. 26, 1820.
 Hawk, Fanny, b. Feb. 2, 1728; d. Sept. 19, 1822.
 Hemperlie, Margaret, b. Nov. 19, 1773; d. April 19, 1850.
 Hemperly, Michael, b. Aug. 25, 1787; d. Sept. 6, 1851.
 Hemperly, Adam, s. of M. and E.; b. June 30, 1830; d. Jan. 8, 1846.
 Hemperly, Elizabeth, w. of M.
 Heff, Sarah, w. of J.; b. July 1, 1794; d. Oct. 5, 1849.
 Hemperly, Margaret, b. April 9, 1763; d. Jan. 20, 1808.
 Jontz, John Jacob, b. Mar. 7, 1752; d. Feb. 3, 1811.
 King, George Jacob, b. Aug. 28, 1741; d. Mar. 23, 1806.

- King, Maria Magdalena, b. Nov. 7, 1746; d. Feb. 21, 1809.
- King, William, b. April 21, 1789; d. May 29, 1827.
- King, Catharine, w. of W.; d. Feb. 17, 182-, aged 27 years, 8 months, 18 days.
- King, Christian, b. Jan. 1, 1744; d. May 1, 1795.
- Kunkel, Louvenia, d. Aug. —, 1832, aged 4 mo.
- Kunkelman, Christian, b. Nov. 4, 1778; d. Feb. 4, 1832.
- Kissecker, David, b. Mar. 20, 1787; d. July 13, 1832.
- Keller, Sebastian, b. Nov. 29, 1794; d. April 13, 1862.
- Keller, Fannie, w. of S., b. Jan. 15, 1798; d. Feb. 17, 1871.
- Lauman, William, b. June 18, 1772; d. d. Dec. 13, 1832.
- Lorentz, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 3, 1813; aged 6 y., 7 m. and 24 d.
- Lauman, George, b. Aug. 26, 1743; d. June 26, 1809.
- Lauman, Esther, w. of G., b. Aug. 6, 1750; d. Dec. 18, 1831.
- Lauman, Esther, d. of G., b. Oct. 19, 1773; d. Nov. 22, 1830.
- Lauman, H. Louisa, w. of G. M., and d. of Wm. Crabb, d. Dec. 7, 1846; in the 37th year of her age.
- Lauman, Mary Ann B., (Ramsey) b. Feb. 15, 1822; d. Nov. 29, 1845.
- Meyers, Catharine, d. Aug. 1829, aged 81 years.
- Metzger, John, b. Jan. 24, 1740; d. April 24, 1826.
- Metzger, Mary, w. of J., b. Jan. 10, 1747; d. Nov. 30, 1826.
- Murry, Margaret, b. Dec. 1, 1790; d. April 24, 1826.
- McKeenley, Frances, w. of J., b. Sept. 26, 1799; d. Dec. 11, 1837.
- Metzger, Jacob, b. Mar. 20, 1779; d. Oct. 31, 1817.

EARLY REMINISCENCES.

[A former correspondent gives us the following memoranda of Harrisburg sixty years ago, which will prove interesting and entertaining to readers of *Notes and Queries* :]

The population of Harrisburg prior to the construction of the Pennsylvania canal in 1829, and the Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad in 1837, was compara-

tively a stationary one; the changes generally being those which occurred at the beginning of the State and county administrations, all office holders then residing at Harrisburg with their families during their term of office. There were then no manufacturing companies with acts of incorporation, of steam or water power, all trades being carried on by individual enterprise. The apprentice after having served his time, often started business in a small way in opposition to his former employer. Apprentices to the different trades were in demand, and boys from the country and town easily found positions suitable to their tastes. The principal articles manufactured here for the spring trade with lumbermen and flatboatmen, who made all their purchases here and at towns below this, were hats, tinware, clothing and rifles, in which a large business was done.

Most of the household furniture was ordered during the fall and winter months by farmers in anticipation of the marriage of their daughters in the spring. These consisted of a corner cupboard, a kitchen dresser, bureau, tables, bedsteads and chairs; and in early times a spinning wheel and reel. These orders kept mechanics busy during the winter.

Working hours were from daylight to dark, commencing in the long days before breakfast, and continuing after supper. Apprentices were required to work at night until 9 o'clock, the time beginning after the election on the second Tuesday of October, and ending in March with the spring election. As provisions and boarding were very cheap, the wages of journeymen were also low. Printers and skilled mechanics considered one dollar per day good wages.

Harrisburg in its early days was a small dull place with a population of from three to four thousand. Its lower boundary was at Paxtang street, the upper at South street, and the eastern at Meadow Lane, with its post and rail, and pine board fences, between the road and the fine meadows, on which the rich men of the town made hay and pastured their cows. These meadows ended at Paxtang Creek. Previous to the making of the canal and railroads, along the Lane large bank barns were erected to

store the owners' crops from the meadows and their farms. One of these was located at the end of Chestnut street and belonged to David Hummel, one at the end of Mulberry street, owned by Christian Kunkel, who also had another one on the ground recently occupied by the car company's saw mill stable; the other was at the foot of Raspberry alley, and belonged to George Hoyer. Jacob Ziegler and David Lingle owned the meadow on which the Penn'a railroad depot now is. It extended from Chestnut street to Market street in width, on which they had a large lumber yard, and it was here among piles of boards and plank that the late Rev. John Winebrenner first preached after leaving the German Reformed church.

The land upon which the town was laid out was very uneven, having hills, hollows and marshes, one of which was in Market square. A stream of water flowed down between Market and Walnut streets, below Fourth street, into Paxtang creek, on which were located two distilleries, one of which was owned by John Stoner, now John Donner's property. A pump of excellent water stood in front, which was much used. It went by the name of Juliann Stoner's pump, John Stoner's daughter. The distillery was at the rear of the lots. The ground now State, Tenth and Eleventh streets and where the basin of the canal is, was covered with woods of fine large white oak, shellbark and other forest trees, and was a resort for wild pigeons, gray squirrels and other game.

Prior to 1840, there was a meadow of eight acres on the east of Second street and Meadow Lane, formerly the property of Christian Kunkel, and later belonging to Thomas Elder, the middle of which was low and marshy. In the winter it was covered with water, and when frozen made fine skating ice. The turnpike when made up Second street was filled up some eight feet above the meadow, along which was a post and rail fence, with large old willow trees growing. A mile stone was placed there, inscribed thereon "96 Miles to Phila." The turnpike ended at Second and Mulberry streets, and was kept in repair to that point by the company.

Before the building of the old Market

street bridge in 1817 the business of the town was done on Front street below Chestnut and thence down to Paxtang street, drawn there by Harris's Ferry. After the completion of the bridge, business places changed to Front and Market streets and to Market square. Market street east of Third street was thinly built up, the houses being occupied by indifferent people, colored and white, with large vacant lots and gardens on the street. No change in improvement occurred until after 1838. Messis. Holman & Simon had a lumber yard on the north block at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, which was burned with much other property in 1837—in August, I think. On the opposite or lower side they had their carpenter shops, with circular saws and other machinery being driven by horse power. This establishment was also destroyed by fire, with the First Lutheran church and a brick school and lecture room building adjoining, in October, 1838. The incendiary was a young girl in the employ of Mr. Simon. The fire occurred on a Sunday evening with a strong wind blowing. This part of the town with the other unimproved portions remained as they were until after the year 1840, when the people awoke from a much longer sleep than Rip VanWinkle did, as there were no important improvements after the State buildings were finished until the construction of the water works which comprised the erection of the present water house at the river and the old reservoir on North and Fourth streets, the Dauphin county prison, John Haviland, architect, and the new Presbyterian church on the site of the former one, on the corner of Second street and Cherry alley. The Presbyterian church was a large edifice of pure Corinthian style, the architect being John Haviland, and the builder and contractor, Peter Bernheisel. It occupied the site of the first church built in 1805. Adjoining this latter structure was a lot of ground which the congregation at that time sold to Robert Sloan, who erected a three-story brick house on it. After his death, in 1833, his son Alexander purchased the property from the heirs for two

thousand dollars. And when the congregation concluded to build a larger church they repurchased it from Alexander Sloan for \$2,500, and included that additional ground in the new church property. The erection of all these improvements at this time, induced hundreds of mechanics to remove here, who wanted houses, which were in great demand. Vacant acres, therefore, were laid out in building lots and sold to laboring men and mechanics, who hastily erected buildings on them.

Labor was in demand and wages good, money being plentiful. The borough council at this period issued thousands of dollars in small notes nicely engraved and printed, of the denomination of twenty-five, fifty cent and one dollar notes. These prosperous and speculative times continued until the winter of 1843 and 1844, when a crisis in money affairs took place with a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, and a refusal to discount. Many banks failed, ruining thousands of men and widows, who were in good circumstances before. Among the more prominent banks that failed was the old reliable Pennsylvania bank in Philadelphia with its branch in Harrisburg, James Lesley, cashier. Business men and all who were in debt could not meet their demands, and there were thousands of failures all over the country. To add to the distress here the State improvements were all completed and there was no employment for the large number of men. Those who had incurred debts when building, and had only paid part of the amount of the price of their lots, had them sold from them at a great sacrifice and were necessitated to abandon their houses and grounds, losing what money they had invested in them. The borough council had contracted a debt of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the erection of the water works, laying water pipe and making necessary improvements, which were required by the extension of new streets and alleys. As is the case with all financial crisis, confidence was weakened and general distrust followed. The treasurer of the borough had not the funds to pay debts which were due, nor the interest on the debt,

and suits were entered and levies made and executions issued on the property of the corporation, fire engines and even the safe of the treasurer were sold at public sale by creditors. The notes issued depreciated one-third, and were only received for merchandise in a few stores, as few had the capital to hold them. Among the few storekeepers who received them was Hon. John C. Bucher, a gentleman of wealth, who kept a dry goods store on the south corner of Front and Market streets, who redeemed them at seventy-five cents for one dollar for merchandise, which was a great relief to those who held them. Thousands of dollars were redeemed in that way.

When confidence was restored and the crisis was over, the council issued bonds paying six per cent. to redeem the small notes previously issued, which enabled holders of the notes to fund them into bonds, which advanced to par, enabling those who purchased them at a discount to make a good investment.

This was the second great financial crisis; the first was in 1837, when many persons were reduced to absolute poverty. The next was in 1857—the last occurring during the existence of the old State banks. * * * The great crisis was in 1873, in November, and was caused by the over-plus construction of railroads and the manufacture of iron and other products. The last and great general failure was that of Jay Cooke & Co., which caused consternation and financial ruin all over the country and even in England. This crisis lasted over five years until confidence was restored. As an instance of the depressing effects of this crisis, it may be stated that Pennsylvania railroad stock, which had been up to fifty-three, fell to twenty six dollars per share, all other securities depreciating in proportion. YE OLDEN TIME.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXXV.

THE HARRISBURG DIRECTORY FOR 1884.—We have been awaiting for some months the appearance of a notice of this work. Annually the citizens of Harris-

burg are put to the necessity of subscribing for a new Directory of this city, until publishers with little regard for accuracy or faithfulness, have no doubt come to the belief that any thing is good enough for the State Capital. Perchance there have been no one save ourselves who have given this matter an investigation. By comparing that for 1884 with the previous year, it will be seen that the population of the city has sensibly decreased—when the records go to prove that during the year 1883 there have been added to the city a population of almost eight hundred. There were erected in 1883 nearly two hundred houses, all of which were occupied before the canvassers began their work for the new Directory. There are no vacant houses in the city save those built the present season, therefore it cannot be gainsaid that the dwellings erected in 1883 were filled by the occupants of houses remaining vacant in the spring of 1884. This is an *unfair* showing of our city, and proves that the Directory as prepared the past two years is a fraud upon our citizens. The publisher himself has no doubt been deceived by his canvassers to whom he had delegated the duty of making the Directory thorough and complete. That this has not been done, we need only instance, that of twelve heads of families in one neighborhood, only ten of them are on the Directory, and yet they have lived in the locality for years. If this is the case in that referred to, how many such omissions are there all over the city. When the agent for the Directory called upon us early this season for some statistical information which we cheerfully gave, we mentioned the fact that by the previous comparison, there must be many omissions. His reply was that extraordinary care would be taken and that this defect be remedied. Unfortunately it has not, and taking up the cause of our citizens, we trust that before they subscribe to another City Directory, they will have the assurance that such will be perfectly reliable in every particular. If a Directory is worth anything, it is only when it is complete as to a record of the inhabitants of a locality. W. H. E.

THE ENTERLINE FAMILY.

In the hope of securing additions to the record of this prominent family of the "Upper End," we give the following, gathered principally from the documents in possession of the county—the wills, assessment lists and administration accounts:

I. The Rev. JOHN MICHAEL ENTERLINE, the ancestor of the family of that name, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born in the year 1726. He was educated at the University of Leipsic, and ordained to the ministry in 1751; He emigrated to America with his wife and family in 1768. We have no record as to his whereabouts from that time until 1771. In the latter year he became the pastor of Zion's Lutheran church at Hammelstown, where for a period of nine years he labored earnestly and zealously. On the 5th of June, 1780, the congregation of St. John's Lutheran church was organized in Lykens valley, and the Rev. Enterline called to its pastorate. As we find that on the 16th of October, 1773, John Michael Enterline took up two hundred and fifty acres of land in the valley, it is more than probable that the congregation had been gathered together by him. For almost twenty years he was the devoted minister of that church, faithful and laborious to the end of his days. He died of paralysis on the 6th of March, 1800, in Lykens Valley, at the age of seventy four years. The Rev. Mr. Enterline married November 1, 1760, Anna Barbara ———, a native of Bavaria, who died on February 15, 1782. Their children were:

2. i. Michael, b. Feb. 7, 1762; m. Elizabeth ———.
- ii. Anna Mary, b. June 17, 1764, in Bavaria; m. Adam Lenker.
3. iii. John Paul, b. Feb. 1, 1767; m. 1st, Charlotte Snoke; 2d, Anna Maria Harman.
- iv. Peter, b. July 28, 1769; d. July 28, 1770.
- v. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 22, 1771; m. Henry Wirth.
- vi. David, b. April 11, 1776; d. March 15, 1777.
- vii. Salome, b. March 15, 1778.
4. viii. Daniel, b. March 1, 1780; m. Lucinda Bitterman.

II. MICHAEL ENTERLINE (John Michael) b. Feb. 7, 1762, in Bavaria, Germany; d. July 1825, in Lykens Valley; was for many years a justice of the peace; m. Elizabeth ———; and left issue:

- i. John Philip; d. August, 1824.
- ii. Christian; d. Oct. 1845; m. Susannah —, and left issue.
- iii. William; d. Oct. 1864.
- iv. George.
- v. Michael.
- vi. Susan.
- vii. Catharine.
- viii. Sarah.

[In the will of Michael Enterline he speaks of his son Philip, deceased, of John's son John, his daughter Salome, and his brother John P. In the distribution of the estate John and Salome are not mentioned.]

III. JOHN PAUL ENTERLINE (John Michael) b. Feb. 1, 1767, in Bavaria, Germany; d. April, 1844; m. first in 1790, CHARLOTTE SNOKE, who died in 1811, and left issue:

- i. Peter, b. Dec. 11, 1795; d. April, 1853; m. and left issue.
- ii. Sarah, b. Dec. 24, 1796.
- iii. Anna Mary, b. March 13, 1798; d. s. p.
- iv. Elizabeth, b. May 15, 1799.
- v. Susanna, b. June 13, 1800.
- vi. Anna, b. March 14, 1802.
- vii. Jacob, b. May 22, 1803.
- viii. Margaretta, b. Oct. 28, 1804.
- ix. John Adams, b. Jan. 4, 1806; d. s. p.
- x. John, b. Oct. 10, 1807; d. Nov., 1849; m. and left issue.
- xi. Lydia, b. May 15, 1809.
2. xii. Samuel, b. Sept. 4, 1810; m. Elizabeth Straub.
- xiii. Charlotte, b. Sept. 6, 1811.

Mr. Enterline m. secondly, in 1812, ANNA MARIA HARMAN, dau. of John Philip Harman, b. Jan. 5, 1783, in Lerkenhoff, Hanauischen, Germany; d. subsequent to 1833; and had issue.

6. xiv. Daniel, b. May 23, 1813.
- xv. Jonas, b. April 13, 1815.
- xvi. Leah, b. April 4, 1817; d. February 25, 1849.
- xvii. Hannah, b. Sept. 12, 1819; d. April 15, 1820.
7. xviii. Philip, b. Feb. 11, 1821; m. Salome Geist.

xix. Rachel, b. July 9, 1824.

8. xx. Eli, b. Feb. 13, 1827.

IV. DANIEL ENTERLINE (John Michael), b. March 1, 1780, in Lykens Valley; m. Lucinda Bitterman, and had issue:

- i. David.
- ii. Thomas.
- iii. Michael.
- iv. Lucinda.

V. SAMUEL ENTERLINE (John Paul, John Michael) b. Sept. 4, 1810; studied homeopathy and practiced that profession in Baltimore; d. 1883; m. May 8, 1830, Elizabeth Stroub, and had issue:

- i. Jonas, b. Dec. 9, 1831.
- ii. Leah, b. July 6, 1833.
- iii. Amelia, b. Feb. 1, 1835; d. s. p.
- iv. Delilah, b. Nov. 7, 1836; d. s. p.
- v. Elizabeth, b. March 17, 1838.
- vi. Samuel, b. Jan. 31, 1841; d. s. p.
- vii. Mary Ann, b. June 11, 1844; d. s. p.

VI. DANIEL ENTERLINE, (John Paul John Michael,) b. May 22, 1813; removed to Jefferson county, Pa., in 1839, where he died; was twice married; by his first wife there was issue:

- i. Lucetta Ann.
- ii. Hannah E.
- iii. Sarah; d. s. p.
- iv. Rachel.
- v. James; d. s. p.
- vi. Leah; d. s. p.
- vii. George W.
- viii. Martha M
- ix. Daniel B.
- x. John.
- xi. Lucinda.
- xii. Deborah.
- xiii. Philip.
- xiv. Susanna.

By second wife there was issue:

- xv. Samuel.
- xvi. Henry T.
- xvii. Mary Ann.
- xviii. William. d. s. p.
- xix. Josiah F.
- xx. Delilah C.

VII. PHILIP ENTERLINE (John Paul, John Michael) b. Feb. 11, 1821; m. May 15, 1842, SALOME GEIST, daughter of John Geist. They had issue:

- i. Delilah.
- ii. Leah.
- iii. Elizabeth.
- iv. Daniel; d. s. p.

- v. Lucinda.
- vi. Sarah; d. s. p.
- vii. Albert; d. s. p.
- viii. Samuel.
- ix. William.
- x. Agnes.
- xi. John; d. s. p.

VIII. ELI ENTERLINE (John Paul, John Michael); b. Feb. 13, 1827; m. and had issue:

- i. Hannah E.
- ii. John P.
- iii. Margaret Ellen.
- iv. Mary Ann.
- v. Susanna.
- vi. Miranda C.
- vii. Elsie J.
- viii. Mina Ella.

[We trust those connected with this family will forward us such information as they may possess. Jonathan Enterline, Esq., ought to be able to fill up the gap in the foregoing.]

TOMBSTONE RECORDS

St. Peter's Church Graveyard, Middletown.

II.

Miller, Hannah (Grimler), w. of John, b. 1770; d. Nov. 2, 1830.
 McNeill, Catharine, w. of D., b. Dec. 1, 1764; d. Aug. 10, 1732.
 Moyer, Christian, b. Dec. 25, 1794; d. Apr. 20, 1869.
 Moyer, Mary, w. of C., b. Jan. 10, 1790; d. Aug. 7, 1861.
 Miller, Fanny, b. Sepr. 23, 1792; d. Aug. 1, 1873.
 McBarron, Barbara Ann, d. Feb. 12, 1836, aged 23 years.
 Martin, John, b. Aug. 28, 1811; d. May 28, 1853.
 Martin, Mary, w. of J., d. Aug. 30, 1852.
 Meyer, Jacob, b. Dec. 11, 1829; d. June 15, 1849.
 Moore, Thomas, b. Mar. 15, 1782; d. July 15, 1822.
 Oberlander, Geo. Frederick, b. Jan. 24, 1789; d. Dec. 21, 1816.
 Patterson, Henry Gideon, s. of Dr. Andrew, b. Jan. 21, 1846; d. Apr. 11, 1849.
 Price, John, b. Dec. 10, 1787; d. May 31, 1852.
 Price, Mary, w. of J., b. April 3, 1791; d. Nov. 26, 1830.

Reed, Margaret Catharine, d. of Thomas, b. Jan. 26, 1823; d. Aug. 10, 1830.
 Rife, Daniel, s. of Henry, b. Sept. 30, 1808; d. July 13, 1825.
 Rutter, Anna Mary, b. in Manchester Twp., York Co., Pa., Mar. 26, 1782; d. Aug. 6, 1851.
 Remley, John, b. Jan. 12, 1787; d. Mar. 25, 1850.
 Remley, Mary, w. of J., b. Mar. 13, 1800; d. April 7, 1839.
 Remley, Anna Maria, (nee Alleman), w. of J., b. June 13, 1783; d. June 9, 1832.
 Rebman, John, b. Sept. 30, 1805; d. Jan. 18, 1837.
 Russell, James, d. Aug. 28, 1834, aged 47 years.
 Russel, Mary, w. of J., d. July 31, 1834, aged 43 years.
 Stentz, Michael, b. Feb. 8, 1780; d. Mar. 18, 1847.
 Stentz, Christina, w. of M. and d. of Matthias Winagle; b. May 5, 1784; d. Sept. 6, 1841.
 Seagraves, T., b. Sept. 7, 1823. d. May 4, 1841.
 Strauss, Frederiek; b. Aug. 5, 1753; d. Sept. 5, 1816.
 Strouse, Elizabeth, w. of F.; b. Nov. 3, 1769; d. July 3, 1836.
 Schuler, George L.; b. April 17, 1772; d. Dec. 16, 1811.
 Schuler, Margaret, w. of G. L.; b. Mar. 15, 1777; d. Aug. 27, 1817.
 Schuler, Nicholas, b. May 18, 1776; d. Sept. 15, 1826.
 Schuler, Mary, w. of N.; b. June 12, 1780; d. Apr. 25, 1825.
 Schoekin, George Philip, b. Dec. 11, 1735; d. Oct. 18, 1807.
 Schoekin, Anna B., b. Apr. 19, 1744; d. Nov. 28, 1830.
 Seagraves, Barbara, d. of John and Catharine, b. Nov. 7, 1821; d. July 7, 1832.
 Schneider, Catharine, d. Nov. 17, 1816, aged 64 years.
 Schneider, Maria, b. April 7, 1748; d. Sept. 7, 1808.
 Schneider, John, b. July 27, 1755; d. Mar. 12, 1835.
 Schneider, Maria Elizabeth, w. of Jacob, sr., b. July 29; 1753; d. Feb. 24, 1829.
 Snyder, Jacob, b. Nov. 26, 1774; d. Dec. 27, 1831.

Snyder, Jacob, b. Sept. 12, 1824; d. Oct. 11, 1836.
 Snyder, John W., b. Sept. 12, 1826; d. Mar. 9, 1843.
 Snyder, John, b. April 6, 1786; d. Sept. 26, 1834.
 Snyder, Anna Maria, b. Jan. 22, 1785; d. Sept. 13, 1863.
 Snyder, John, b. Sept. 28, 1817; d. Feb. 28, 1852.
 Shirts, Jacob, b. Feb. 24, 1772; d. May 8, 1808.
 Shirts, Catharine (Metzger), w. of J., b. May 22, 1777; d. Dec. 4, 1849.
 Sheaffer, David, b. Mar. 20, 1780; d. Mar. 13, 1815.
 Simeox, Catharine, w. of J., b. Dec. 22, 1796; d. May 14, 1829.
 Spayd, Christian, b. Aug. 16, 1773; d. Aug. 29, 1841.
 Spayd, Elizabeth (Frazier), w. of C., b. Oct. 26, 1787; d. Aug. 27, 1826.
 Spayd, Susan Lousa, b. Feb. 12, 1808; d. July 1, 1813.
 Stoehr, John, b. May 31, 1805; d. Feb. 23, 1829.
 Stoehr, Eliza, b. Feb. 13, 1806; d. Aug. 1, 1829.
 Stoehr, John, b. June 12, 1778; d. May 8, 1832.
 Stoehr, Margaret, b. Dec. 22, 1781; d. Nov. 27, 1833.
 Stentz, Sophia (Mylin of Lan.), w. of Henry, b. Mar. 29, 1811; m. Jan. 27, 1827; d. Mar. 9, 1837.
 Sener, John, d. Mar. 6, 1835; aged 47 years.
 Sener, Mary, w. of J., b. Oct. 18, 1791; d. Mar. 27, 1847.
 Smuller, Joseph Henry, s. of George, b. Aug. 20, 1834; d. Aug. 24, 1844.
 Smuller, Susan, d. Mar. 23, 1864.
 Smuller, Margaret M., b. Sepr. 13, 1810; d. Mar. 5, 1830.
 Smith, John, b. Nov. 30, 1808; d. Feb. 14, 1855.
 Selser, George, b. April 6, 1782; d. Oct. 9, 1851.
 Strite, Nancy (Toot), w. of J., b. Oct. 22, 1795; d. Dec. 3, 1868.
 Toot, George, b. April 18, 1786; d. Feb. 24, 1810.
 Toot, Geo. Fred., b. Aug. 3, 1759; d. Jan. 25, 1813.
 Toot, Cath., w. of G., d. March 6, 1811, aged 44 years.

Toot, Sarah, youngest d. of Geo. and w. of John Smith, b. July 17, 1808, d. Feb 4, 1848.
 Ulrich, Michael, b. July 26, 1781; d. June 24, 1845.
 Ulrich, Cath. (Stoever) w. of M., b. Jan. 2, 1777; d. Jan. 6, 1837.
 Ulmer, Jacob, b. Apr. 4, 1797; d. July 11, 1863.
 Ulmer, Rachael, b. Jan. 22, 1796; d. March 11, 1871.
 Wagoner, John, sr., b. 1778; d. April 12, 1826.
 Wagoner, Sarah, w. of J., b. 1782; d. July 11, 1826.
 Wagoner, Anna Maria, b. Jan. 15, 1759; d. Feb. 15, 1837.
 Wagner, Fred., b. Dec. 14, 1758; d. June 19, 1843.
 Winuagle, Mathias, b. Nov. 2, 1788; d. June 26, 1846.
 Winnagle, Elizabeth, w. of M., (nee Rupp) b. July 3, 1795; d. Mar 18, 1838.
 Zimmerman, Catharine, w. of John, b. April 13, 1791; d. Nov. 8, 1850.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXXVI.

THE FAMILY OF JOHN HARRIS.—In view of the approach of the Centennial of our city and county, we propose in a week or two to give an account of the Pioneer and Indian Trader, John Harris, and of his son John who laid out our City-on-the-Susquehanna. In taking a retrospect of their services through the most trying periods of our country's settlement and struggles, we shall only be reminded of our duty in honoring their memory and keeping alive the record of their patriotism and virtue.

ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH AT MIDDLETOWN.

In previous numbers of *Notes and Queries* we have given the tombstone inscriptions in the graveyard attached to that old church on the Swatara. For a brief history our readers are referred to the recent History of the County. The following paper, however, bearing upon this subject, is of value and interest. We

are indebted to LaRue Metzger, Esq., for the original which we copy with all its queer orthography:

MITTELTOWN, July ye 13th, 1767.

In the Name of the Holy Trinity, Amen. On Monday the 13th Day of July & in the year of our Saviour Lord Jesus Christ, 1767, & the Seventh year of his Majesty's Reign, George the thirth, king of great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; when the Honourable Richard Penn and Thomas Penn, Esquires, absolute Proprietors, and his Honour, John Penn, Esq'r, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the countys of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware; James Bird, Esq'r, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Mitteltown, Lancaster county & Province of Pennsylvania, did the High German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, lay the Stone of Foundation to a House of Worship in the Town of Mittletown, Paxton township, Lancaster County and the Province of Pennsylvania, in Presence of the Rev. Theophilus Engeland, their present Pastor, assisted by their Reverences Nicholas Hornel and Conrad Bucher; Church Wardens and Elders, John Christian Roth, John Metzger, George Philip, Shagge Gottlieb, David Ettlee & Jacob King; Managers of the Building, Georg Frey, Frederick Zeppernick & Conrad Wolffley; with the remaining members consisting on an average 66 old & 63 young Persons, on the Lot No. 135, which is in lenght 200 feet and in Breath 50 Do., which said Lot of Ground the former Proprietor of this Town, Georg Fisher, had gratis deliver'd for the use unto the Congregation, and on which by this Presents the Stone of Foundation is lay'd, and within the said stone inclosed:

A German Bibel in small octavo after the translation of Dr. Martin Luther, printed in the orphan House of Hall in the year 1763; 2ly. The shorter Catechism of Dr. Martin Luther, printed at Philada., 1764; 3ly. 3 Wafers; 4ly. A half pint Bottle of Wine; 5ly. Some Pieces of this Province current money; as a memory to Posterity, that this Church is build, erected and dedicated only for the true

Believers of the ortodox Doctrine of Dr. Martin Luther, which this great Reformer delivered and defended before the most eminent Emperor Charles the V, and the whole World at Augsbourgh, and is contained in the Canonical Books of the Old and New Testament of the Holy Bible, call'd the invariable Confession at Augsbourgh, its same Apologia libro Concordie, the small caldish artikles and Catechism of Luther.

Therefore, we conclude, wishing heartily the Almighty would bless for ever these Proceedings. The Lord be merciful in Propagating this Doctrine of Luther to His Glory, and defend it by His Power against all Opposers.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

[The following valuable paper came into our possession through the Yeates collection. It is an interesting document, and gives many facts which are of moment in the elucidation of the history of our early pioneers.]

Lancaster County, ss.:

The Deposition of Alexander Mitchell of Donegal Township in the County of Lancaster, yeoman, taken before me, the Subscriber one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, this sixteenth Day of March, Anno Domini, 1770, in the Presence of James Wilkins of Peters Township in the County of Cumberland, yeoman, & John Litle of Donegal Township aforesaid, in the County of Lancaster, afs'd, yeoman, and by & with the approbation & consent of the said James Wilkins & John Litle.

The said Alexander Mitchell being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God doth depose & say, that he the Deponent in the Year 1719, on his arrival from Ireland into this Province of Pennsylvania, came up to Donegal Township aforesaid & there saw one Peter Allen in Possession of a Tract of Land late & now in Dispute between the Heirs of William Wilkins & the Heirs of Nathaniel Litle both dec'd; that the said Peter Allen erected a cabbm thereon in which he lived, & had cleared about an acre of Land thereon; that he this Deponent afterwards in the Year 1720 was present when one — Taylor surveyed the said Tract of Land for the said

Peter Allen, & Richard Grier & Martin McKinley carried the chain; that the said Allen afterwards cleared six or seven Acres of Plough Land, five or six acres of Meadow Ground, & also planted an Orchard on the said Tract; That the said Deponent, in or about the year 1727, was present when the Rev'd James Anderson of Donegal Township aforesaid purchased the aforesaid Tract of Land of the said Peter Allen, & agreed to give him Seventy Pounds for the same; That James Mitchell, the Deponent's Father, drew the Bill of Sale or Conveyance, as appears from an Entry in his Father's Books, wherein said Allen stands charged with eighteen pence or two shillings for drawing the Bill of Sale or Conveyance aforesaid, which said Conveyance this Deponent remembers to have seen when executed; That the said Deponent, in or about the Year 1728, was present when the said Anderson exchanged the Tract of Land aforesaid with a certain William Wilkins now dec'd for the Tract of Land whereon the Ferry commonly called Anderson's Ferry is kept, & said Anderson agreed to give said Wilkins twenty Pounds by Way of Boot; That he saw Anderson's Conveyance to Wilkins for the Tract first above mentioned, & well remembers the Name subscribed thereto to be said Anderson's Hand Writing, having often seen him write his Name; That said Wilkins then put a Tenant on the same Place, who continued to live thereon for One year & upwards, & afterwards the said William Wilkins moved to the said Tract of Land & thereon continued to live till the month of April, in the year 1734, when he died, having first built a Barn and made additional Improvements of ten or twelve acres of Plough Land and six or seven acres of Meadow Ground; That in or about the year 1733, this Deponent carried to Philadelphia a Letter from the said Wilkins to Thomas Lawrence, Esqr., of the said city, now deceased, requesting the said Lawrence to deliver to this Deponent a Bond of the said Wilkins executed to him, the said Wilkins having shortly before sent down a Quantity of Skins to Mr. Lawrence for & in Discharge of the said Bond by a certain John Bomgardner;

that the said Mr. Lawrence acquainted this Deponent that he had received said Skins & that the Bond aforesaid was very nearly paid off, further telling this Deponent that if he would call next morning at his House he would deliver him the Bond pursuant to said Wilkins's Request, but that this Deponent went out of Town early the next morning, & therefore did not get the Bond of said Lawrence. This Deponent on his Oath further saith, that the said William Wilkins had at the Time of his Death a Servant Girl six or seven years of whose servitude was then unexpired, also a large grindstone with two Iron Handles which cost and was worth three Pounds, & likewise a Bay Horse afterwards sold by Nathaniel Litle to a certain John Galbraith for six or seven pounds, which said three several articles this Deponent understands and is informed are not comprized in the Inventory returned into the Register's Office for Lancaster County by the Adm'r of the said William Wilkins dece'd; and likewise an Iron Jack for roasting of Meat was not comprized in the said Inventory, of which the said William Wilkins died possessed. The Deponent further saith, that when Samuel Blunston, Esq'r (now dece'd) run the Lines of the Tract aforesaid in or about the year 1737, he warned the said Blunston not to run the same, alleging that the said Taylor had already surveyed the same as aforesaid for the said Peter Allen. This Deponent further saith, that in the year 1734, he brought from Virginia at a certain Place called Bull Skin Marsh, the sum of fifteen Pounds which he rece d from a Person at the said Marsh who purchased some Cattle of this Deponent belonging to the said William Wilkins & paid the same to the Widow of the said Wilkins after his Death, which he also understands was never accounted for by the Adm'r of said Wilkins. And further this Deponent saith not. ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

Sworn & subscribed Before me the Day & Year first within named.

ROBT. BOYD.

GENEALOGICAL DATA

MILLS.

WILLIAM MILLS, of "Port Royal,"

Derry, d. November 1784, leaving a wife Susanna, and children:

- i. Mary.
- ii. Rebecca.
- iii. Phebe; m. Thomas Blair.
- iv. Susanna.

Two of his daughters married respectively James Russell and Adam Blair.

MILROY.

HENRY MILROY, of Paxtang, in 1774, the time of his death, was the owner of a plantation "on Beaver creek." He left children:

- i. Henry.
- ii. Jane; m. Alexander Brown.
- iii. Elizabeth.
- iv. Martha; m. James McKnight.
- v. Rebecca; m. William Willson.
- vi. Mary.
- vii. Rosanna.

MINNICK.

I. WENDLE MINNICK, of Derry, d. prior to 1775, leaving children:

- i. George.
- ii. Wendle; m. Barbara —.
- iii. Gertrude; m. David Foglesanger.
- iv. Catharine; m. Immanuel Cassel.
- v. Mary.
- vi. Barbara.

II. GEORGE MINNICK, of Hanover, d. April, 1784, leaving a wife Catharine and children:

- i. Simon.
- ii. Catharine; m. Jacob Kreamer.
- iii. Margaret; m. John Zimmern.
- ia. Susanna; m. Jacob Sichily.
- v. Elizabeth; m. Adam Weaver.
- vi. Christina.
- vii. George.
- viii. Catharine Elizabeth.

MITCHELL.

I. THOMAS MITCHELL, d. October, 1734, leaving a wife Eleanor, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Martha.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. Jean.
- v. Jennett.

The executors of his estate were his brothers John and William.

II. JAMES MITCHELL, d. October, 1763, leaving a wife, and children:

- i. James.
- ii. Alexander.
- iii. Thomas.
- iv. William.
- v. Jean.
- vi. Rachel.
- vii. Mary.
- viii. Margaret.

One of the executors was his son-in-law Thomas Mitchell.

III. DAVID MITCHELL, d. November, 1757, leaving a wife and children:

- i. Samuel.
- ii. Jean.
- iii. Abraham.
- iv. Margaret.
- v. Eleanor.
- vi. Sarah.
- vii. George.
- viii. David.

IV. DAVID MITCHELL, of Londonderry, d. April, 1786, leaving children:

- i. Thomas; m. and had Jean, Elizabeth and David.
- ii. Jean; m. and had David.
- iii. —; m. James McCord, and left issue.

iv. David.

v. Betsey.

vi. Eleanor.

vii. —; m. — Thome and had David.

MOYER.

I. JOHN MOYER, of Paxtang, d. April 1782, leaving a wife Christiana, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Elizabeth.
- iii. Abraham; m. Anna Baker, daughter of Felty Baker.
- iv. Solomon.
- v. Michael; m. Barbara —; in 1788, resided in Upper Paxtang.
- vi. Samuel.

II. CHRISTOPHER MOYER, of Anville, d. September 1801, leaving a wife Anna Maria, and children:

- i. Henry.
- ii. Michael.
- iii. Catharine; m. Peter Fishburn.
- iv. Anna Maria.
- v. Christina.
- vi. Jacob.
- vii. George.
- viii. John.

ix. Christopher.

III. HENRY MOYER, of Lower Paxtang, d. November, 1804, and left children:

i. Margaret; m. Anthony Long.

ii. John.

iii. Rosanna; m. George Shell.

iv. Juliana; m. Jacob Yorty.

v. Magdalena.

vi. Gertrude; m. Michael Wilt.

vii. George.

viii. Barbara.

ix. Elizabeth.

x. Henry.

xi. Catharine; d. prior to 1804; m. Luke Lanegan, and had, Polly, John, Peggy, and Catharine.

NEAL.

I. JOHN NEAL, of Paxtang, d. October, 1791, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

i. Margaret; m. ——— Cochran.

ii. James.

iii. John; m. Margaret ———; in 1792, resided in Westmoreland co., Pa.

iv. Jean; m. ——— Clark.

v. Eleanor; m. ——— Simpson.

vi. William; m. Mary ———, and had John; resided in 1792, in Westmoreland co., Penna.

vii. Agnes; m. John Fleming, and had James.

viii. Robert; m. Agnes ———; and had John;

PARK.

I. ROBERT PARK, of Hanover, d. April, 1753, leaving a wife Elizabeth and children:

i. Rebecca; m. James Riddle, jr.

ii. David; m. Martha ———.

iii. John; m. Jennett ———.

iv. James; m. Mary ———.

v. Robert; m. Martha ———.

vi. Elizabeth; m. William McMullen.

vii. Esther; m. Robert Willson.

viii. Sarah; m. Andrew Young.

ix. Joseph.

x. Mary Ann; m. William Johnston.

xi. Mary; m. James Thompson.

II. SAMUEL PARK, of Paxtang, probably a brother of the foregoing, d. prior to 1753, leaving children:

i. Mary, b. 1736.

ii. Anthony, b. 1738.

PATTERSON.

I. WILLIAM PATTERSON, of Paxtang, d. October, 1745, leaving a wife and children:

i. Samuel.

ii. Francis.

iii. Robert.

iv. Ann.

v. Catharine; m. James McKnight.

vi. Jean; m. Robert Taylor.

vii. Mary; m. Thomas Elder.

II. SAMUEL PATTERSON, of Paxtang, d. November, 1772, leaving a wife Mary and children:

i. James; m. ——— Maybane.

ii. Martha.

iii. Mary.

iv. Elizabeth.

v. Isabella.

The executors named were his father, brother William, and his wife.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXXVII.

OLD PRINTERS.—Our local newspapers every now and then blunder over the names of our oldest printers, so to keep them right we place upon record the following who have "retired" from active duties in the "Art preservative of all arts." We believe we are very nearly correct as to the ages of the octogenarians:

Henry W. Scott, 88 years.

Simon Cameron, 85 years.

Jacob Baab, 83 years.

William D. Boas, 81 years.

The following veteran typos, are rapidly approaching life's autumn:

Francis Wyeth.

John J. Clyde.

A. Boyd Hamilton.

Frederick K. Boas.

OUR CENTENNIAL—FACTS FOR PRESERVATION.—The act for erecting part of the county of Lancaster into a separate county, to be called Dauphin, was passed on the 4th of March, 1785. At once efforts were made toward a proper organization of the political machinery of the county; and the commissioners appointed to carry into effect the proposals of John

Harris, certified on the 14th of April, 1785, that the county town had been laid out under their direction and inspection. The earliest conveyances of property bear date the 14th of April, 1785. The first officer commissioned was Captain Alexander Graydon, as prothonotary, March 9th, 1785; the second Rev. Joseph Montgomery as register and recorder, March 11th, 1785. Thus it will be seen that very little time was lost in the organization. The first will proved was on the 27th of April, 1785; while the first deed was recorded on the 26th of April, 1785. The first courts were held on the third Tuesday of May, 1785. The place was designated Harris' Ferry on the records, but a deed made by John Harris at this time, and also in his advertisements, give it the name of Harrisburg. The conveyance of lots for the erection of county buildings was given on the 6th of July, 1785, while the "Ferry Lot" was granted the same day. The conveyance of ground to the Commonwealth for its use bears the same date. The State, county and city are therefore deeply indebted to the founder, and it is fitting that whatever may be done in celebrating our centennial, some lasting memorial of that wise and beneficent man, John Harris, be made. It is therefore eminently proper that the authorities concerned give counsel and aid to the movement.

THE NARRATIVE OF HUGH GIBSON.

Robert and George Gibson, brothers, emigrants from near Stewart's Town, in the north of Ireland, came to Pennsylvania prior to 1740—the former locating in Derry township, the latter in the town of Lancaster, Penn'a. Robert Gibson died prior to 1755 in Derry township, his widow, Mary McClellan, surviving him only two years, being murdered by the Indians in Shearman's Valley, where she was then residing. They had three children, Israel, Hugh and Mary. Hugh Gibson died on the 30th of July, 1826, and the narrative of his captivity among the Indians is herewith given as a contribution to the Border History of Eastern Pennsylvania. After his escape from the Indians he married Mary White, of Derry. They had seven children, David, Elizabeth, Andrew, Israel, Mary, Wil-

liam and Sarah, several of whom married and left descendants.

George Gibson, brother of Robert Gibson, who settled in the town of Lancaster, died in 1761 and left eight children. It is from this branch of the family that the eminent jurist, Chief Justice John Banister Gibson came. The following is the narrative of Hugh Gibson:

"I was taken captive by the Indians from Robison's Fort, in Shearman's Valley, in July, 1756, at which time my mother was killed. I was taken back to their towns, where I suffered much from hunger and abuse; many times they beat me most severely, and once they sent me to gather wood to burn myself, but I cannot tell whether they intended to do it or to frighten me. However, I did not remain long before I was adopted into an Indian family; and then I lived as they did, though the living was very poor. I was then about fourteen years of age—my Indian father's name was Busqueetam—he was lame in consequence of a wound received by his knife in skinning a deer; and being unable to walk, he ordered me to drive forks in the ground and cover it with bark to make a lodge for him to lie in, but the forks not being secure, they gave way, and the bark fell down upon him and hurt him very much, which put him in a great rage, and calling for his knife, ordered us to carry him upon a blanket into the hut, and I must be one to help carry him in. While we were carrying him I saw him hunting for the knife, but my Indian mother had taken care to convey it away, and when we had got him again fixed in his bed, my mother ordered me to conceal myself, which I did. I afterwards heard him reproving her for putting away the knife; for by this time I had learned to understand a little of their language. However, his passion wore off and we did very well for the future.

"Some time after this, all the prisoners in the neighborhood were collected to be spectators of the cruel death of a poor unhappy woman, a prisoner, amongst which number I was. The particulars is as follows. When Col. Armstrong destroyed the Kittanning, this woman fled to the white men, but by some means lost them and fell into the hands of the In-

diands, who, stripping her naked, bound her to a post and applied hot irons to her, whilst the skin stuck to the iron at every touch, she screaming in the most pitiful manner, and crying for mercy; but these ruthless barbarians were deaf to her agonizing shrieks and prayers, and continued their cruelty till death released her from the torture of those hellish fiends. Of this shocking scene, at which human nature shudders, the prisoners were all brought to be spectators.

"I shall omit giving any particular account of our encamping and decamping, and our moving from place to place, as every one knows that this is the constant employment of Indians. I had now become pretty well acquainted with their manners and customs, had learned their language, and had become a tolerable good hunter; was admitted to their dances, to their sacrifices and religious ceremonies, some of them having a tolerable good idea of the Supreme Being, and I have heard some of them very devoutly thanking their Maker that they had seen another spring, and had seen the flowers upon the earth. I observed that their prayers and praises were for temporal things. They have one bad custom among them, that if one man kills another, the friends of the deceased, if they cannot get the murderer, they will kill the nearest akin. I once saw an instance of this: two of them quarreled, and the one killed the other, upon which the friends of the deceased rose in pursuit of the murderer, but he having made his escape, his friends were all hiding themselves, but the pursuers happened to find a brother of the murderer, a boy, concealed under a log, they immediately pulled him out from his place of concealment. He plead strongly that it was not he that killed the man. This had no weight with the avengers of blood. They instantly sunk their tomahawks into his body and dispatched him. But they have some rules and regulations among them that are good. Their ordinary way of living is miserable and poor, and they are often without food. They are amazing dirty in their cookery, sometimes they catch a number of frogs and hang them up to dry. When a deer is killed they will split up the entrails

and give them a plunge or two in water and then dry them. When they run out of provisions they will take some of the dried frogs and some of the entrails and boil them till the flesh of the frogs is dissolved, then they sup the broth.

"Having now been with them a considerable time, a favorable opportunity offered for me to regain my liberty. My old father Bosquetum had a horse and he sent me to hunt it for him. After searching some time I came home and told him that I had discovered his tracks at some considerable distance and that I thought I could find him, that I would take my gun and provisions and would hunt for three or four days and if I could kill a bear or deer, I would pack home the meat on the horse. Accordingly I packed up some provisions and started towards the white settlements, not fearing pursuit for some days, and by that time I would be out of reach of the pursuers. But before I was aware I was almost at a large camp of Indians by a creek side. This was in the evening and I had to conceal myself in a thicket till it was dark, and then passed the camp, and crossed the creek in one of their canoes. I was much afraid that their dogs would give the alarm, but happily got safe past.

"I traveled on for several days, and on my way I spied a bear, shot at and wounded him so that he could not run; but being too hasty ran up to him with my tomahawk and before I could give him a blow, he gave me a severe stroke on the leg which pained me very much, and retarded my journey much longer than it otherwise would have been. However I travelled on as well as I could till I got to the Allegheny river, where I collected some poles, on the which I made a raft, and bound it together with elm bark and grape vines; by which means I got over the river, but in crossing which I lost my gun. I arrived at Fort Pitt in fourteen days from the time of my start, after a captivity of five years and some months."

[In Collections of the Massachusetts Hist. Soc., vol. vi. of the Third series, p. 140, an account of the Captivity of Hugh Gibson is given by the Rev. Timothy Alden. It is more prolix than the foregoing but not as reliable.]

VOL 1.

No. 3.

NOTES AND QUERIES

CHIEFLY RELATING

TO THE

HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

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HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

VOL. I.

1884.

No. 3.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XXXVIII.

A NEW MAP OF HARRISBURG is projected by a publisher of Philadelphia, and we essay to give a note of warning. Three or four times our citizens have been swindled by map and atlas publishers, and unless they know what they are going to subscribe for they should have nothing to do with any new project; at least until City Councils have fully decided on what changes are to be made in the nomenclature of our streets. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

DERRY MEMORIAL.—The masonry for the Derry Presbyterian church has been commenced, and it is fixed that the ceremonies connected with laying the cornerstone will occur on the second of October. The design provides for a handsome structure with tower and every convenience for church work. It will be erected in the most substantial manner, and of course a great feature in the locality of the lovely lands of Derry. A Sunday school has been formed and numbers about sixty permanent scholars.

IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.—For the original of the following we are indebted to a descendant of John Metzger, our townsman LaRue Metzger, Esq. During the Revolution, a large amount of work for the army was done at Middletown and Hummelstown:

MIDDLETOWN, March 3d, 1779.

The American Legion under command of Coll. DeKowatz, to John Metscar, Saddler, Dr.

To mending 17 saddles	59: 10
To 14 Halters	42:
To mending 7 Halters & Reins	10:
To 5 Sursingles	12: 10
To making 5 Bridles	10:
To straps and Sundry Articles	16: 5
	£150: 5

AN INDIAN AXE AND ARROW HEADS, found a short distance below the mouth of Clark's creek, have been sent us by James Steckley, of Dauphin, to whom we are greatly indebted. The first named was made from an oblong river stone, worn smooth, and is chipped at the point; the arrow heads are perfect, mostly triangular, and of the hard flint of the neighborhood. An Indian village was located at the mouth of Clark's creek, and from the nature of the rocks in the locality we believe the remains of the arrow-head maker's wigwam can be found. Will our friends in that neighborhood make a search, and send us the result of their investigation? E.

NOT A FACT.—In the recent newspaper correspondence relating to the Franklin county centennial, *credit* was given to some one as making the remarkable discovery when Franklin county was erected, as if the fact had not been known to every citizen of the county named. Rupp's and McCauley's histories certainly gave the facts, the law erecting the county is upon the statute

books in every lawyers office, while in the State histories and Smull's Hand-Book is the same story presented. Why newspaper correspondents will allow themselves to be caught in such a ridiculous net is very hard to understand. Some of these days somebody will pretend to discover the fact that William Penn founded Pennsylvania, and correspondents eager for sensation will write the author into notoriety.

E.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY CENTENNIAL was really a grand success, and we hope it will spur our citizens to action when the opportune time arrives. What Franklin county did, Dauphin certainly can do, and more, if the people so will it. The industrial display day, and the general parade participated in by every township in the county, were certainly to be admired. They represented the true interests of the county, and the *old* and the *new* were brought into striking contrast. The historical address of George Chambers, Esq., was a praiseworthy effort—and unlike most addresses he avoided the self glorification of his own family to whom albeit the greatest praise is due from what they have done from the first settlement of the county down to the present day. Soon we trust some one not to "the manor born" will do justice to that eminently representative family of the Cumberland Valley.

E.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION.—No wonder history is full of egregious perversions, when stories such as the following are given as facts in one-half the newspapers of the Susquehanna Valley. It is simply a wonderful lie, started in May last by a newspaper correspondent who had more invention than prudence. Here it is:

"Over fifty years have gone since the first log ark was floated on the Susquehanna. The arks were about ninety feet long, sixteen wide and four high. They were used for carrying coal from the Karthaus region and would contain several thousand bushels. The coal disposed of, they were sold for building stuff. The business of floating and selling arks soon became an important item to people residing in oak, pine and hem-

lock localities near the river. The arks were run to the head of Maryland canal and taken through it to Port Deposit. This method occurred before the course among the rocks in the Susquehanna was blasted for the passage of rafts. Arks are seldom seen now, as they have been superseded by canal boats. The first raft run down the river to be sold for building material was constructed by David McCloskey in 1835. He sold it to a party near Harrisburg for three and a half cents per foot."

The truth is that "log arks" were run down the Susquehanna and its tributaries as early as 1785, certainly, and "rafts" at least twenty years previously—perhaps as early as 1755. They are one of the primitive modes of navigation, and have been in use since the days of Cyrus.

A. B. H.

[Continued from XXXVII, Vol. I, No. 2.]
PATTON.

DAVID PATTON, sen., of Paxtang, d. September, 1784, leaving a wife Rebecca and children:

- i. David; m. Sarah ———.
- ii. John.
- iii. Elizabeth; m. ——— Gamble, and had Rebecca.
- iv. Jane.
- v. Joseph.
- vi. Rebecca.
- vii. Martha.
- viii. Sarah; m. John Hatfield.

PEFFER.

GEORGE PEFFER, of Harrisburg, d. February 1804, leaving a wife Susannah, and children:

- i. Henry.
- ii. Catharine.
- iii. Samuel.
- iv. Susannah.
- v. Sarah.

PETTIGREW.

DAVID PETTIGREW, of Hanover, d. July 1784, leaving a wife Elizabeth and children:

- i. John: m. Elizabeth ———.
- ii. James: m. Jean ———.
- iii. Margaret.
- iv. Catharine.
- v. Elizabeth.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH SHERER.

Among the earliest of the Scotch-Irish emigrants was Samuel Sherer. He came from near Londonderry, Ireland, to the Province of Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1734 and located in Paxtang township, Lancaster now Dauphin county. He was a man of means was well educated and became quite prominent in the Scotch-Irish settlement. His son, Joseph Sherer, was about three years old when his parents came to America. He secured a fair English education and was brought up to the life of a frontiersman that of a farmer. During the French and Indian war he served as a non commissioned officer, and was in active service as a scout or ranger on the frontiers. When the thunders of the Revolution reverberated along the Valley of the Susquehanna, with all his Scotch-Irish and German neighbors, he entered into the contest for liberty. In 1775 and 1776 he was in command of one of the companies of Col. James Burd's battalion of Associates, a roll of which is to be found in the recent History of Dauphin county. Col. Burd's farm at Tinian joined the Sherer homestead, and the two patriots were intimate friends. Capt. Sherer was a member of the Committee of Observation for the county of Lancaster, and was chosen by the vote of the people a member of the first constitutional convention of the State of Pennsylvania, which met at Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1776. While in attendance on this representative body of the Revolutionary Era he took ill, returned home and died on the 1st or 2d of December following. His remains were interred in the burial ground of old Paxtang church, of which he was a consistent member, but no stone marks the spot where repose the ashes of that hero of the days of Independence. Captain Sherer married, on the 6th of February, 1759, Mary McClure, and their children were Mary m. Samuel Cochran, Samuel, John, Jean, Richard, Joseph, William and Catharine. From the records at Lancaster, we have—

THE WILL OF JOSEPH SHERER.

"In the Name of God, Amen ; This Twenty-first day of October and in the

year of our Lord God One thousand seven Hundred and seventy-six, I, Joseph Sherer of Paxtang Township, County of Lancaster, Province of Pennsylvania, Farmer, Being sick and weak in Body but of sound mind and memory, thanks to God for it, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament. And first, I commend my soul to Almighty God that gave it, when he shall be pleased to require it; and my Body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors herein after named, nothing doubting at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same by the mighty power of God; and as for such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life I do give, demise, and dispose thereof in the following manner and form :

Item - I allow all my just debts and funeral charges to be paid.

Item—I give and bequeathe to my dearly beloved wife Mary the sum of Two hundred and Fifty Pounds, Lawful money of Pennsylvania, to be freely had, used, and enjoyed by her forever, of my Real estate as soon as sold; and her feather bed and bed-clothes necessary for her said bed, and her saddle or in lieu thereof, if she pleases, the sum of Five Pounds 10 shillings.

Item—My will is my family live together for the term of four years after my decease, or longer if they live comfortable, that so my younger children may be maintained, clothed, and educated, which I order my Executors to do in case my estate is not sold and if my two eldest sons Samuel and John stays and manages that part of my real estate lying in Paxtang Township the above said term of four years after my decease; then my will is they, viz., Samuel and John have and receive Twenty-five Pounds each of them, and to each a saddle to be at the discretion of my Ex.'s according to their merit.

Item—I give and bequeathe to my sons Samuel and John Thirty pounds each, and my son William and daughter Catharine two pounds each, and of my Real Estate to be by them freely enjoyed, and after these legacies and bequeathements it is my will and I do order that the remainder of my Estate be regularly di-

vided amongst my eight children, viz: Mary, Samuel, John, Jean, Richard, Joseph, William and Catharine equally share and share alike, except to my daughter Mary who is now the wife of Samuel Coehran, that she is to have the sum of forty-five pounds less than the other children, she having already received; But in case any of my said children should die before they arrive to the age of Twenty-one years and without lawful issue, then my will is in such case it belong to the survivors or survivor share and share alike; But in case any of my said children should die before they arrive to the above age and have lawful issue, then I give and bequeathe the above part or portion to said child or children equally; but in case they shall die before they reach Twenty-one years, then I give and bequeathe that said part to my above named children or to their survivors or survivor share and share alike; and my will is that my Ex'rs sell and dispose of tract of land lying in Buffalo settlement in Northumberland county as soon as judged most advantageous to sell it for the benefit of my family; and that part of my Real Estate lying in Paxtang Township I do allow Ex'rs to make sale at a time when it is found to be requisite to sell, in case my family cannot live comfortably together and to convey by lawful deed or deeds for each of the above named tracts of land, and my will is said deed or deeds be good and sufficient to the buyer, to hold to him or them or his or their heirs or assigns forever.

Item—I do nominate, constitute and appoint my well beloved wife Mary Executrix, and Samuel Coehran and Samuel Sherer Ex'rs, or any two of them of this my Testament and last will; and I do also disallow, revoke and disannul my every other testament, will or wills by me or in any wisemade, and do ratify and confirm this and no other to be my last Will and Testament, ratified and confirmed the day and year above written; and further, my will is if at any time it should happen that any dispute should arise between my Executors or Heirs relating to the sale of the lands, the manner how or when, or of any other matter concerning my said Estate, then my Will is that the contending Parties whether Ex'rs or Heirs or

Guardians shall choose any number they agree upon of disinterested men to settle or adjust; and such agreeing my will is shall be decisive. It witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this day and year above written.

JOSEPH SHERER. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, published and declared by said Jos. Sherer as and for his testament and last will, in presence of us—

JOHN STEEL,

ALEX'R MC LURE,

ROBERT MONTGOMERY."

Accompanying the foregoing is an inventory, comprising six pages of foolscap, of household goods and personal property, with an additional page containing the special legacies, closing with the amount given to each heir. The names were as given above.

SOME OLD GRAVEYARDS.

Several months since the readers of *Notes and Queries* were given the records transcribed from the tombstones of some neglected family grave-yards. We herewith give others. Among the names will be found many familiar to the present generation, and a few which will carry the recollections of the old citizen back to the hallowed associations of his early years, and call to mind the virtues and peculiar characteristics of his neighbor, friend or associate. P.

On the farm adjoining Highspire on the northwest, and on the bluff of the hill overlooking the Susquehanna river, is a burial place in which are only two tombstones to tell the reader who lies buried there:

Hagy, Henry, b' Dec. 12, 1770; d. April 10, 1813.

Hagy, Maria, w. of H., b. May 16, 1770; d. July 13, 1836.

About one mile above Highspire on the Hill, a short distance from the turnpike, is a graveyard on the line of the Frantz and Hagy farms, wherein lies the bodies of many persons, yet only a few stones with inscriptions are there, one of which we copy in full:

Hier
liegen die
Gebeine von

Elizabeth Frantz
Tochter von Johann Neidig
und Maria seiner Gattin sie
wurde geboren den 10ten Tag
April 1790 und verheirat thete
sich mit Michael Frantz alle
von Swatara township,
Dauphin County den 19ten Tag
Martch 1812 und nach dem sie
1 Sohn und 4 Töchtern geboren
hatte. Starb sie den 3ten Tag
Dec. 1821.

Walter, Jacob, d. Sept. 23, 1840, aged 75
years.

Walter, Nancy, w. of J., b. Oct. 9, 1775;
d. March 5, 1845.

Twomiles north of Highspire, in Lower
Swatara township, on the "old Mumma
Farm" (now owned by John Motter)
"rest the bodies in death," of a very fa-
miliar name in Dauphin county, Pa., and
some of whose descendants are inhabit-
ants of other portions of the Union.

Mumma, John, b. Mar. 10, 1736; d. June
11, 1816.

Mumma [John, jr.], b. Mar. 11, 1776; d.
Aug. 3, 1859.

Mumma, Elizabeth, b. Mar. 28, 1780; d.
May 2, 1850.

Mumma, Christian, s. of John, b. Aug.
12, 1783; d. May 30, 1855.

Mumma, Elizabeth, w. of Christian and
d. of Henry and Mary Hagy; b. Oct.
19, 1793; d. Mar. 6, 1843

Mumma, Fanny, b. Nov. 29, 1789; d.
Aug. 21, 1822.

Mumma, Mary, d. of Henry and Mary
Hagy, b. Sept. 26, 1804; d. Dec. 26,
1851.

Mumma, John, s. of Christian and Fanny,
b. Nov. 1, 1811; d. July 10, 1843.

Mumma, John, s. of John and Elizabeth,
b. Aug. 15, 1807; d. Aug. 24, 1838.

Mumma, Elizabeth, d. of Christian and
Ann, b. Mar. 2, 1847; d. May 30,
1862.

Mumma, Solomon, s. of Christian and
Elizabeth, b. Oct. 14, 1827; d. Nov.
24, 1849.

Mumma, Samuel, s. of Christian and
Nancy, b. Sept. 20, 1842; d. April 24,
1877.

Cassell, Catharine, w. of Michael, b. Oct.
15, 1799; d. Mar. 8, 1837.

Cassel, Leah, b. April 2, 1810; d. April
12, 1833.

Transcripts from the graveyard on Ab-
ner Cassel's farm, on Chambers road, in
Swatara township, are herewith given:

Kreps, John, b. Aug. 25, 1796; d. July
19, 1842.

Kreps, Maria, w. of J., b. July 6, 1804; d.
Aug. 18, 1847.

Witmer, Jacob, b. March 11, 1766; d. May
18, 1847.

Witmer, Margaret, b. March 20, 1750; d.
Dec. 7, 1838.

"M. W.," died 1821, aged 77 years, 8
months.

Seibert, George, b. Nov. 3, 1772; d.
May 6, 1837.

Seibert, Magdalena, w. of Geo., b.
Sept. 13, 1787; d. Sept. 9, 1849.

Alleman, Nicholas, b. 1756; d. 1826.

Alleman, Elizabeth, d. aged about 60
years.

Horning, John, b. Aug. 14, 1781; d.
Oct. 22, 1820.

Horning, Jacob, b. Feb. 3, 1779; d. Feb.
13, 1834.

Feltz, Jacob, b. Sept. 18, 1794; d. July
23, 1830.

Deckard, Henry, b. 1785; d. May 3, 1835.

Deckard, Jacob, b. Oct. 29, 1813; d. Dec.
29, 1835.

Deminy, Helena, w. of John, b. Nov.
22, 1811; d. April 10, 1855.

Boyer, John, b. Dec. 15, 1779; d. Mar.
20, 1856.

Beyer, Catharine, b. May 27, 1784; d.
Jan. 27, 1853.

Keeney, Ernst, b. Jan. 10, 1813; d. Jan.
26, 1842.

Warner, John, b. Jan. 3, 1808; d. Sept.
12, 1856.

Warner, Jacob, s. of John and Susae, b.
May 8, 1831; d. May 7, 1858.

GENEALOGICAL DATA.

POORMAN.

I. STEPHEN POORMAN, of Paxtang, d.
April, 1782, leaving a wife Anna and
children:

i. Christian.

ii. John.

iii. Barbara; m. Eliab Negley.

iv. Mary; m. John Roop.

- v. Addy; m. Jacob Roop.
- vi. Franey; m. Christian Stauffer.
- vii. Anna; m. Henry Landis.
- viii. Elizabeth; m. Melchior Poorman.
- II. CHRISTIAN POORMAN, of Paxtang.
- d. prior to 1782, leaving children:
 - i. Christian; m. Mary ———.
 - ii. Anna; m. George Fridley.
 - iii. Mary; residing in 1793 in East Pennsboro', Cumberland county, Pa.

PORTER.

JAMES PORTER, senior, of West Hanover, d. in May, 1788, leaving a wife Jean, and children:

- i. Grizzle; m. ——— McCormick.
- ii. Isabel.
- iii. David.
- iv. James.
- v. Robert.
- vi. Joshua.

POTTS.

ROBERT POTTS, of Paxtang, d. October, 1769, leaving a wife Sarah (Biddle) and children:

- i. Rachel; m. Michael Troy, of Sunbury.
- ii. Peggy; m. Alexander Porter, farmer.
- iii. Jean; m. John Dickey, blacksmith.
- iv. Ann.

He leaves a legacy to his sister Jean Potts.

RIPPETH.

I. James Rippeth took up land in Paxtang in 1737; he had among other children:

- i. William.
- ii. James, jr.; m. Martha ———.

II. JAMES RIPPETH, jr.; d. prior to 1800, leaving a wife, Martha, and children:

- i. Martha; m. James Robertson.
- ii. Isabel; d. s. p.

III. HUGH RIPPETH, of Hanover, son of William of James, d. prior to 1773, leaving a wife, Halladay, and children:

- i. Joseph.
- ii. James.
- iii. William.

- iv. Sarah; m. William Scott.
- v. Isabel; m. Richard Johnson.

ROBERTSON.

I. JAMES ROBERTSON, of Hanover, d.

March 1792, leaving a wife Margaret and children:

- i. Robert.
- ii. James.
- iii. ———; m. Alexander McGee and had James.
- iv. Hugh.
- v. William.
- vi. Jean.
- vii. Rebecca; m. William Maffet.
- viii. John.
- ix. Mary.
- x. Elizabeth.

II. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, son of James, of Hanover, d. in 1801, leaving a wife and children:

- i. Hugh.
- ii. John.
- iii. Alexander.
- iv. William.
- v. Mary; m. William Crozier.
- vi. Elizabeth; m. John Smith.
- vii. Margaret; m. Robert Carnahan.
- viii. David.
- ix. Jane.

III. MARY ROBERTSON, d. prior to 1801, daughter of William Robertson; m. William Crozier, and had two children (surname Crozier):

- i. John.
- ii. Elizabeth.
- iii. James.
- iv. Kennedy.
- v. Matthew.

RUSSELL.

James Russell, of Derry, d. May, 1761; his wife Jean d. in 1765; their children were:

i. Mary, b. 1746; m. Oliver Ramsey; d. prior to 1792, in Dover township, York county, Pa., and left William, m. Mary ———, Mary m. James Farra, and Alexander.

- ii. Alexander, b. 1748.
- iii. Janvs, b. 1750.
- iv. Jean, b. 1752.
- v. Catharine, b. 1754.
- vi. Margaret, b. 1756.

SEAL.

I. GEORGE SEAL, of Upper Paxtang, d. February, 1801, leaving children:

- i. Henry.
- ii. George.
- iii. Jacob.

iv. Molly.

II. GEORGE SEAL, of Upper Paxtang, son of George, d. March, 1813, leaving a wife Margaret, and children :

- i. Jonathan.
- ii. Jesse.
- iii. John.
- iv. Daniel.

SHEETZ.

GEORGE SHEETZ, of Paxtang, d. in 1769, leaving a wife Elizabeth and children :

- i. Jacob.
- ii. Susanna; m. Conrad Renninger.
- iii. George.
- iv. Catharine; m. Martin Gross.
- v. Elizabeth; m. George Segar.
- vi. Mary.
- vii. Leonard.

SHOTT.

I. LUDWIG SHOTT, of Upper Paxtang, d. in 1786, leaving children :

- i. Jacob.
- ii. Michael.
- iii. Ludwig.
- iv. Catharine; m. Adam Laudermlcb.
- v. Cbristiana; m. Adam Cooper.
- vi. Anna Mary; m. Peter Sweigart.
- vii. Mary; m. Samuel Diffendorff.
- viii. Christian.
- ix. Margaret; m. Edward Freeman.
- x. Philip.

II. FREDERICK SHOTT, of Derry, probably a brother of Ludwig, d. April, 1786, leaving children :

- i. Philip.
- ii. Mary; m. George Books.
- iii. Frederick.
- iv. Andrew.
- v. Cbristiana.
- vi. Esther.
- vii. Ludwig.
- viii. John.
- ix. Catharine.

III. LUDWIG SHOTT, of Lebanon, twp., now Lebanon county, d. May, 1809, leaving a wife Eva, and children :

- i. Catharine.
- ii. Elizabeth, m. Henry Killem.
- iii. Barbara, m. John Bender.
- iv. Margaret, m. Jost Kremmer.

SINGER.

I. SIMON SINGER, d. in 1763, leaving a

wife Elizabeth who afterwards married Henry Eby, and children :

- i. John.
- ii. Simon.
- iii. Barbara.
- iv. Elizabeth.
- v. Jacob.
- vi. Catharine.
- vii. Henry.
- viii. Anna.
- ix. Mary.

II. JOHN SINGER, of Derry, d. May, 1790, leaving a wife Barbara, and among other children :

- i. Conrad.
- ii. David.

III. JACOB SINGER, of Derry, d. November, 1800, leaving a wife Franey, and children :

- i. Jacob.
- ii. Daniel.
- iii. Anna.
- iv. Ephraim.

SMITH.

I Robert Smith, of Paxtang, d. March, 1757, leaving a wife Mary and children :

- i. Matthew, m. Agnes —.
- ii. Rebecca.
- iii. Robert, b. 1747.
- iv. David., b. 1749.

II. JAMES SMITH, of Paxtang, d. September, 1775, leaving a wife Mary, and children :

- i. John.
- ii. James.
- iii. William; m. Mary —, and had Thomas; he was a surveyor, &c.
- iv Robert.
- v. Samuel.
- vi. Agnes.
- vii. Joseph.
- viii. Mary.

In the will he speaks of his "brother John Cate, of Neely town, in the county of Ulster, New York."

SMITH.

JAMES SMITH of Harrisburg, bricklayer, d. May 1792; he disposed of his estate to the following:

i. Mary, "my daughter of Cole Island, county Tyrone, Ireland, or her daughter living with her uncle George Carruth."

ii. Rosanna, "my daughter now living with my wife Jean Smith."

The one-third of his estate he bequeathed his wife during life, and also left a legacy to his "brother Patrick Smith, of Drogheda of the Kingdom of Ireland."

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County

XXXIX.

RICKERT.—Hartman Rickert, an emigrant from Germany, settled near Short Mountain at an early date; he died at the age of 86 years, leaving one son Hartman Rickert, jr., who married Catharine Seebold. They were upwards of eighty at their death. They had children:

- i. Henry, m. — Rombberger.
 - ii. Martin, m. Elizabeth Yerges.
 - iii. Peter, m. — Klinger.
 - iv. Jacob, m. Elizabeth Hoover.
- All left descendants.

HOOVER.—Jacob Hoover settled in the "Upper End" in 1800; and built the mill now owned by Daniel Buffington. Of his children—

- i. Jacob, m. — Bellas.
- ii. Christian, m. — Fcagley; their son Samuel was the first superintendent of the Short Mountain mines; he removed to Minnesota many years ago.
- iii. John, m. Margaret Lebo; he owned the mill erected by his father.
- iv. Mary, m. John Shoffstall.
- v. Katharine, m. George Kissinger.
- vi. Mary, m. Jacob Bordner.
- vii. Susanna, m. Henry Umholtz.

STREET NAMES IN HARRISBURG.—Prior to the incorporation of the city of Harrisburg, the nomenclature of our streets had reference merely to our American trees and shrubbery, save that of Paxtang, which was named for the creek to which it led. As additions were made for the sale of lots, the proprietors thereof gave such names as their fancy prompted, or as some favoritism suggested. When the Commissioners were appointed under the act incorporating the city of Harrisburg, with all due deference to that representative body of our citizens, they modestly named the principal cross streets for them-

selves. It was a happy thought! Not to be invidious, Broad street, as on the plan of lots laid out by William K. Verbeke, was changed to Verbeke street. That was only doing justice to the enterprising individual who had the courage at an opportune time to lay out the street referred to. Recently, for what important object is not known, a proposition has been made to change the name of Verbeke street to Broadway. It is to be hoped that our councils have some patriotism and gratitude left to prevent such an outrage. If any citizen is deserving to have his name perpetuated in the nomenclature of our streets, it is that of William K. Verbeke. That street was laid out and graded at an expense of nearly \$10,000, and *presented* to the city of Harrisburg. His philanthropy has made him poor. Let us do him this small honor, by retaining the name. It is also proposed to change Fourth street to Ridge Avenue. The Fourth street in the original plan of the town of Harrisburg we trust will remain. If necessary, let the Ridge from the old reservoir go by that name. If our City Councils desire to be iconoclasts, let them begin anew and revise the entire nomenclature of our streets and alleys. There is no necessity for this legislation, however, and all such propositions should be frowned down upon.

W. H. E.

THE FAMILY OF JOHN HARRIS.

I.

In order that our citizens may know somewhat of the history of the first JOHN HARRIS, the Indian Trader and Pioneer, and of his son JOHN HARRIS, the Founder of our City-on-the-Susquehanna, we propose to give an account of them and their families. The approach of the Centennial year of the formation of our county of Dauphin and the laying out of the city of Harrisburg, make this a fitting opportunity to refer to these men of the olden time. And it is just as important that the main facts in our own local history should be made familiar to all.

JOHN HARRIS, the first, was a native of Yorkshirc, England, where he was born about the year 1673. He was a brewer by occupation, and at his majority came

to America with several of his brothers. Watson, the annalist, states that John Harris' "entire capital amounted to only sixteen guineas." Although spending a few years in the new city of Philadelphia, at a time, when it was decided to license but English born persons as Indian traders, he with one or two of his brothers entered that lucrative business. In January, 1705, the commissioners of property authorized and allowed him "to seat himself on the Sasquahannah at Pextang, to erect such buildings as are necessary for his trade, and to enclose and improve such quantity of land as he shall think fit." Mention is made of him in the Colonial Records, and among the facsimile of Indian autographs is that of John Hans. An examination of the original show this to be a misprint for John Harris. The autograph I. H. is especially amusing, placing him among the Indian chiefs of the time. By comparing this signature with one in our possession we are perfectly satisfied that the "big Indian" John Hans was our Pioneer John Harris. Of the incidents in the border life of this early settler it is not our intention to say much at the present time. That he was an adventurous spirit, hardy and daring, his seating himself in the midst of the perfidious and treacherous Shawanese is sufficient evidence. "He was as honest a man as ever broke bread," was the high eulogium of the Rev. John Elder, who knew him well, in the early days of his ministry. John Harris died at Harris' Ferry, in December, 1748, his will being probated at Lancaster the latter part of that month. At times we are inclined to the belief that John Harris had been twice married. If not, his first and only wife was ESTHER SAY, whom he married late in life. She was many years his junior, and concerning whom we have much traditionary history. It is said that Harris, on his frequent visits to Philadelphia, met her at the house of Edward Shippen, the first mayor of Philadelphia, an intimate friend of Harris. She was also a relative of the family with whom she was residing. They were married in old Christ Church, but the exact year we have no record. Esther Say Harris survived her husband, and four or

five years thereafter married William McChesney, who resided on the west side of the Susquehanna, in what is now Newberry township, York county. She died there in 1757, and was probably buried in Silvers' Spring Church grave-yard. The names of John Harris' children who reached maturity, and probable dates of birth, are as follows:

- i. *Elizabeth*; b. 1720; m. John Findley.
- ii. *Esther*; b. 1722; m. William Plunket.
- iii. *John*; b. 1726; m., 1st, Elizabeth McClure; 2d, Mary Reed.
- iv. *William Augustus*; b. 1735; m. Margaret Simpson.
- v. *Samuel*; b. 1737; m. Elizabeth Bonner.
- vi. *David*; b. 1740 m; Miss Mahon.

At his death, it may be noted, the pioneer, John Harris, was buried at the foot of a large mulberry tree on the river bank, as was also his first wife, and several of his children who died in early life. The inclosure in Harris Park and the fast decaying stump of the old tree mark the site of the last resting place of the first John Harris.

ELIZABETH HARRIS, the eldest child of John Harris married John Findley or Finley. She died in 1769 at the age of forty-nine years; her husband in 1771, at the age of almost fifty. Little is known of him, save that he was the ancestor of the Findleys or Finleys of Western Pennsylvania. The children of Elizabeth and John Findley were:

- i. *Esther*; who married "William Patterson, Esq., of Fermanagh." Patterson had been previously married to Mary Galbraith, of Derry, and thier only son Galbraith Patterson was a noted lawyer in the early days of the Dauphin county courts. The children of Esther and William Patterson were, *John, Isabella, William Augustus, Margaret*, and *James*, all of whom married and left issue.
- iii. *John*; m. Hannah ———; in 1796 he resided in Washington county, Penn'a.
- iii. *Isabella*.
- iv. *William Augustus*.
- v. *Margaret*; she married William Wirtz, of Lancaster; and their children were *Margaret, Elizabeth, Esther, Christian, Hannah*, and *William*. Otherwise

concerning them we have little knowledge.

vi. James.

As previously remarked, the Findleys went to Western Pennsylvania, and from thence their descendants have scattered over the States of the Union beyond the Ohio, where they are to day a representative people.

ESTHER HARRIS, the second daughter of the elder John Harris, born about 1724, died in 1768. She married Dr. William Plunket, a native of Ireland. At the time he was practicing medicine in Carlisle. He was an officer in the Provincial service; subsequently located at Sunbury, where he became the leader in the so called Pennamite-War—efforts made by the government of Pennsylvania to drive off the Connecticut intruders upon the Wyoming lands. During the War of the Revolution he was suspected of disloyalty, and was once placed under arrest. Sabine, in his *Loyalists of America*, tells some fabulous stories of Col. Plunket. We doubt if he ever was a loyalist. As in the recent Civil Conflict, however, it may be that as he was not *for*, he certainly must be *against*. All of his friends and family connexions were ardent for independence—and he would have entered heartily into the struggle, but with the other officers of the French and Indian war, they found themselves supplanted by inexperienced men as officers, and this rankled in their bosoms and they stood aloof. At this distance from that era, it is difficult to inquire into the causes why old and well tried officers were totally ignored in the organization of the Pennsylvania Line, and the chief places given to men who knew not the “art of war.” Plunket and his fellow officers of the Provincial war, at the outset of the Revolution, hurriedly organized the militia of the counties, but when the Continental Line was formed they were left out in the organization. And so the old hero quietly retired to domestic life, only annoyed by repeated charges of disloyalty to the cause of liberty. He died at Sunbury in the month of April, 1791, and is there buried. The children of Esther Harris and William Plunket were:

i. Elizabeth; who married Samuel Maclay, brother of William Maclay, a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, Speaker of that body, and afterwards United States Senator; an influential man in public affairs, and whose descendants have occupied and do occupy honorable and prominent positions in Pennsylvania.

ii. Isabella; who married William Bell, of Elizabethtown, N. J. She was a remarkable woman; was principal of a young ladies seminary many years, and died on the 10th of March, 1843 at the good old age of eighty three years.

iii. Margaret; married Isaac Richardson. A descendant was recently a representative in the United States Congress from one of the New York districts.

iv. Esther Harris; married her cousin, Col. Richard Baxter, of the British service. She died young, leaving a daughter, *Margaret*, who became the wife of Dr. Samuel Maclay, of Mifflin county, Pa.

Dr. Plunket had besides the foregoing five other children, all sons, who died in early life.

JOHN HARRIS, the eldest son of the first John Harris, and the founder of Harrisburg, was born in 1726 at Harris' Ferry. He was but twenty-three years old when his father died. At that period Harris' Ferry was an important place on the frontiers of Pennsylvania; and that with the management of his father's estate and the guardianship of his younger brothers, required care and good judgment. Soon thereafter the French and Indian war broke out. The Ferry was the *entre-pot* for the Provincial forces stationed on the frontiers. The story of John Harris' life, through these exciting times, down to its close, remains to be written, and we propose at some future day to venture upon the subject. Much of it reads like a romance. He lived in perilous times—and he was equal to the emergency. He was an officer in the Provincial service, and during all that struggle for white supremacy against the treacherous Delawares and perfidious Shawanese, he was active and energetic. The records of Pennsylvania contain a great deal of correspondence between John Harris and the Provincial authorities, principally re-

lating to the condition of the frontiers and accounts of Indian forays. During the Paxtang Boys affair of 1763 and 1764, he was among those censured by the Government, but had that Government taken his advice and removed that viperous and blood stained band of Indians on the Conestoga, there would never have resulted the necessity in the Paxtang Boys taking summary justice in their own hands. When the Revolutionary struggle came, John Harris was not behind his friends and neighbors in taking sides with the Colonies. Not only his influence, but his money, was given the authorities to assist in the contest with the Mother Country. One of his sons, his eldest born, fell in front of Quebec, in December 1775; another, David, became an officer in the war, and served with distinction. Prior to the Revolution, with a far seeing eye, John Harris proposed the laying out of a town at the Ferry—but that contest put an end for the time to all projects. No sooner had peace been declared, than the proposals for the new town were set forth. In the newspapers of 1784, an advertisement to that effect was published. The new county project, however, changed the original plans, and provided Harris' Ferry was chosen as the county seat, the proprietor offered lands for the public use—town, county, and State—and agreed to appoint commissioners who should value the lots of the town of Harrisburg, and which were to be sold at the sum fixed therefor. On the 4th of March, 1785, the General Assembly of the State passed the act for the erection of the county of Dauphin, designating Harris' Ferry as the county seat. Agreeable to Harris' plans, the lots of the town were approved and valued, and report thereof made on the 14th day of April, 1785. The town grew rapidly, and the Founder lived to see it prosperous. He died on the 29th of July, 1791; and his remains were interred in the graveyard of old Paxtang church. A marble slab bearing the following inscription marks the spot:

*In memory of
JOHN HARRIS
Who died on the 30th Day of July
1791
In the 65th year of his age
and gave name
To the Town of Harrisburgh.
The remains of
ELIZABETH his first
and MARY his second wife
Lie interred with him
Under this Stone.*

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Laying of the Corner-Stone of Derry Memorial Church October 2, 1884.

BY WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

Ye Friends of Derry:

It is not only to show our love for the old which has brought us together upon this occasion, but also the pious promptings implanted in our natures by our Creed and its teachings, a reverence for the holy men of ages gone by, and an admiration for their efforts in perpetuating the Faith once delivered to the Saints. We have come up from our homes to listen to the leading events in our history, and to prove by our presence our appreciation of the hardy pioneers who planted upon the "Barrens of Derry" the seed of the Church. There is something saintly in the records of the lives of the early missionaries in this country—whether it be the self-denying Jesuit or the pious, God-fearing Moravian, who carried the Cross of Jesus to the benighted—or yet the staunch, unflinching Covenanters, or the disciples of Zwingli or Luther who, with the faith of the Reformation, left home and kindred, and the enjoyments of the lands of their nativity, to preach Redemption to the race. Their zeal and religious fervor remind us of the Apostolic age, when a PAUL aroused the world to repentance.

Here the Scotch-Irish settled! Here they found a home—some a resting place in yonder enclosure—God's Acre—some wandered on down through this beautiful Valley of the Kittatinny, and there in time ceased from their earthly labors. And who were the Scotch-Irish? At first

a term of reproach—for later on we find the Rev. John Elder complaining against the leading Quakers who spoke of him and his followers as “Scotch Irish and other ill-mannered terms”—but now, the synonym of all that is ennobling and manly, of enterprise and intelligence, of education, patriotism and religious fervor. With German and Swiss-French blood coursing through my veins, with the fires of a Huguenot ancestry burning within me, it may not come amiss if I shall offer my tribute to the Scotch-Irish and to Presbyterianism.

Who were the Scotch-Irish? It is well that for a few moments we dwell upon the history of that persevering and undaunted race—a God-fearing and liberty-loving people—for it is to the character of the individuals who first settle any country, or establish their government, which generally determines that of their descendants. What our great Commonwealth is she owes to her original settlers. In this there was a diversity peculiar to her alone—Swedes, English and Welsh Quakers, Germans, Swiss French, Scotch-Irish, and men from New England. Hence our history has never been properly understood, and every writer foreign to our State, from the venerable George Bancroft down to the latest of American historians, McMasters, has failed to understand our people. To the Scotch-Irish settlers the least justice has been done, and as the character of your ancestors is part of your inheritance, which you are bound by every obligation of duty to reverence and defend, see to it that you have “reasons for the faith within you.”

In the early part of the seventeenth century, owing to the confiscation of the lands of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, who had been accused of plotting against the Government of England, it was decided to people their sequestered domain in the Province of Ulster in Ireland, by Protestants from England and Scotland, and companies were organized for this purpose. The principal emigration, however, was from the latter country. The coast of Scotland is within twenty miles of the County of Antrim, Ireland, and across this strait flowed a large population, distinguished for thrift, industry and endurance, and bringing

with them their Presbyterianism and rigid adherence to the principles of Knox and Calvin.

There they prospered for awhile, but the religious persecutions beginning in 1661, so disgraceful to British annals, and which pale before the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition, soon laid waste the lands of Ulster. From Ireland the tide of persecution rolled to Scotland. In the days of Sir James Grahame, better known as Claverhouse, it is stated that no less than 18,000 Scotch Presbyterians were put to death in various ways in defense of the Solemn League and Covenant, and CHRIST'S Headship over the Church. In looking over the list of names, one is forcibly struck with the fact that among them are the very surnames of the Scotch-Irish emigrants who settled here on the Barrens of Derry, so naming their resting place in America in memory of the heroic defense of Derry, which even Macaulay calls “that great siege, the most memorable in the annals of the British isles.” Five generations have passed away, and still the walls of Londonderry, says our fellow-citizen, J. Montgomery Forster, who viewed them within the past few months, remain, and are to the Protestants of Ulster what the trophy of Marathon was to the Athenians. Derry alone saved Ireland to the Protestant faith and to constitutional liberty. You can read the names of these defenders in yonder graveyard.

At last, these Scotch settlers in the north of Ireland, when the avenues to the New World were opening up, began to think of other homes. Ireland was not the domain of their ancestors, it was endeared to them by no traditions, and they sought and obtained in the wilderness of Pennsylvania a better home than they had in the Old World.

Coming thus to America by the thousands, their ministers either accompanied them or, as in the case of young licentiates, followed shortly after. There were Scotch-Irish settlements in Chester and Bucks and Northampton counties. That within a radius of twenty-five miles, comprising the townships of Donegal, Paxtang, Derry and Hanover, in subsequently Lancaster county, was the great hive whence the stream flowed south-

ward through the Kittatinny Valley to the Potomac, thence through the Virginia Valley to the Carolinas and Georgia. At one time—say about the year 1752 or 3—the number of people then within the entire section of country now comprising the townships noted, doubled the present population. They were only temporary residents, however. They tarried here a while with their relatives and neighbors from the north of Ireland, to rest after the fatigue of an eight or ten months' voyage, to recuperate, and then to press on toward the founding of homes in the American forests and valleys beyond. Begin at the Irish settlement in Northampton county, and go down the entire length of the country to the Altamaha river in Georgia, and look over the lists of the first settlers, and the same surnames will speak plainly of not only the same nationality but of allied families.

At what time the little flock of Derry was first gathered together we know not. The records of New Castle Presbytery do not throw much light upon the subject. It is authentically known, however, that there was quite a settlement here in the neighborhood of Spring creek as early as 1720. In 1723 the celebrated Conrad Weiser, floating on rafts down the Susquehanna with his family and friends, came up the Swatara, but finding no unoccupied land until its head waters were reached, pushed beyond the Scotch-Irish pioneers of Derry.

Into these forests of the New World the Scotch-Irish brought their faith with them. Their religion was not forgotten, for it was that beacon-light which lightened their way over the stormy Atlantic and into this wilderness to found a new home, and so they reared their Bethels at once. The Presbyteries of Ireland and Scotland were not slow in becoming masters of the situation. They saw that with the departure of so many that ministers must go out, and these followed in numbers, eager for the Master's work. Gillespie, and Evans, and Cross, and Boyd, were perchance the earliest of that devoted band of Presbyterian divines who visited this hallowed locality. They labored earnestly and zealously in the vineyard, and congregations were formed. Donegal, Paxtang and Derry were or-

ganized at about one and the same time. Hanover came later.

The first record we have of the church is April, 1724, and hence this date has been accepted as that of the organization. One hundred and sixty years ago! Not many years in the history of localities in the countries beyond the sea, but here in Pennsylvania it takes us back to the beginnings of our history. Let us picture to our minds the scene here at that day with all its surroundings, and contrast it with what is transpiring this bright autumnal day in the Year of Grace, 1884. How vast the change! Then, the sky was the only canopy—the song of bird and stream the only sounds to break in upon the voice of the preacher; now, the hum of business and the shrill noise of the passing locomotive almost drown the ceremonies of this hour. But they reared on that day an altar the fires of which we have decided shall not be extinguished. Their good deeds remain—and if they do not permeate by their influence this audience who have come up to erect a memorial shrine—through the century and a half which have passed, their example has fired the hearts of their descendants, to the South and to the West—in many States of the Union.

It is probable the first building erected was a small log house, which in time gave place to the more imposing structure that for more than a hundred years was known to us all as the Meeting House of Derry.

In 1726, the Rev. James Anderson, of Donegal, gave Derry one-fifth of his time—Paxtang also receiving the same service. He was evidently the first stated minister, unless it may hereafter be discovered that the Rev. David Evans preached regularly to these people, of which we have strong belief.

The people of Derry were at first designated as the congregation of Spring Creek, while that of Paxtang as Fishing creek. Upon the organization of Donegal Presbytery, the terms which we apply to them now were given. At first there was an effort to conform as strictly as possible to the establishment in the old country. The directory for worship, discipline and government there in use had been adopted in Synod, "to be observed as near as cir-

cumstances will allow and Christian prudence direct." There were none on the same territory of other denominations to contest with them their ground. The whole land was before them, and they had only to map out their congregations as the wants of the people required them. Great caution was used in the forming of new congregations—no meeting house was allowed to be built nearer to another than ten or at least eight miles, the distance being determined by the careful perambulation of persons appointed by Presbytery with compass and chain, and until subscriptions were produced of a sufficient number of people to sustain the new enterprise. Hence we will see that of the churches of Donegal, Conewago, Paxtang, Derry, and Hanover, none are within less than ten miles of each other. When the town of Harrisburg was founded, the people who resided there desired to organize a congregation, but during the life-time of the Rev. Mr. Elder, he protested against it, and succeeded in preventing the erection of a church. The Rev. Mr. Hoge, of Silvers Spring, came occasionally to preach at the county town, and Mr. Elder complained bitterly to Presbytery, stating that "a hog was rooting in his fields."

The first minister called was William Bertram. He was born in the city of Edinburgh on the 2d of February, 1664, was educated at the University there, studied for the ministry, and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Bangor, Ireland, who gave him, says the New Castle records, "ample testimonials of his ordination, ministerial qualifications, and regular Christian conversation." He came to Pennsylvania in the year 1731, and the following year we find him unanimously received by Donegal Presbytery, which he joined. At the same time George Renick presented him an invitation to settle over Paxtang and Derry, which he accepted. He was installed November 17, 1732, at Derry meeting house. The congregations then appointed representatives, "On this side Thomas Foster, George Renick, William Cunningham and Thomas Mayes; on the other side Rowland Chambers, Hugh Black, Robert Campbell, John Willson, William Willson, James Quigley, William Mc-

Cord and John Sloan." The former were of Paxtang, the latter of Derry. These representatives executed to Mr. Bertram the right and title to the "Indian town tract" situated in Hanover township on the north side of Swatara, containing three hundred and fifty acres. It was at the settlement of Mr. Bertram that the congregation took the name of Derry.

In 1735, Mr. Bertram complained to Presbytery of the "intolerable burden" he was under with the two congregations, and on the 13th of September, 1736, he was released from the care of Paxtang. He was an earnest minister of the New Testament. He died on the 2d of May, 1746, at the age of seventy-two. His wife was Elizabeth Gillespie, sister of the Rev. George Gillespie.

In Mr. Bertram's latter days he was in feeble health, and resigned his pastorate of Derry in 1742, when the Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, gave one third of his time to that congregation. In 1745, however, Derry chose to be alone, and called the Rev. John Roan, who was ordained their minister. Then came the division in the Presbyterian churches. Almost every congregation was rent asunder. Owing to the loss of the minutes of the sessions of Paxtang and Derry, covering these years of importance in their history, we are all more or less left in the fog, for during the period when the Rev. Roan was the regular minister of Derry until his death, he is spoken of as the "Pastor of Derry, Paxtang and Mount Joy," while at the same time the Rev. John Elder was pastor of Paxtang and Derry. The facts are that while the Rev. John Roan was the pastor of the "New Side" congregation of Derry and the division holding the same views from Paxtang—the Rev. Mr. Elder was pastor of the "Old Side" congregation of Paxtang and the division holding similar views from Derry. Hence, both Roan and Elder were ministers of Paxtang and Derry during the same period.

The Rev. John Roan came from Greenshaw, Ireland, where he was born on the 30th of April, 1717. He was brought up as a weaver, but began to study for the ministry early in life, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1739. He entered the celebrated "Log College,"

and taught school on the Neshaminy and in Chester county, while pursuing his theological studies. He was licensed by the "New Side" Presbytery of New Castle, June 27, 1744. The following year he was called to Derry, and subsequently became pastor over the "New Side" congregations of Paxtang, Derry and Conewago, the latter having one-fifth of his time. The minutes of Synod placed Roan in Donegal Presbytery, and "points of difficulty continually arose." Towards the latter days of his ministry Mr. Roan missionated frequently on the south branch of the Potomac. After serving his people faithfully and well he departed hence, his mortal life ceasing on the 3d of October, 1775.

Bertram and Roan were the only ministers whose entire time was given to Derry. Both are buried in yonder enclosure. Permit me to read the inscriptions on their tombstones:

Over the Rev. William Bertram's is this:

*Here lieth the Remains of
the REV. WILLIAM BERTRAM
first pastor of this Congregation
who departed this life
ye 2d May, 1746,
aged 72 years.*

Over the last pastor of Derry, the Rev. John Roan—

*Beneath this Stone
Are deposited the Remains
of an able, faithful
courageous & successful
Minister of Jesus Christ
the REV. D. JOHN ROAN
Pastor of Paxton, Derry & Mount Joy
Congregations
from the year 1745
till Oct. 3, 1775
When he exchanged
A militant for a triumphant Life
In the 59th year of his age.*

Bertram and Roan deserve to be held in grateful remembrance. They were both valiant soldiers of the cross, never swerving from duty, battling for the faith as delivered to them in that noted era when the people ran after strange teachers. In the days of the Whitfield excitement, the Rev. John Roan was the only one of the Presbyterian ministers who in the presence of Whitfield dis-

puted his religious theories, and the scene at Fagg's Manor, where the courageous minister of Derry combatted the schisms of Whitfield, was one of the grandest pictures which emblazons the annals of American Presbyterianism. What he hoped for he never lived to see, nor any of his congregation. It was a hundred years after his death that the Union he prayed for was accomplished.

Following Roan, came again as the guardian of old Derry that good old hero, civil and spiritual, Parson Elder; and from 1775 to July, 1792, when he, too, passed to his final rest, was the revered minister of united Paxtang and Derry. And so Bertram, and Roan and Elder, holy men of God, with the flocks whom they tended, passed from the land of the living.

From the death of Parson Elder to the year 1803, there appear to have been three ministers. In 1793 the Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden was called. Two years after he applied for a dissolution from Derry—but Paxtang, true to her first and only love, preferred Derry to Harrisburg, and declared in favor of holding the connexion therewith. Thus approved by Presbytery, Paxtang and Derry were declared vacant, Mr. Snowden remaining as minister of the new congregation at the county town. For several years thereafter the pulpit of Derry was occupied by supplies. On the 29th of October, 1798, the Rev. Joshua Williams was installed pastor of these churches, and for four years continued with their rapidly diminishing flocks. Then came the young and talented Adair—but before he was installed death called him away from the earthly to immortal life. In yonder graveyard is a stone with this inscription:

*In Memory of
JAMES ADAIR,
Preacher of the Gospel,
who departed
this life Sept. 20, 1803,
aged 32 years.*

Until the year 1807 the churches were without a regular minister. In September of the previous year a call was given the Rev. James R. Sharon. He was installed pastor of Paxtang and Derry on the 29th of May, 1807, and for a period of thirty-

six years he ministered to these congregations. He was a man universally respected for the purity of his faith and the integrity of his moral character. He was a native of Lost Creek Valley, in now Juniata county, Penn'a, where he was born on the 27th of April, 1775. He graduated at Dickinson College, studied theology, and was licensed by Carlisle Presbytery. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. McMean, near Newberry, Lycoming county, on the 18th of April, 1843.

On the 9th of April, 1844, a call was presented to Presbytery for the Rev. John M. Boggs, but he was not ordained until the 9th of April, 1845. On the 6th of October, 1847, Mr. Boggs' pastorate came to a termination; and it was almost three years before Paxtang and Derry received a permanent supply. This was the Rev. Andrew D. Mitchell, who from the 10th of April, 1850, until the 12th of February, 1874, almost twenty-four years was the pastor of these people. He was the last minister who officiated in old Derry church. Andrew Dinsmore Mitchell was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, born the 2d of February, 1829, graduated at Jefferson College in 1841, and from the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1844. In 1850 he accepted the call from the congregations of Paxtang and Derry, was duly ordained and installed, and until 1874 acceptedly served the little congregation of Derry and the diminished one of Paxtang. In 1876 he went as chaplain in the United States army, and died while on duty at Fort Grant, Arizona, on the 26th of March, 1882. As a preacher he was clear, logical and forcible, and his memory is yet sweet in the congregation of old Paxtang.

For years the ancient log structure was tenantless. Pastors and people all passed away! One by one the former were gathered to their fathers. Of the latter, family after family sought the homes of their kindred and neighbors in distant localities, while others fell asleep in Jesus. In yonder grave-yard they lie—the dust of several generations—the Boyds, Campbells, Chamberses, Clarks, Harises, Hayses, Logans, Martins, McNairs, Mitchells, Moodeys, McCords, Rodgers,

Snoddeys, Thompsons, Wilsons and Wallaces—the vast majority without a stone to tell who rest beneath.

And we who have come up here to-day to erect the memorial of the Derry church of a past century should not be unmindful of the duty we owe to the pious ancestry who originally founded this church. It is very right and meet that they be held in grateful remembrance. Posterity will bless you for the work you have projected and will accomplish. It will also be a memorial of your faith—that ageless fabric whose corner-stone is Christ.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XL.

THE FERRY RIGHT.—We have had several queries relating to the "Ferry Right," which will be answered soon.

THE FAMILY OF JOHN HARRIS will be continued in the next number. We are glad to learn that the article has interested so many of our readers.

THE FAMILY OF CURRY.

I. ROBERT CURRY, an emigrant from the North of Ireland, settled in Paxtang prior to 1732. He died in June, 1768, leaving a wife, MARY ANN, and children as follows:

- i. William, b. 1739; m. Agnes Curry.
- ii. Margaret, b. 1741.
- iii. Jean, b. 1743; m. Robert McMullen.
- iv. Agnes, b. 1745.
- v. John, b. 1747.
- vi. Daniel, b. 1749; m. March 7, 1774, by Rev. John Elder—but to whom does not appear.
- vii. James, b. 1752.

II. WILLIAM CURRY (Robert), b. 1739, in Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; d. in 1820, in Amwell township, Washington county, Penn'a. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and in 1783 removed to Washington county, Penn'a., where he settled. At the time of his settlement the land had not been patented, but he rode on horseback to Lancaster to secure the warrant. Mr.

Curry married April 14, 1774, by Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, AGNES CURRY, his cousin. They had issue:

i. *William*.

ii. *Margaret*, m. William Harbeson, of Lawrence county, Penna., and left issue.

iii. *Elizabeth*, m. John Carlisle, of Amwell twp., Washington county, Penna., and left issue.

iv. *John*, b. 1795; d. August 6, 1880; and left issue—*Thomas B.*, *Milton B.*, *Hugh W.*, *Francis M.* and *Mary m.* Aaron Bane.

W. H. E.

THE WILLS MURDER IN 1814.

[In the Harrisburg *Chronicle* for May 2, 1814, is a brief account of the murder of Isaac Wills, a merchant of the town, and which at the time caused an immense excitement. In the subsequent issue of the *Chronicle* appears the proclamation of Governor Snyder offering a reward for the discovery and apprehension of the murderer. These facts have brought to mind the following account which was written many years ago by a distinguished lawyer of our county—the late Herman Alricks. It is worth preservation in *Notes and Queries*:—w]

In the month of April, 1814, a horrible murder was committed in this city. A young man, but twenty-two years of age, named Isaac Wills, kept a store in a rented room on the upper corner of Front street and Blackberry alley. He was a young man of dissipated habits and bad associations, sometimes having cock fights in his store late at night, and allowing his companions occasionally to spend the night with him. One morning his brother, Esquire Wills, who lived on the opposite side of the river, and who had an interest in the store, in looking through his spy-glass, observed that the store was shut. He then came over on the flat, and, being unable to gain admittance to the store, or to obtain any information on the subject, he went into the house and inquired of the family if there was any way to gain access to the store from the dwelling. He was told that there had been a great noise in the store room shortly before daylight, and that if he would go up into the chamber over the store room and remove

the carpet, he would find a hole in the floor occasioned by the accidental discharge of a gun several years before, and thus he might see into the store room. He went up, and, looking down through the opening, saw, to his horror, by the light of the transom over the door, his brother lying dead, in a pool of blood, in the middle of the room. He gathered the neighbors together and forced the door open and found that the young man had been stabbed in the neck, and then his handkerchief tightly twisted around his throat.

The murder was no doubt committed by one of this young man's companions, and the fellow had watched his chance, for on the day before this deed was done, the gentleman who occupied the house had gone, with his daughter, up the Juniata, to be absent several days, and left none but females in the house. Perhaps in less than an hour before daylight on the morning of the murder, there was a tremendous concussion, which shook the house, and wakened every person in it; for the only three females in the house were sleeping over the back room, behind the store room. They were greatly alarmed, but laid still and comforted themselves by supposing it to be but a cock fight. This atrocious murder produced of course the wildest excitement in the town and throughout the whole neighborhood, for such things at that day were very uncommon. It was known that young Wills slept behind the counter, and it seemed that after he was stabbed he had sprung over the counter and fallen on the floor, probably with the assassin on top of him, twisting the handkerchief around his throat, and it was this tremendous fall that shook the house and wakened every person in it.

The question in every mouth was, who committed the deed? Suspicion fell upon one and on another, but every person was, after investigation, discharged. One hair-brained fellow, in order to discover the murderer, fixed up a contrivance in the alley near the store and turned a wheel all day, but the murderer did not "turn up." At that time there lived in the town a tall, well-built Yankee, named F——, with dark complexion and black

hair, who taught school, and at the same time was a student of medicine, who assumed to be very pious, and was a member of the church, and besides prided himself upon his association with the most reputable families of the town. Suspicion fell upon this Mr. F—, for the colored man who let him into the hotel at which he boarded in the Market Square, on the night the murder was committed, stated that F— did not come in until near daylight. This placed him in an awkward predicament, for he could not give an account of himself, or at least he dare not. He had no doubt spent the night in some gambling house or some worse place, if there is any, but if, in order to get clear of the suspicions against him, he had stated the truth he saw plainly that it would result in his being turned out of church and excluded from the society which he almost adored.

Time rolled on for years and no clue could be found to the author of the crime—the mystery still remained. At length, after twenty or perhaps twenty-five years had elapsed, a man was tried and convicted of murder in New Jersey, and before execution he made a confession in writing, in which he declared that he had committed this murder of Wills. He gave the name and stated such circumstances, in connection with the act, as would probably have been sufficient, if proved upon a trial, to have produced his conviction. The only error he made in the facts was in regard to the time of year, he fixing it in October, whilst it happened in April, but the weather in April and October is often so similar that this mistake might readily occur. This criminal stated that he was at the time a recruit in the army, and had spent the night in the store with Wills. At that time, (for this was during the war with England) there was a recruiting station here, located on Fourth street, opposite the present Lutheran church, and he must have gone to it along Black berry alley, for the pocketbook of Wills was some days afterwards picked up by Mr. Fisher's old black man, London, in the back part of the lot on which the Presbyterian brick church now stands.

It was regarded by the public as a very remarkable fact that although the

murder was committed on market morning, and that shortly before daylight; no trace could be found of its author. Had this Mr. F— been arrested and tried, he could no doubt, to save his life, have proved where he spent the night, although such proof would not have added much to his reputation; but to make things worse for him and to increase the suspicions against him, one of the older physicians of the town, who had seen the corpse, said that "whoever committed the murder, he was either a *doctor* or a butcher, for he had severed the jugular vein with a dirk." There was no other mark of violence upon the body. We may here remark that one of the ladies who was sleeping in the chamber over the back room on that night, and who felt the shock and heard the noise, is yet living in this vicinity.

The student of medicine maintained a dignified silence in regard to his absence from his boarding house on that night, and braved public opinion for a year or two, but at last he packed up and went to what was then the Far West, never to be heard of more. No doubt he had no hand in the perpetration of this crime but it was evident to every person in the town that he had brought upon himself suspicions of being a participant in this foul murder and had utterly ruined his reputation by low associations and—*late hours*.

SOME OLD GRAVEYARDS.

We continue our record of old and un-deserted family graveyards.

On the south side of the edge of woods on the Shope farm, in Lower Swatara township, is the grave of a former owner of the farm—a negro :

In
memory of
William Jones,
who departed this life,
Jan. 25, 1858,
aged 69 years.

On the Shope farm, which was formerly the Gayman place, in Lower Swatara township, one a half miles southeast of Highspire is an old graveyard, whence we derive the following :

Gayman, Abraham, b. Feb. 13, 1760 ; d
Mar. 2, 1808.

Gayman, Ann, w. of Abraham, b. Nov. 5, 1759; d. Feb. 25, 1827.
 Gayman, Henry, s. of A. & A.; b. June 6, 1784; d. June 6, 1883, aged 99 years.
 Gayman, Martha, w. of Henry, b. Oct. 29, 1785; d. Feb. 20, 1857.
 Gayman, Samuel, b. 1793.
 Gayman, Ann, b. 1793.
 Gayman, S., b. 1806.
 Gayman, Susan, d. of H., b. Dec. 25, 1813; d. Sept. 26, 1840.
 Gayman, Elizabeth, d. of H., b. June 3, 1809; d. Mar. 26, 1841.
 Gayman, H., b. 1821.
 Gayman, C., b. 1823.
 Kohr, Harriet, w. of Michael Kohr; b. Feb. 13, 1826; d. Oct. 31, 1846.
 Young, Liza Ann, d. of Samuel, b. June 19, 1825; d. April 14, 1871.
 "W. G." 1829.
 "H. G." 1838.
 Eshenauer, Frederick, b. Dec. 5, 1807; d. Dec. 2, 1857.
 Eshenauer, Mary, d. of F. and M., b. May 11, 1846; d. April 12, 1850.
 "E. D.," b. Oct. 4, 1840.
 "1795."
 D. 12 F.
 A. N. L. I.

In Chambers Hill cemetery, in Swatara township, are the following:

Eshenauer, John, b. June 16, 1828; d. May 13, 1879.
 Kissle, Henry, b. Dec. 30, 1795; d. May 13, 1876.
 Kissle, Catherine, b. Aug. 10, 1801; d. April 21, 1867.
 Roop, Peter, b. Jan. 9, 1791; d. April 22, 1868.
 Roop, Catharine, w. of Peter, b. Jan. 21, 1793; d. Aug. 24, 1854.
 Roop, Christian, b. Sept. 3, 1788; d. Mar. 11, 1872.
 Roop, Mary, w. of Christian, b. Nov. 9, 1800; d. July 28, 1872.
 Roop, Solomon, t. Dec. 18, 1827; d. Dec. 28, 1848.
 Shuh, Jacob, b. March 4, 1787; d. Sept. 18, 1848.
 Shuh, Esther, w. of Jacob, b. Feb. 22, 1792; d. June 17, 1867.

In Lower Swatara township, one-half mile northeast of Highspire, on the "Greiner farm," now owned by the Grays, is a very old family burying

ground, from which we gather the following:

Degen, John Henry, b. 1702; d. Sept. 21, 1783.
 Degen, Barbara, w. of John Henry; b. 1706; d. Sept. 14, 1783.
 Degen, Felix, d. aged 24 years.
 Degen, Hans Heinrich, 21 years.
 The foregoing are inscribed on one stone.
 Rupp, Jacob, b. July 21, 1720; d. Sept., 1793.
 Rupp, Barbara, b. July 30, 1720; d. Aug. 10, 1793.
 Rupp, Jacob, b. July 22, 1740; d. Mar. 22, 1826.
 Roop, Hetta A., b. March 30, 1754; d. Jan. 2, 1834.
 Roop, John, b. Aug. 11, 1750; d. Mar. 9, 1824.
 Rupp, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 11, 1770; d. April 22, 1792.
 Roop, Mary, b. Aug. 1, 1816; d. Oct. 1, 1827.
 Fisher, John, b. Oct. 13, 1775; d. Dec. 26, 1830.
 Fisher, Elizabeth, b. July 6, 1786; d. Aug. 17, 1857.
 Greiner, Joseph, b. Aug. 28, 1712; d. April 19, 1787.
 Greiner, Philip, b. Mar. 12, 1749; d. Dec. 2, 1822.
 Greiner, Barbara, b. Aug. 26, 1755; d. April 26, 1822.
 Ganser, Rleigomser, b. — 20, 1761; d. — 6, 1785.
 Zimmerman, Henry, b. Dec. 30, 1786; d. — — — — —
 Zimmerman, Barbara, w. of H. and d. of Joseph and Barbara Greiner, b. Mar. 17, 1791; d. Mar. 4, 1866.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XLI.

THE FLORA FAMILY.—JOSEPH FLORA d. September, 1785, in Paxtang township, leaving a wife CATHARINE, and children as follows:

- i. David.
- ii. Abraham.
- iii. John.
- iv. Katharine, m. John Bomberger.
- v. Mary, m. Michael Bomberger.

vi. Joseph.

vii. Peter.

JOSEPH FLORA, son of the foregoing, d. January 10, 1795, in Lower Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Penna. He left a wife CATHARINE, who died the same year, and children, as follows :

i. David, b. 1779.

ii. Elisha, b. 1781.

iii. Charity, b. 1783; d. prior to 1809.

iv. George, b. 1785; resided in Lancaster co. in 1810.

v. Betsy, b. 1787.

vi. Lydia, b. 1789; in 1810 was the wife of Frederick Nauman, and removed to Virginia.

vii. Sophia, b. 1791; followed her sister to Virginia.

viii. Peggy, b. 1793.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

WALKER REED.

WALKER REED, born in 1783, in Derry township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pa., received a classical education, graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1803, and began the study of law at Harrisburg the same year under George Fisher, then one of the most prominent lawyers of the bar. He was admitted to practice at the August term, 1807, and located at Harrisburg. In February, 1809, he was appointed Deputy Attorney General of the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, but had scarcely entered upon his duties when he died suddenly, while on a visit to Philadelphia, on the 10th of March, 1809, aged twenty-six years. Mr. Reed had he lived would have made his mark at the bar. He was a fluent speaker, and a fine pleader. His talents were of a higher order, and his excellent social qualities made him very popular in the community.

REV. MATTHEW WOODS.

MATTHEW WOODS, son of Andrew and Jean Woods, was born in Hanover township, in 1758. Little is known of him, save that he studied for the ministry, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle in 1780. He was called to Hanover congregation July 20, 1781, accepted it, and was ordained and installed pastor thereof on the 19th of June, 1782. He proved to be a faithful and zealous

minister of the Gospel, but he died in the midst of his great usefulness on the 13th of September, 1784. The members of old Hanover to show their affection and reverence erected a tombstone to his memory over his remains in the church burying ground.

THE PAXTANG BOYS.

A Characteristic Letter of Rev. John Elder.

[The following letter is worthy of preservation in *Notes and Queries*. It is an exceedingly valuable contribution to the history of frontier times, and especially of a transaction which almost disrupted the Province. The Col. Shippen to whom it was addressed was an officer in Col. James Burd's regiment from 1755 to 1763, the son of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, but not the Joseph Shippen, jr., "Secretary to the Governor, and Council." John Penn was Governor, and, as the religious profession of his family had changed to Episcopalian, and of a pretty easy sort too, he was disposed to overlook the conduct of the Paxtonians, but was overruled by his council, and accordingly strong measures were taken to ensure their punishment for killing the Indians at Lancaster, Dec. 27, 1763. The frontier men being in mortal dread of merciless and ignorant savages, were not disposed to submit to the course adopted by the weak administration at Philadelphia; and so within "the purchase" they combined and armed themselves to the teeth, in all directions, against Indian incursions, or as Matthew Smith wrote, "against those who protect Indian murderers at Philadelphia." Robert Fulton, father of Fulton the inventor of the steamboat, also stated the object of the men of the frontier very tersely when he was reported to have said they "they intended to kill the Quakers." "God forbid," said he, "but they or any others who should oppose them they would kill!"

Elder tells Shippen very frankly the exact state of the public mind in his vicinity. We give the letter exactly as it is written, both in punctuation, abbreviation and orthography. Directly after this letter was received at Philadelphia the Governor and Council addressed "Thomas Forster and Adam Reed, Es-

quires," of Lancaster county, requesting them "to make early enquiry concerning these" and other reports. Then followed the "Declaration of the injured inhabitants of the Frontier;" the fright of the Governor and Assembly; the reward for Stewart of Paxtang, the whole terminating, 1765, in a "legislative inquiry." We all know what that does not bring forth.

A. B. H.]

"PAXTANG, Feb'y 7, 1764.

"DR. SIR: Since I sealed the Governor's Lett'r, which you'll please to deliver to him, I suspect from the frequent meetings, I hear the people have had in diverse parts of the Frontier Counties: that an expedition is immediately designed ag't the Indians at Philad'a. It's well known that I have always used my utmost endeavours to discourage these proceedings: but to little purpose: the minds of the inhabitants are so exasperated against [the Quakers] a particular set of men, deeply concerned in the Governm't for the singular Regards they have always shown to savages, and the heavy burden, by their means, laid on the province, in maintaining an expensive Trade, and holding Treaties from time to time with Indians, without any prospect of advantage either to his Majesty or to the province, how beneficial soever it may have been to individuals; that it's in vain, nay even unsafe for any one to oppose their measures: for, were Col'l Shippen here, tho' a gentlem'n highly esteemed by the frontier inhabitants, he wou'd soon find it useless if not dangerous to act in opposition to an enraged multitude; at first there were, but as I think, few concerned in these riots and nothing intended by some, but to ease the province of part of its burden, and by others, who had suffered greatly in the late war, the gratifying a spirit of Revenge, yet the manner of the Quakers directing these things, has been I think very injurious and impolitick.

"The Presbyterians, who are the most numerous I imagine of any one Denomination in the province, are enraged at their being charged in bulk with these facts, under the name of Scotch Irish, and other illnatured titles, and that the killing of the Conestegoe Indians is compared to the Irish massacres and reck-

oned the most barbarous of either so that things are grown to that pitch now, that, the country seems determined that no Indian Treaties shall be held, or savages maintained at the expense of the Province, unless his Majesties picaure on these heads is well known: for I understand, to my great Satisfaction that amidst our great confusions there are none even of the most warm and furious tempers, but what are firmly attached to his Majesty, and wou'd cheerfully risk their lives to promote his Service. What the numbers are of those going on the above mentioned expedition. I can't possibly learn, as I'm informed they are collecting in all parts of the province; however this much may be depended on that they have the good wishes of the Country in general, and that there are few but what are now either one way or the other embarked in the affair; that some particular persons I'm informed are gravely misrepresented in Philad'a, even my neighbor Mr. Harris, it's said is looked on there as the chief promoter of these riots, yet it's entirely false, he has acted as much in opposition to these measures as he could with any safety in his situation. Reports, however groundless, are spread by designing ones on purpose to enflame matters, and enrage the parties ag't each other, and various methods used to accomplish their pernicious ends.

As I am deeply concerned for the welfare of my country, and would do anything in my power to promote its interests, I thought proper to give you these few hints; you'll please make what use you think proper of them: I wou'd heartily wish that some effectual measures may be taken to heal these growing evils. And this I Judge may yet be done, and Coll. [John] Armstrong, who is now in gown, [Philadelphia] may be usefully employed for this purpose: I'm with the truest esteem

"Sir Yr. most obed't.,

"& Very much obliged Ser't.,

"JOHN ELDER.

"Copy of a Lett'r

To COLL: SHIPPEN."

[It may be here stated that the words "the Quakers" within brackets on the twelfth line scratched are over in the original.]

THE FAMILY OF JOHN HARRIS.

II.

John Harris was in reality one of the "men of mark" in the early history of Pennsylvania. During the French and Indian war his services were invaluable, and so down to the close of his active life he was the same unflinching patriot—a generous-hearted and enterprising citizen. He had strong faith in the advantageous position of the town which he had laid out, and some years before his death, in his efforts to dissuade Matthias Liollenbach, of Hanover township, who was then removing to Wilkes Barre, and who became quite prominent in the history of that locality, said that this place [Harrisburg] would eventually become the center of business in interior Pennsylvania, and in time be selected the seat of government of the State. He was far-seeing. At his death he owned about 900 acres of land including most of what is now embraced in the city of Harrisburg. Also 200 acres on the Cumberland side of the river, including the Ferry, as also a large tract of land at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches, in Newberry township, York county, with 600 acres at the mouth of Conedoguet creek, where an old Shawanese town once had been.

John Harris, the founder, was twice married: In the year 1749, by the Rev. John Elder, to ELIZABETH McClure, born 1729 in Paxtang; and died January 20, 1764, at Harris' Ferry. The following incidents, credited to the wife of the first John Harris, refer to this noted woman. "The log house of Mr. Harris, situated on the river bank, was surrounded by a stockade for security against the Indians. An English officer was one night at the house, when by accident the gate of the stockade was left unfastened. The officer, clothed in his regimentals, was seated with Mr. Harris and his wife at the table. An Indian entered the gate of the stockade and thrust his rifle through one of the port holes of the house, and it is supposed pointed it at the officer. The night being damp, the gun simply *flashed*. Instantly Mrs. Harris blew out the candle, to prevent the Indian aiming a second time,

and he retreated." On another occasion a servant girl was sent up stairs for some purpose, and she took with her a piece of lighted candle without a candlestick. The girl soon came down without the candle, and on Mrs. H. asking what she had done with it, she said she had stuck it into the barrel of flaxseed. This, however, happened to be a barrel of powder. Mrs. Harris instantly rose, and without saying a word, for fear of alarming the girl, went up stairs, and advancing to the barrel, cautiously placed her hands under the candle and lifted it out—and then coolly reproved the girl for her carelessness. These occurrences prove her to have been well fitted for the life of a pioneer.

The children of John Harris and his wife Elizabeth McClure, were:

i. *Mary*; b. April 13, 1750; m. William Maclay.

ii. *John*; b. August 20, 1751. He is the son of whom his father wrote on the 4th of July, 1775, after speaking of his son David who was an applicant for a commission in the patriot army, "I shall let my other son Johnny go cheerfully in the service, anywhere in America." He joined at this time Captain Matthew Smith's company, and fell mortally wounded in front of Quebec, on the 31st of December, 1775.

iii. *David*; b. February 24, 1754, at Harris' Ferry. He received a good English and classical education under the care of the celebrated Dr. Alison. At the time of the breaking out of the war for independence he was in Baltimore. He accepted a commission in the Pennsylvania Line and was appointed paymaster of Col. William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen. He served in various positions until the close of the Revolution when he returned to Baltimore where he married. After the death of his father being one of the executors of the estate he came to Harrisburg, and was appointed by his old friend and companion in arms, Gov. Mifflin, one of the associate judges of Dauphin county, August 17, 1791. This position he resigned on the 20th of February, 1792, to accept an appointment in the Bank of the United States. Upon the establishment of the office of discount and deposit, in Balti-

more, he accepted the cashiership thereof. Major Harris died in that city on the 16th of November, 1809, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife was Sarah Crocket, of Baltimore, and their children were: *John*, who died in Europe, and *Mary Crocket*, who married Joseph Sterritt.

iv. William; b. January 23, 1756, d. July 3, 1764.

v. Elizabeth; b. November 23, 1759 d. s. p.

JOHN HARRIS, married secondly, in November, 1764, by Rev. John Roan. *MARY REED*, daughter of Adam and Mary Reed, of Hanover; b. 1730; d. November 1, 1787, at Harrisburg, and buried in old Paxtang Church grave-yard. Their children were—

vi. Adam; b. November 7, 1765; d. s. p.

vii. James (1st); b. February 15, 1767; d. s. p.

viii. Robert; b. September 5, 1768; m. Elizabeth Ewing.

ix. Mary; b. October 1, 1770; m. John Andre Hanna.

x. Jean; b. March 18, 1772; d. s. p.

xi. Joseph; b. October 23, 1774; d. s. p.

xii. William; b. September 1, 1776; d. August 17, 1777.

xiii. Reed; b. October 5, 1778; d. s. p.

xiv. Elizabeth; b. October, 1780; d. s. p.

xv. James (2d); b. 1782; d. May 17, 1806; unm; buried in Paxtang Church grave-yard.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HARRIS, son of John Harris the elder, born about the year 1730, at Harris' Ferry; d. in 1760, near Elizabethtown, now Lancaster county. He married October 4, 1752, *MARGARET SIMPSON*, daughter of Samuel Simpson, of Paxtang. She survived her husband only a year or two. They left children:

i. John; d. s. p.

ii. Simpson; was a soldier of the Revolution; and died in the service at Ashley Hill.

SAMUEL HARRIS, son of the first John Harris, b. May 4, 1733, at Harris' Ferry. At the beginning of the Revolution, he was a settler in Northumberland county, and took an active part in affairs there, as also in the so called "Pennamite War."

He afterwards removed to near Cayuga Lake, New York, where he died on the 19th of October, 1825. At West Cayuga or Bridgeport on the shore of the Cayuga Lake, in the town of Seneca Falls, is a monument erected to Samuel Harris. From it we take the following inscription, although the date of his birth is seven years out of the way:

SAMUEL HARRIS

Born at Harrisburg, Penn.,

May 4, 1740

*An active participant in the
Stirring scenes of the old French War
was present at surprize and defeat
of Braddock near Fort Du Quesne
He was the decided friend of his
Country and her Cause, in the War
of the Revolution, during which he was
appointed Captain of Cavalry
Emigrated to and settled on the
bank of the Cayuga Lake in the year 1795
Where he died Aug. 19, 1825
Aged 85 yrs 3 months 15 days.*

On the same monument is this inscription
*Elizabeth Harris wife of Samuel Harris
born at Philadelphia March 17, 1740*

Died Dec. 25, 1828

Aged 88 yrs 9 mo. 8 da.

Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy.

Samuel Harris married in 1758 *ELIZABETH BONNER*, of Philadelphia. Their children, all born at Harris' Ferry, were:

i. John; b. September 26, 1760; m. Mary Richardson.

ii. William; b. October 3, 1762; m. Miss Mead; and left issue.

iii. Ann; b. 1764; d. s. p.

iv. David; b. April 22, 1771; m. Ann —; and their children were *Alfred*, *Samuel* and *Elizabeth*.

DAVID HARRIS, the youngest son of the first John Harris, born about 1737, received a good education, settled at Sunbury, and was prothonotary of Northumberland county in 1777 and 1778. He died while on a voyage to Europe. He married a Miss Mahon, of Baltimore, and they had one child, *Esther*, concerning whom we have not been able to secure information.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XLII.

COMB FACTORY.—The manufacture of combs was one of the enterprises of Harrisburg fifty years ago. It was established by John Shaffner, a native of the town, and Robert and Thomas Cunningham, brothers, who came from Trenton, New Jersey. The business however proved unprofitable, and it was abandoned. John Shaffner and Robert Cunningham left Harrisburg, the former afterwards identifying himself with the large notion house of Shaffner and Ziegler, of Philadelphia. Thomas Cunningham afterwards was made a conductor on the old Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad, a position he filled many years. He died at Harrisburg and is there buried.

B.

“MEETING BLOOD WITH BLOOD.”—Such is the heading of an editorial in the *Press* of Philadelphia on the 12th of October, in alluding to several murderous transactions in Fayette county, this State. We do not presume to be the historical censor of the Commonwealth, but the following contains such gross errors, as well as reflections upon Virginia as also Pennsylvania, that we cannot refrain from calling attention to it:

“From its earliest settlement by emigrants from Virginia, Southwest Pennsylvania, and especially Fayette county, has shown the same characteristics. It was there that the whisky rebellion of ninety years ago had its seat, and the lawless, reckless spirit then displayed by the dwellers in the Monongahela Valley is discernible in their descendants who dwell to-day along the headwaters of that river. Their readiness to shoot on every provocation, and the tendency to avenge blood with blood, marks the Southern origin of the people and distinguishes them from the staid and law abiding native Pennsylvanians in every other portion of the State.”

The earliest settlements in Fayette, and adjoining counties of Washington and Westmoreland, were *not* made by emigrants from Virginia—but from various parts of Europe direct, as other sections

of the State were, and from Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, especially the latter. Claiming jurisdiction, many of the settlers accepted Virginia land certificates, as the agents of that colony were first in the field, and hence arose the controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia. When the excise law was passed those in authority, like Neville and Wells, it is true, were of Virginia birth, but they belonged to what we would now term “the law and order party.” All of the inhabitants beyond the Alleghenies were opposed to this law, and resisted the officers who were appointed to carry it into effect. The mistake the *Press* makes is to impute the opposition to Western Pennsylvania, especially Fayette county, when it is well known that in some of the eastern counties the excise law was just as odious—for instance in Chester and Northampton counties. It is true, there was no *armed* resistance as beyond the mountains, but the mutterings of discontent were just as loud and just as deep. We are not the advocates of rebellion or lawless outrages, but when the newspapers go so far wrong as the *Press* of Philadelphia does in the present instance, we feel warranted to set them right historically.

W. H. E.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ROBBER LEWIS.

The following incident relates to that notorious robber who sixty or seventy years ago was the terror of this and adjoining counties. Among his exploits was the entering of a farm house occupied by two maiden ladies by the name of Steen or Stephen, who resided on the mountain road leading from Carson's, now L. N. Ott's, to Linglestown. In the neighborhood were the Cowdens, Whitleys and others. It was supposed that the sisters had considerable money in the house, and this aroused the cupidity of Lewis and his accomplice. The house was entered at night, but they did not succeed in securing both the ladies, before making the attempt in searching the house; as one of them took a horn at hand and fled to the garret, which she blew quite lustily out of one of the windows. The sound of a horn in the coun-

try at an unusual hour was an indication of distress in the neighborhood. The neighbors were alarmed, and they hurried towards the residence of the Steens. Entering the house singly, in all probability, the robbers Lewis and Connelly by threats made each one take a seat upon the floor. Among those who came, was a person by the name of Hefflefinger, who had taken his rifle with him. This Lewis took from him, seating him also upon the floor. Presently was heard approaching Capt. James Cowden, brother of the late Matthew B. Cowden, through the woods, accompanied by his dogs, which made considerable noise. Supposing a number of men were near, the robbers beat a hasty retreat, taking Hefflefinger's rifle with them, and made their escape. The rifle was in the possession of Lewis when he was afterwards arrested up the Juniata. It may be here remarked that the extensive woodlands at that point favored the escape of the villains. Previous to the raids of Lewis and Connelly, people in the country kept all their money secreted in their houses, not trusting the banks. The bold and successful robberies of these men, however, caused such fear and terror in the country, that farmers hastily gathered up their gold and silver in bags and brought it to the old Harrisburg Bank for safe keeping.

This subject recalls to mind, that forty or more years ago Mary Ann Lewis, a daughter of the Robber Lewis was considered one of the handsomest girls in Harrisburg. She was rather slender and delicate looking, but had a sweet countenance, and dark brown hair. In the loveliness of her face there were indications of resolution, and yet she was modest withal. She resided with her widowed mother on Locust street. She married a shoemaker named Halfman, and left Harrisburg many years ago. Her presence on the street invariably attracted the attention of the people—some from the fact that she was known as Lewis' daughter and others from her noble and modest bearing.

A. B.

REV. JOHN ROAN'S CONGREGATION.
Derry, Paxtang and Mount Joy, 1745-1775.

I.

[Owing to the fact that the early assessment lists of the Scotch Irish townships have been destroyed, the list of those paying stipends in the different congregations under the ministry of the Rev. John Roan, is a valuable contribution to our pioneer history. The names are taken from Mr. Roan's account book. The letters P, D, and M, refer to the congregations respectively, while those to whom a * is affixed are marked in the book as "left Mount Joy Congregation," and those with a † as "left Derry congregation." The years denote the years for which stipends were charged.]

William Admiston.
Matthew Arbuckle*, M.
James Armstrong, Esq., 1758.
James Armstrong, P., 1750-1758.
James Atkin, sen., P., 1758-1772.
James Alcorn, P., 1750.
George A. lison*, M.
Robert Allison, D., 1765-1773.
Joseph Allen.
George Alexander, P., 1750-1758.
James Alexander, P., 1758.
James Atkin, jun., P., 1758.
Ben. Atkin, P., 1772.
Robert Allison, M., 1745-1775.
Moses Allison, M., 1745-1770.
Samuel Aiten, P., 1768-1772.
Samuel Aitkin, P., 1770-1774.
William Allen, P., 1770-1774.
Andrew Atkin, P., 1758.
John Atikin, P., 1772.
Wm. Anderson, P., 1772.
Samuel Barnett, P., 1750.
Josiah Breeding, P., 1750.
William Boyd, jun., 1770.
— Boyd, 1745-1761.
Samuel Brice, P., 1750-1758.
Sarah Brice, P., 1758.
Margt. Brice, P., 1758.
Robert Boyd, 1745-1772.
Thomas Boyle, 1745-1773.
Benj. Boyd, D., 1763-1774.
Joseph Boyd, D., 1769-1773.
J. Byars, "to help Derry," 1745.

- William Bryan, *M.
 James Beats †D.
 William Barnet, sen., †P., 1745.
 William Barnet, †P., 1750.
 William Blackwood, †D.
 Alex. Blackburn, †D.
 William Blackburn, †D.
 John Bell (Wm's son), P., 1745-1773.
 William Bell, Elder, P., 1745-1773.
 Rebecca Barnett, P., 1764-1773*.
 John Barnett, sen., P., 1745-1773.
 John Barnett, jr., P., 1772-1774.
 William Bell, jr., (the Elder's son),
 1750-1774,
 William Brown "a member of Hano-
 ver" 1771-1774.
 Thomas Bell, P., 1770-1774.
 John Bowman, P., 1770-1774
 John Campbell, D. 1751-1773.
 John Chesnut, 1758-1775.
 John Campbell, (weaver) D. 1771-1773.
 James Campbell, per son John, D.
 1745-1771.
 Patrick Campbell, †D.
 William Crain, †D.
 Richard Crain, 1651-1772.
 Joseph Crain, P. 1751-1770.
 James Chambers, 1745-1771.
 Widow Chambers, P. 1772.
 Archibald Crocket, †D.
 George Calhoun, †D.
 Samuel Cunningham, P. 1745-1771.
 Moses Campbell, M. 1745-1773.
 Andrew Cochran, P. 1745-1773.
 William Chambers, sen., per son James,
 1745-1769.
 William Chambers, jr., P. 1750.
 John Chambers, P. 1750.
 John Carson, P. 1750-1760.
 Andrew Caldwell, P. 1750-1772.
 Wm. Calhoon, P. 1750.
 George Clark, P. 1750-1758.
 Maurice Crain, P. 1750.
 Samuel Cochran, P., 1761-1766.
 Samuel Cochran (clerk) P. 1768-1773.
 Eliz. Cooper, P., 1750.
 Robert Cooper, P., 1758.
 Widow Cooper, P., 1758.
 Annie Cooper, P., 1758.
 John Carothers, †D.
 John Carey, †D.
 James Culbertson, *M.
 James Currey, P., 1750.
 John Cochran, P., 1750-1758.
 William Casson.
 William Cowden, P., 1750.
 Richard Carson, P.
 William Cochran, 1772.
 Thomas Clingan, M., 1745-1773.
 John Carson, P., 1760-1772.
 Robert Crow, 1761-1769.
 David Caldwell.
 Robert Clark, P., 767.
 Walter Clark, P., 1767 1774.
 McClellen Clark, P., 1769.
 James Cochran, P., 1772.
 James Cunningham, M., 1769-1773.
 George Clingan, M., 1760 1773.
 Moses Carson, P., 1768 1770.
 Robert Cochran, P., 1758-1771.
 Robert Denny *M.
 John Donnal, M., 1761.
 John Douglas, †D.
 George Douglas, †D.
 Thomas Douglas.
 James Dunken, †D.
 John Dunken, 1751-1769.
 Agnes Donnaly, "to help Derry," 1745.
 Jean Duncan, "to help Derry," 1745.
 Henry Deyermund, P., 1764-1770.
 Edw'd Deyermund, *
 Andrew Duncan, (saddler), 1772.
 William Edmiston, †D.
 Samuel Espy, "to help Derry," 1745.
 John Eaton.
 Francis Elliot, 1766.
 John Fleming, sen., M., 1760-1773.
 John Fleming, jun., M., 1773-1774.
 David Ferguson, P., 1758-1772.
 Samuel Ferguson, P., 1768-1774.
 James Finton,
 Michael Graham, P., 1745-1774.
 William Graham (son of Michael).
 James Gay, P., 1766-1774.
 James Guthrie, *M.
 Robert Graham, 1771-1772.
 John Gibson, †D.
 John Gillys, M., 1763.
 David Garretson, †D., 1750.
 Richard Gibson, M., 1745-1772.
 William Gibson, P., 1750.
 John Graham, P., 1770-1772.
 James Geally, P., 1750.
 Edward Gore, 1773.
 John Gray, 1769-1772.
 Charles Gowdon, P., 1750-1.
 Robert Gray, P., 1750-1774.
 John Gallacher, P., 1767-1773.
 John Gilkison, 1770-1774.
 William Hays (Schoolmaster), D., 1771.
 Patrick Hays, D., 1745-1773.
 James Hayes (son William), †D.

John Hayes (James' son), D., 1763-1773*.

John Hays, D., 1745-1768; his widow to 1772.

Robert Hume, †D.

Robert Hays, D., 1763-1773.

David Hays (smith) †D., 1763-1773.

James Harris, *M.

James Haynes, P., 1750-1.

Thomas Harris. M., 1745-1772.

Matthew Harris.

William Huston, †D.

John Hawkins.

Robert Hutchison, P., 1766-1774.

John Hindman, P., 1750-1.

William Hill, P., 1763

Patrick Hogen.

John Hutchinson, P., 1772.

Charles Hughes, "to help Derry," 1745.

John Hanna [Hannen]. "to help Derry," 1745.

James Harvey.

Rachel Howard, M., 1745-1761.

John Henderson.

James Henderson, "nephew of John."

William Hays, of Conewago, 1769.

GENEALOGICAL DATA.

SNODDY.

I. JOHN SNODDY, of Hanover, d. May 1736, leaving, among other children, William, who d. May, 1735, leaving a wife and children, not mentioned by name.

II. JAMES SNODDY, of Derry, d. July 1759, leaving a daughter Mary.

III. WILLIAM SNODDY, of West Hanover, d. Sept. 22, 1805, leaving a wife MARY, and children:

i. Isabella, b. 1790.

ii. James, b. 1794.

iii. William, b. 1796.

iv. Matthew, b. 1798.

v. Robert Fleming, b. 1802.

vi. Peggy Moorhead, b. March, 1805.

IV. MATTHEW SNODDY, of Hanover, d. August, 1780, leaving a wife MABEL, and children:

i. John.

ii. Mary.

iii. Isabella.

iv. Matthew.

v. William.

vi. Elizabeth.

vii. Mabel.

SNUG.

CHRISTIAN SNUG, of Upper Paxtang, d. February, 1786, leaving a wife Catharine and children:

i. Catharine; m. John Nicholas Baer.

ii. Elizabeth.

iii. Eva Catharine; m. Christopher Yeager.

iv. Susanna Margaret; m. John Yeager.

v. Christina.

vi. Margaret.

vii. Anna Mary.

viii. Charlotta.

ix. Christian

x. Philip.

xi. Magdalena

xii. John.

SNYDER.

I. JOHN SNYDER, of Hanover, d. July 1791, leaving a wife Veronica, widow of — Brightbill, and children:

i. John.

ii. Christian.

iii. Abraham.

iv. Barbara.

v. Peter.

II. SIMON SNYDER, of Harrisburg, d. in 1794, leaving a wife and children:

i. Simon.

ii. Margaret, m. Frederick Rupley.

iii. Catharine, m. Jacob Youse.

iv. Mary, m. George Eicholtz.

v. Rosanna.

vi. Susan.

III. LEONARD SNYDER, of Upper Paxtang, d. March 1800, leaving children:

i. Leonard.

ii. Nicholas.

iii. Catharine.

iv. Jacob.

v. Stophel.

vi. Samuel.

IV. MARCUS SNYDER, of Middletown, d. 1808, leaving a wife and children:

i. Catharine, m. John Stauffer.

ii. Polly, m. Nicholas Schuler.

iii. Sarah.

iv. Peter.

v. John.

vi. Peggy.

vii. Lydia.

STEEL.

I. THOMAS STEEL, son of David Steel,

of Hanover, d. March, 1746-7, leaving a wife Agnes, and child :

i. David.

II. WILLIAM STEEL, of Paxtang, son of David Steel, d. August, 1769, leaving children :

i. John; m. Margaret McClure, and had William.

ii. Samuel.

iii. Agnes; m. John Boggs, and had William.

iv. Elizabeth; m. Thomas McNutt, and had William.

v. Thomas.

vi. David; m. Katharine —.

vii. Mary.

viii. Jean.

ix. William.

STERRETT.

I. SAMUEL STERRETT, of Hanover, d. February, 1776, leaving a wife Margaret, and children :

i. John.

ii. William.

iii. Alexander.

iv. ——— m. Moses Shaw, and had Sarah.

v. Benjamin.

vi. Samuel.

vii. Elizabeth.

viii. ——— m. William Hall.

II. ROBERT STERRETT, of Paxtang, d. in March, 1777, leaving a wife Mary, and children :

i. William.

ii. James.

iii. David; formerly of Hanover, in 1790, resided in Newton township, Cumberland county, Penn'a; his wife was Rachel [Innis.]

iv. Agnes, m. ——— Hannah.

v. Mary m. ——— Bowman, and had Mary.

vi. Robert.

STRAIN.

I. JOHN STRAIN, of Hanover, died in 1752, leaving, among other children :

i. Robert, d. Oct. 1753, unm.

ii. David.

iii. William.

iv. Gilbert.

v. Mary, m. ——— Thompson.

vi. John.

II. JOHN STRAIN, of Hanover, d. about 1762, leaving children :

i. Robert, m. Elizabeth —.

ii. Sarah.

iii. Mary.

III. THOMAS STRAIN, of Hanover, d. March, 1780, leaving a wife Hannah and children :

i. —, m. James Milliken, and had Margaret.

ii. Sarah, m. ——— Edwards.

iii. —, m. William Thompson.

iv. John.

v. Thomas.

IV. DAVID STRAIN, of Hanover, d. September, 1783, leaving a wife Elizabeth and children :

i. John.

ii. —, m. James McCreight.

iii. Alexander.

iv. William.

v. —, m. John Wilson.

TAYLOR.

I. ROBERT TAYLOR, of "Pine Ford," Derry township, d. prior to 1761, for at that period his widow Mary was the wife of Charles McCormick; and had children :

i. Henry; m. Rhoda —; in 1794, resided in Armagh township, Mifflin co. Pa.

ii. William.

iii. Catharine, m. John Sterling.

iv. Robert.

v. Matthew.

vi. Jean.

vii. John.

viii. Elizabeth.

iv. Ann.

II. DAVID TAYLOR, d. prior to 1773, leaving a wife Agnes, and children :

i. John, m. Mary —; in 1795 resided in Middle Paxtang township.

ii. Mary.

iii. Esther.

iv. Agnes.

v. Jean.

III. SAMUEL TAYLOR and wife Sarah, in 1785 resided "on Powles' creek," Upper Paxtang township.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XLIII.

PRICES SIXTY YEARS AGO—From the day book of Rober Sloan, father of our esteemed citizen, Alexander Sloan, we learn the prices at which certain articles were sold sixty odd years ago:

Dec. 29, 1819, butter 12½ cents per pound.

March 6, 1821, flour per barrel, \$3.

April 3, 1821, flour per barrel, \$2.75.

April 1822, cherry boards \$11 per thousand.

April 1822, pine boards \$6 per thousand.

From the same book we learn that a cherry coffin and case cost, \$10; while a mahogany coffin and case, cost \$30; this was owing to the high price of mahogany boards which were brought from Philadelphia on wagons.

OLD PAXTANG CHURCH.—A few days since, learning that repairs of this last remaining land-mark of the Scotch-Irish settlement were contemplated, we paid a visit to the old church. We clambered up into the loft, and examined the rafters and collar beams which were just as sound as the day they were placed there. The timbers were of oak, and originally an arched ceiling was contemplated. This was never done; and when the little window back of the pulpit and the north door were closed up, perchance seventy or eighty years ago, the ceiling was made square, supported by cross timbers held to the rafters by iron rods. The shingles on the south side of the roof are much decayed, while those on the opposite side are in good condition. It has been decided to put on a slate roof with the eaves projecting beyond the walls, so as to protect that old and substantial masonry. Beside the roof, it is proposed to "under-pin" certain portions of the wall, so that a firmer foundation may be made. Our old ancestors never dug deep, hence most of the early stone structures were built without the firm foundations of the present day.

W. H. E.

OUR ABORIGINES.

A correspondent asks us the question whether the Leni Lenapes and the Delawares were the same tribe of Indians. In reply we can briefly state that the proper name of the Delawares is Leni Lenape, signifying "original people who are the same that they were in the beginning," that is, unchanged and unmixed. The name Delawares was applied to them by the whites. The Indians thought at first it was applied to them in derision; but when told that it was the name of a great white chief Lord De La War, they felt complimented. The Leni Lenapes were, according to their tradition, one of the two great Indian nations which inhabited this continent—the other nation being the Mengwes. The same authority asserts that the Leni Lenapes were Indians of the Far West. Gradually moving eastward they met the Mengwes; and east of them were the Alligwes, from whence the name Allegheny is derived. The Lenapes seeking to reach the East obtained permission from the Alligwes to pass through their country. This emigration was partially performed, when becoming alarmed at the great numbers that were coming over, the Alligwes interrupted the march, and slew many of the Lenapes. Those of the latter who remained joined with the Mengwes and expelled the Alligwes. The Mengwes and the Lenapes then divided the land—the former settling by the great lakes, and the latter at the South. After a time, the hunters of the Lenapes crossed the Allegheny mountains. They reached the Susquehanna, the Delaware and the Hudson rivers, and the sea coast; and upon their reports the tribe determined to emigrate to the East. The Lenapes were divided into three great tribes—the *Unanims*, or the Turtle; the *Unalachtgo*, or the Turkey; and *Minsi*, or the Wolf. The first two inhabited the coast from the Hudson to the Potomac, and the Minsi dwelt in the interior, and had their council seat on the Delaware. They were subsequently divided into many tribes, most of whom being distinguished by their location, Susquehannas, Nanticokes, Shawanese, &c. After many years of amity, there was a great war between the Mengwes

and Lenapes, and the latter were generally successful, until at length the former organized a confederation called the Five Nations, namely the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, to which was subsequently added the Tuscaroras. The general name applied to the Six Nations was the Iroquois. The latter were fierce, warlike and aggressive—so much so that they either conquered or disarmed the Leni Lenapes—or, as in the case of the Susquehannas, annihilated the tribes altogether. Much of our early Indian history is befogging, and at best very unsatisfactory. As to the Delawares, the Iroquois compelled them to remove from their original settlements about the Delaware in 1744, and they gradually moved westward. A considerable number went to Ohio, where they settled in what is now called Delaware county. They next crossed the Mississippi and settled in Kansas, where their number in 1869 was only one thousand and five. In 1870 they were removed to the Indian Territorial reservation, and have lost their identity by being incorporated with the Cherokees.

REV. JOHN ROAN'S CONGREGATION.

Derry, Paxtang and Mount Joy, 1745-1775.

II.

William Hays (sheriff's son), 1763-1769.
David Hunter, M., 1760-1773.
Samuel Jordan†, D.
David Johnston†, D., 1745-1772.
John Johnston, Sen., P., 1745-1772.
Oliver Jones, P., 1750-1.
John Johnston, Jun., P., 1750-1.
Wm. Johnston, P., 1772.
John Johnston, (Taylor.)
James Johnston, P., 1764-1772.
John Johnston (David's son), 1769-1773.
Alex. Johnston, P., 1770-1772.
Francis Johnston, P., 1750-1.
Patrick Kelly, (had son James,) 1745-1771†.
George Kelly, (his widow to 1773,) 1758-1769†.
William Kirkpatrick, P., 1745-1764.
Margaret Kirkpatrick, P., 1772.
John Kirkpatrick, P., 1773.

John Kerr, P., 1750-1.
James Kerr, "to help Derry," 1745.
Robert Kerr.
Patrick Kelly, jun., 1769-1774.
Thomas King, P., 1750-1758.
Alex. Leekey, †D.
Thomas Logan, D., 1745-1772.
John Logan, D., 1758-1774.
James Lisk [Lusk], P., 1750-1773.
Nathl Little*, M.
John Lowry.
Francis Loek.
John Lee, M., 1760-1763.
John Lamb, P., 1758-1769.
Samuel Leney, P., 1758.
William Muirhead, P., 1766-1774.
John Moor, P., 1758.
Thomas McCraeken, M., 1745-1763;
"removed spring of '63."
David McCord, †D., 1745-1762.
William McCord, †D.
John McCord.
Neal McAllister, sen., †D.
Neal McAllister, D., 1753-1761.
John McAllister, D., 1745-1764.
David McClenaghan, †D.
William McClenaghan, †P., 1767-1774.
James McClenaghan, 1758-1773.
John McCosh, †D.
John McCracken, M., 1745-1770.
John McCaver, †D.
James McCaver, †D.
John McConaghy, *M.
James McChesney, *M.
Richard McClure, P., 1745-1774.
Alex. McClure, P., 1745-1773.
William McClure, P., 1771-1774.
Jonathan McClure, P., 1772-1774.
Samuel McCorkle.
Alex. McCorkle, P., 1750-1.
Archibald McCaver.
Hugh McCormick, P., 1750-1.
Dennis McCormick.
Daniel McCumb, P., 1772.
Robert McConnell, P., 1769-1774.
James McCall.
Duncan McDugald, 1760-1763.
John McFarlen, *M.
William McFarlen, "to help Derry," 1745.
George McGeehan, "to help Derry," 1745.
John McKinsey.
Francis McKnaught, P., 1750-1772.
William McKnight, P., 1750-1772.
James McKnight, P., 1750-1.

Timothy McKnight, *P., 1745-1765.
 Mary Ann McKnight, 1754-1756.
 Alex. McKennet.
 James McManus, (son of Thomas.) P.,
 1763-1773.
 Thomas McMullan, P., 1750-1773.
 Agnes McMullan, P.
 John McClure (Thos. Bayley's cousin)
 1761.
 George McMullan, P., 1772.
 John McDonnald, M., 1767-1773.
 John McClure, "to help Derry," 1761.
 Robt. McClery, †D.
 James McAdow, †D.
 Alex. M'Kay [McKee], 1769 1774.
 James Martin, *M.
 James McMullan, P., 1772.
 John Martin, P., 1750-1.
 Henry McElroy, P., 1750-1.
 Martha McElroy, P., 1764.
 James Miller, † D.
 John Miller, P., 1750 1.
 William Millar, M.
 David Millar.
 Alex. Maybane, † D.
 John Maybane, Sen., * 1745-1771.
 John Maybane, Jun., 1753 1774.
 James Murray, † P., 1758.
 Samuel Murray, "to help Derry," 1745.
 Alex. Murray, [morrow] P., 1758-
 1763.
 John Montgomery, Sen., P., 1750-1766.
 John Montgomery, Jun., (John's son)
 P., 1750 1773.
 John Montgomery, (lame.)
 Robert Montgomery, Jr., P., 1772.
 Robert Montgomery, (School master)
 P., 1773.
 James Montgomery, † D.
 The Rev. Joseph Montgomery, P.,
 1772.
 James Mays, * M.
 David Mitchel, * M.
 Thomas Morrison.
 William Morrow, [Murray.]
 Widow Morrow, [Murray.] 1750-1.
 Martha Montgomery.
 Robert Montgomery, Sen., (not the
 mason) P., 1767-1774.
 George Murray, P., "to help Derry,"
 1760-1766.
 David Montgomery, P., 1769-1774.
 John Mays, M., 1768-1773.
 Wm. Montgomery, P., 1772.
 John Noble.
 Mr. and Mrs. Namelass, [Wanlass.]

Robert Neilson, M.
 Joseph Neilson, † M.
 James Neilson, † M., 1760.
 John Patton, "to help Derry," 1745.
 David Pinkerton†, D.
 James Park†, D.
 James Pollock, 1750-1.
 John Pedcn, 'to help Derry,' 1745.
 Thomas Robinson, 1773.
 David Ray, [Wray] 1750-1773.
 David Robinson†, D.
 Andrew Robinson, 1745-1773.
 Andrew Robinson, (Taylor.)
 Richard Robinson†, D.
 Robert Robinson†, [bro. of Andrew
 Robinson) D., 1763-1774.

THE FAMILY OF JOHN HARRIS.

III.

MARY HARRIS, the daughter of the
 second John Harris, and his wife Eliza
 beth McClure, was born April 13, 1750,
 at Harris' Ferry; d. April 20, 1809, at
 Harrisburg, and is buried in Paxtang
 church graveyard. She married April
 16, 1769, WILLIAM MACLAY. He was the
 son of Charles Maclay and Eleanor
 Query and was born July 20, 1737, in
 New Garden township, Chester county,
 Penn'a. In 1742 his parents removed to
 Hopewell township, Lancaster county,
 now Lurgan township, Franklin county,
 where he grew up to man's estate. He
 was at Rev. John Blair's classical school
 in Chester county, when the French and
 Indian war broke out, and desiring
 to enter the Provincial service, Mr.
 Blair recommended him as "a ju-
 dicious young man and a scholar." He
 was appointed an ensign in the Pennsylv-
 ania battalion, subsequently promoted
 to lieutenant, and served under Forbes
 and Bouquet. He afterwards studied
 law and was admitted to the York county
 Bar, April 28, 1760. He was appointed
 one of the deputy surveyors of the Pro-
 vince, and until the Revolution was
 busily engaged as the assistant of Sur-
 veyor General Lukens, on the frontiers.
 By direction of the Proprietaries he laid
 out the town of Sunbury, where he
 erected a stone house and resided until
 the close of the war. During that strug-
 gle he marched with the Northumberland

county associators, participating in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He was afterwards appointed assistant commissary of purchases. In 1781 he was elected to the Assembly, and filled many offices in the county and State, while in 1789 was chosen to the United States Senate, taking his seat there as the first Senator from Pennsylvania. A diary of the proceedings of these two years was kept by Mr. Maclay, the original of which is in the possession of his grandson William Maclay Lyon. Upon leaving the Senate, he took up his permanent residence at Harrisburg, where he built the stone house yet standing at the corner of Front and South streets. He represented the county of Dauphin in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1795 and 1803, and was a Presidential elector in 1796, and from 1801 to 1803 one of the associate judges of the county. He died at Harrisburg on the 15th of April 1804. In old Paxtang church yard is a flat marble stone with this inscription :

*Sacred
to the memory of
WILLIAM MACLAY, ESQ.
late of Harrisburgh,
who departed this life April 16, 1804
Aged 68 years.*

*In the death of this valuable member of |
Society his Country has lost an enlight-
ened | citizen and his family their only
support. | He held some of the most honour-
able offices | in Pennsylvania and the
United States | and discharged their du-
ties with firmness | and integrity. | To an
enlarged and superior mind he added | the
strictest morality, and served his God | by
improving himself in virtue and knowl-
edge. | He has now gone to receive a glori-
ous reward | for a life spent in honour
and unsullied by crime. | His afflicted wife
and children raise this stone | over his
grave and have no consolation but | in the
remembrance of his virtues. |*

*O'er thy lov'd tomb shall angels bend,
And true affection tribute pay
To mourn the Father, Husband, Friend,
Untimely torn by Death away.
Tho' power and honour could not save
Thy mortal part from Death's abode,
Th' ethereal spirit bursts the grave
And seeks the bosom of its God.*

"Words of truth for once told on a tombstone," said William Darby, the geographer, who knew Mr. Maclay well. For further notes concerning him see "History of Dauphin County." The children of Mary (M'Clure) Harris and William Maclay were. (surname Maclay):
i. John Harris, b. Feb. 5, 1770; d. s. p.
ii. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 16, 1772; April 19, 1794. In Paxtang Church burial ground is a large marble slab with this inscription:

*Sacred
to
The Memory of
ELIZA MACLAY.
A lingering distemper
born with resignation
put a period to her life
on the 19th of April 1794
in the 23d year of her age.
The duties
annexed to her station
were discharged without
a blot.
Her weeping Parents
have placed over her this stone
The Monument
Of her Virtues and of
their Affection.*

iii. Eleanor; b. January 17, 1774; m. William Wallace.

iv. Mary; b. March 19, 1776; m. Samuel Awl.

v. Esther; b. Sept. 19, 1778; m. Dr. Henry Hall.

vi. Sarah; b. January 5, 1781; m. John Irwin.

vii. Jean; b. March 19, 1783; m. John Lyon.

viii. William; b. 1784; d. 1785.

ix. William; b. May 5, 1787; d. Monday, March 22, 1813, at Harrisburg, unm.

From a "memoranda" in the handwriting of William Maclay, recently furnished us, we have the following, which differs slightly from that given in the foregoing record. The transcript is as in the original:

"William Maclay & Mary his wife were married the 11th April, 1769—Eleventh of April Anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred & sixty-nine—in Paxton.

"John Maclay (their eldest) was born the fifth of February Anno Dom. one

thousand seven hundred & seventy—5th Feb'y 1770—on Juniata.

"Elizabeth Maclay was born the sixteenth of Feb'y Anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred & seventy-two—In Paxton. Died 19th April, 1794. Buried in Paxton Grave yard.

"Eleanor Maclay was born the seventeenth of Jan'y Anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred & seventy four—at Fort Augusta.

"Mary Maclay was born the nineteenth of March Anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred & seventy six—In Sunbury.

"Esther Maclay was born the nineteenth of Septem'r Anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred & seventy eight—In Paxton.

"Sarah Maclay, born fifth of Jan'y Anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred & eighty one—In Sunbury.

"Jane Maclay born the nineteenth of March Anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred & eighty three—In Paxtang.

"William Maclay born the fifth of May Anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred eighty-seven—In Sunbury.

"As to our Three dear departed Babes, Faith, Hope, and Charity, too, must conspire to place them in celestial mansions; and their names of course will be found in the Registry of Heaven."

William Maclay's descendants are all in the female line, concerning whom we shall have somewhat to say further on in our record.

ROBERT HARRIS, son of the second John Harris, and his wife Mary Reed, was born Sept. 5, 1768, at Harris' Ferry. He received a good education, and was brought up as a farmer, residing during the early portion of his life in the old log house which stood where the Harris Park school building is erected. He filled various positions of honor, and during the war of 1812-14, served as paymaster of the Penn'a troops. He was elected to Congress two terms, 1823 to 1827. Mr. Harris was one of the most active and energetic men of his day. Possessed of great public spirit, he aided in the establishment of various enterprises, including the bridge over the Susquehanna, Harrisburg bank, and Harrisburg and Middletown turnpike. When the Assembly of the State decided to remove

the seat of Government to Harrisburg, he was selected as one of the commissioners for fixing the location of the Capitol buildings before removal. Many of our old citizens remember well the last prominent act in his long life, the address of welcome made by him to President Taylor. Mr. Harris died at Harrisburg on the 3d of September, 1851, at almost the age of eighty-three years. He married in Philadelphia, May 12, 1791, Elizabeth Ewing, daughter of the Rev. John Ewing D. D., provost of the University of Pennsylvania. She died at Harrisburg on the 27th of April, 1835, in the 63d year of her age. The children of Robert and Elizabeth Ewing Harris, were:

i. *John*; b. March 9, 1792; d. June 22, 1846; unmarried.

ii. *Hannah*; b. December 21, 1793; d. s. p.

In a subsequent number we shall briefly refer to the remaining children of Robert Harris.

THE ROBBER LEWIS.

An Old Reader of the "Telegraph" Relates an Episode in the Outlaw's Checkered Career.

MCALISTERVILLE, Oct. 25.—EDITORS OF TELEGRAPH—Gentlemen: My son Stephen has taken your paper for some time past. I am an old man of 81 years, and read it. I like its political sentiments. I find on an inside sheet a sketch of the robbers Lewis and Conley, and I think that there was a third man, but can't name him. This robbery occurred in the year 1817 or 1818, I am not sure; but they came across a drover returning westward on horseback from the city, for that was the usual way of traveling in those days. This occurred at a place called Sideling Hill. The robbers made him dismount. They led him and his horse from the road into the woods, tied him to a tree, took the saddle bags, and said to him they would go a certain space away and watch him, and if he offered to get away for a certain time they would shoot him, but the drover, whose name I have forgotten did get loose and took another course and got to a house and gave notice, and soon the surrounding country was up in arms. The robbers made for the Juniata river

and, hastening their steps, got to Lewistown between sundown and dark. When near Lewistown they left the road and walked at the edge of the river. It was nearly dark but they were seen, and in a couple of hours or later after word came to Lewistown of the robbery (at this time Juniata was Mifflin county not yet divided,) Samuel Edmiston, who was the sheriff and a brave and fearless man, gathered a posse of twenty five or thirty men. A hotel about one and a half or two miles below town was kept by a man named Bumbaugh. It was supposed these men were the robbers, and that they would want supper and perhaps lodging. Sheriff Edmiston became captain, and every man had to obey, which they did very willingly. They went so near and halted, and one man was directed to go in carelessly and call for a drink, and if possible, without creating suspicion, should learn if the strangers were there. He came out and reported to the sheriff. They had got their suppers and gone to bed. Edmiston signalled for all to close in, surround the house and let no man pass. The sheriff chose some half a dozen brave men and slipped up stairs and found the robbers all sleeping. When Lewis awakened he immediately reached for a weapon, but Edmiston, wide-awake, grasped him by the throat and compelled him to submit. They were taken to Lewistown jail. Lewis said it would not hold him long. The sheriff handcuffed him, yet slyly he slipped the cuffs and loosed the others, broke jail and escaped. A reward was offered. The robbers got away out to Clearfield county, and in a clearing one day were shooting at a mark. The people everywhere were on the lookout for them, and suspecting it was them, armed themselves and came upon them, but the robbers resolved to fight, which they did till one of them was badly wounded. They then surrendered and were disarmed and imprisoned in another county, and I then lost all knowledge of them after that. His name was David Lewis.

H. T. M'ALISTER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County

XLIV.

COMB FACTORY (N. & Q. xlii.)—In 1821 a Mr. Voorhees had a comb factory at the corner of River alley and Chestnut street. At this time John Shaffner and W. W. Boyer were apprentices to the business. The former, with the Cunningshams, subsequently got charge of the factory and continued the business for a number of years as stated. B.

INSCRIPTIONS IN PAXTANG CHURCH GRAVEYARD—We have carefully revised and completed our transcript of tombstone inscriptions in the burial ground of old Paxtang church. Some of these have become illegible since we made our record in 1878, showing how necessary it is to preserve them in the form we propose. Those of Derry have been much sought for. We expect to do the same for old Hanover. W. H. E.

JOHN STEWART (N. & Q. xxvi.)—The John Stewart mentioned in this receipt owned a farm about two miles west of Mt. Joy in Lancaster county, along the Harrisburg turnpike. About the time this receipt was given, Charles Rowan and Stewart Rowan bought a large portion of the original tract of 300 acres. Stewart Rowan married a daughter of John and Ann Stewart, or of Ann and John Allison, her second husband. I am convinced that the John Stewart of 1755 was in some way related to the Rowans. Charles Rowan moved to Carlisle with the Wilkins family about 1762 and I am satisfied they were also connected with the Rowans. Stewart Rowan moved to Paxtang before the Revolution. I would like to have some information concerning him. S. E.

THE TOMATO—*Its first use as a vegetable in Harrisburg.*—This vegetable which has become almost indispensable to the American table, is a native of South America, and thus named by the Portu-

guese - the English calling it "Love Apple," and as such it was known to our old citizens up to forty years ago, being cultivated in gardens as an ornament. It was not then the fine, large inviting vegetable which we have at present. The first grown in Harrisburg was in the garden of William Maclay on Front and South streets. The late Mrs. George W. Harris who was raised in the family of Mr. Maclay, her grand-father, stated that when she was a little girl she did not dare to touch a tomato stock, as they were considered poisonous; and Mr. Harris himself stated to the writer that he never knew them to be eaten until after Col. John Roberts returned from York in 1812. The Colonel frequently remarked that when he was at York with the Pennsylvania troops he dined at one of the best taverns in that town. It was in September of the year noted, and there saw stewed tomatoes on the table. Relishing a good dinner, he tried the new dish and found them excellent. After dinner he inquired of the landlord where he procured them and the mode of their preparation. He informed him that the seed was secured from a West India Island negro woman. Hunting the latter up, he purchased some seed and was instructed how to prepare the tomatoes. The next year the seed was planted, and the Colonel had the satisfaction of eating the first tomatoes raised in Harrisburg or its vicinity.

A. B.

— — —
 "COLONIAL" OR "CONTINENTAL" CONGRESS.—In October, 1764, after the passage of the Stamp Act, the New York Assembly appointed a committee to correspond with the several Colonial and Provincial Assemblies upon the subject of opposition to that measure. This committee in 1765 urged upon these bodies the necessity of holding a convention of delegates from such Assemblies, to consult upon proper measures. Massachusetts led off with a resolution in favor of a meeting of committees of the Houses of Representatives or Burgesses of the several colonies, to meet on the first Tuesday in October, 1765. At the time there were committees from nine colonies. The body was called at this period a "con-

vention," and not a "congress." The latter word has been applied to it—perhaps improperly—in the loose writing of later times, and it has been called a "colonial congress." But those who originated it may be said to have called it a colonial convention, or a meeting of colonial committees. The term, a general "congress" of deputies from the different colonies, first appeared in a letter of the Philadelphia committee to the city of Boston, dated May 21st, 1774. At a meeting at the State House on the 14th of June, citizens agreed to a resolution recommending a general congress of all the colonies. This congress adjourned after a session of about six weeks after adopting a resolution that another Congress should meet at the beginning of May, 1775. The latter found the country already at war with Great Britain, and therefore was obliged to assume the authority of a permanent body. It represented the people of the continent of North America, and hence in time began to be called the Continental Congress. We know that it is a usual thing among writers who have not considered this matter, to speak of the congress of 1774 as the "Continental Congress." But we do not believe that it was ever called so by persons then living. The title thus applied has arisen under the inaccuracy of later times.

GENEALOGICAL DATA.

VANCE.

I. JOHN VANCE of Paxtang, d. July, 1734, leaving a wife MARY, and children, among others:

- i. Hugh.
- ii. George.
- iii. Jean.

II. MOSES VANCE of Paxtang, d. April, 1786, leaving a wife Anna and children:

- i. William.
- ii. Adam.
- iii. Jane, m. Edward Ashcraft.
- iv. Elizabeth.
- v. Sarah.

— — —
 VANDYKE.

LAMBERT VANDYKE of Londonderry, d. Sept., 1793, leaving a wife Margaret (Campbell), who afterwards m. ——— Thompson, and children:

- i. John, b. 1782.
- ii. Henry, b. 1784.
- iii. James C., b. 1786.
- iv. William, b. 1788.
- v. Archibald, b. 1790.
- vi. Alexander, b. 1793.

WALKER.

I. JAMES WALKER of Derry, d. April, 1753, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

- i. James.
 - ii. Agnes, m. Alexander McCullum.
 - iii. Archibald.
 - iv. Sarah, m. [James] Carothers, and had James
 - v. Mary, m. Andrew Roan.
- II. JAMES WALKER, of Paxtang, d. October, 1784, leaving a wife Barbara [McArthur] and children:
- i. Isabel.
 - ii. William.
 - iii. James.
 - iv. David.
 - v. Robert.
 - vi. Thomas.
 - vii. John.

viii. — m. — Galbraith, and had Catharine and Rebecca.

III. JAMES WALKER, of London derry d. prior to 1785, leaving a wife Martha who subsequently married Samuel Weir and children:

- i. Archibald.
- ii. William.
- iii. Margaret.
- iv. Mary.
- v. Lettice.

IV. HENRY WALKER d. prior to 1785, leaving children:

- i. Benjamin, who had a son Henry, jr.
- ii. Mary.
- iii. Robert.
- iv. Grizzle.
- v. Margaret.
- vi. John.

WEAVER.

JACOB WEAVER, of Lebanon township, d. November, 1776, leaving a wife Margaretta and children:

i. Jacob; d. 1803, leaving a wife and children: Jacob, Polly, Margaret and Thomas.

- ii. Catharine; m. John McCool.
- iii. Barbara, b. October 27, 1769; d.

February 19, 1842; m. Andrew Krause, b. 1761; d. August 23, 1819; both buried at Harrisburg.

iv. John, d. s. p.; m. Mary —.

WELSH.

I. JAMES WELSH, of Paxtang, d. April, 1754, leaving a wife Mary and children:

- i. John.
- ii. James.
- iii. Thomas.
- iv. Robert.
- v. Joseph.
- vi. Jean, m. William Peterson.
- vii. Isabel.
- viii. Mary.

II. JAMES WELSH, of Derry, d. October, 1769, leaving a wife Jean, and children:

- i. James.
- ii. Elizabeth, m. — McConnell.
- iii. Anna.
- iv. Samuel.
- v. Margaret.
- vi. Martha.

WHITE.

I. JOHN WHITE, of Hanover, d. March, 1740, leaving a wife Barbara, and among other children:

- i. Alexander.
- ii. Thomas.
- iii. Anna.

II. JOSIAH WHITE, sen., of Hanover, d. July 1753, leaving a wife AGNES, and children:

- i. Benjamin.
- ii. Samuel.
- iii. David.
- iv. James.
- v. Josiah.
- vi. Elizabeth.

III. MOSES WHITE, d. in 1768, leaving a wife Isabella and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Elizabeth.
- iii. Jane.
- iv. Robert.
- v. Moses.
- vi. Sarah.
- vii. Hugh.
- viii. William.
- ix. Isabella.
- x. Agnes.
- xi. James.

IV. WILLIAM WHITE, of Derry, d.

July, 1783, unm., and left his estate to :
 Brother's son, Thomas White,
 Uncle William White's son John,
 Sister Mary Montgomery's son William,
 Mary Little, daughter to John Little,
 now married James Scott.

V. JOSIAH WHITE, (son of Josiah, sen.) d. prior to January, 1791, leaving a wife Lydia and children :

- i. Samuel.
- ii. Nancy; m. James Chesney.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. Elizabeth; m. John Curry.
- v. Margaret; m. James McNamara.
- vi. Sarah; m. John McCord.
- vii. David.
- viii. Martha.

WILLIAMS.

I. John Williams, of Hanover township, d. prior to 1760, and had among other children :

- i. Abraham.
- ii. James.
- iii. Isaac.

II. ABRAHAM WILLIAMS (John) of Hanover, killed by the Indians prior to 1763, and his wife taken captive, and probably never returned; she was Catharine Smiley, daughter of Thomas Smiley, and they had children :

- i. John, m. Mary —.
- ii. Isaac
- iii. Margaret.
- iv. Elizabeth.
- v. Abraham.
- vi. James.
- vii. Thomas.
- viii. Benjamin.

III. JAMES WILLIAMS (John) d. in Sept. 1764, leaving a wife and children :

- i. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Atkinson.
- ii. Christian.
- iii. Adam.
- iv. Margaret.
- v. Mary.
- vi. Benjamin.
- vii. Thomas.
- viii. John

WOLFARTH.

JOHANNES WOLFARTH, of Derry, d. in 1751, and left children :

- i. Michael, b. 1734.
- ii. Christopher, b. 1736.
- iii. Philip, b. 1738.
- iv. Catharine, b. 1740.

WRIGHT.

I. JAMES WRIGHT of Hanover died March, 1764, leaving a wife Margaret, and among others, children :

- i. William, d. Oct. 1782, m. 1761, Margaret McCord, and had Mary, m. John Elder, and Margaret.
- ii. Margaret, m. 1761, William Moor.
- iii. Ann.
- iv. Agnes.

II. JAMES WRIGHT of Hanover, d. prior to 1785; in 1793 there were living of his children :

- i. Jemima, m. William Wharton; resided in Russell county, Virginia.
- ii. Margaret, m. Robert McCoy; resided in Pendleton county, Virginia.
- iii. Jane, m. — Russell; resided in Orange county, N. C.
- iv. ———, m. John Malcolm, Sen; had John, jr.; resided in Pendleton county, Va.
- v. Eleanor, m. James McMillen; resided in Turkey Foot, Bedford county, Penna.

ZIEGLER.

I. GEORGE ZIEGLER, of Conestoga township, Lancaster county, d. in October, 1769; was twice married; by first wife MARY there were children :

- i. Jacob, b. 1754.
- ii. Mary, b. 1756.

By second wife CATHARINE, there were children :

- iii. Anna.
- iv. Barbara.
- v. George.
- vi. Frederick, d. about 1770.

II. LUDWIG ZIEGLER, of Manor township, Lancaster county, d. in June, 1773, leaving a wife Margaret, and children :

- i. George.
- ii. Elizabeth.

His father's name was George Ziegler, and he had a brother Frederick—and probably was a brother of George, before-mentioned.

REV. JOHN ROAN'S CONGREGATION.

Derry, Paxtang and Mount Joy, 1745-1775.

III.

Mary Racheny, M., 1773.
 Rachel Roddy, M. 1773.
 William Robinson, 1745 1767.
 Widow Robinson.

- James Robinson, 1745-1773.
 Robert Rush†, D.
 William Rush*, M.
 Robert Ramsy, M., 1745-1768.
 David Ramsey, Eldr., M., 1768-1770.
 Moses Ramsy.
 John Ramsy.
 William Ramsy, 1761-1771.
 Andrew Ramsy.
 John Ross, P., 1750-1758.
 Joseph Ross, P.; 1750-1769*.
 Thomas Ross, P., 1750-1.
 George Ross, P., 1750-1.
 James Rossbrough,
 Andrew Roan, 1749-1768*.
 Margaret Roan†, D.
 Samuel Ramsy, M., 1760-1762.
 James Ramsey, M., 1751-1773.
 Archibald Swinny, 1761-1773.
 Robert Sturgeon, P., 1768-1770.
 William Shaw, (shoemaker,) 1773.
 Timothy Shaw, P., 1750-1758.
 William Smith, D.
 William Sayer, 1745-1773.
 John Sawyer, 1758-1763.
 Robert Smith, carpenter, P., 1750-1773;
 removed to Pittsburg.
 Matthew Smith, P., 1765-1774.
 John Smith, P., 1745-1774; son Andrew.
 Robert Smith, John's son, * P., 1765-1766.
 Samuel Smith, Esq., M.
 Samuel Smith, sen., M.
 James Sloan, P., 1750-51.
 Widow Sloan and son Alex., 1745-1762.
 Daniel Shaw, P., 1750-1772.
 John Steel, P., 1767-1774.
 John Strean.
 Gawin Strean, 1751.
 William Swan, P., 1771-1774.
 Samuel Sturgeon, P., 1770-1774.
 Thomas Sturgeon, 1764-1770.
 Jeremy Sturgeon, P., 1758.
 Sarah Sturgeon, P., 1758.
 Robert Sterrat, * "brother of James,"
 P., 1750-51.
 Samuel Sterrat, † D., 1771-1774.
 Robert Sterrat, Jr., P., 1772-1774.
 William Sterrat, M., 1745-1771.
 James Sterrat, M., 1758-1773.
 John Shields, P., 1750-1768.
 Matthew Shield.
 Samuel Sample, "to help Derry," 1761.
 Benj. Sawyer, 1771-1773.
 David Shields, P., 1750-1758.
- William Sharp, P., 1750-1758.
 Edward Sharp, P., 1750-1769.
 Joseph Shearer, P., 1750-1774.
 Jeremy Sharp.
 Henry Sharp, P., 1758-1764.
 Sarah Sharp, P., 1758.
 John Stewart, P., 1745-1774.
 Alex. Sterrat, 1754-1769.
 William Stevenson, *M., 1745-1758.
 William Sloan, P., 1767-1774.
 Ben. Sterrat, P., 1769-1773.
 John Supples, P., 1772.
 James Sawyer, 1772.
 Thomas Sawyer, 1769-1772.
 Hugh Todd, †D.
 James Todd, D., 1745-1774.
 John Todd (jobber), †D., 1771.
 David Taylor, 1745-1773.
 Robert Tate, †D.
 Rebekah Tate, D., "to help Derry,"
 1745.
 Robert Tinnen.
 John Tinnen, †D.
 James Tinnen, †D.
 John Townslee, P., 1750-1.
 Thomas Thompson, M., 1769.
 Carns Tinnen, †D.
 John Thomson, 1750-1769.
 James Thomson.
 William Thompson, †D.
 Christopher Thomson.
 Anthony Thompson, P., 1750-1.
 James Tolland, P., 1750-1.
 Barnabas Tolland.
 John Thompson, Paxt. (John Chestnut's Bro-in-Law), 1762-1773. (Plow maker)
 William Thome, P., 1750-1.
 James Tate, P., 1750-1.
 Ezekiel Vance, †D.
 James Walker, 1745-1774.
 Archibald Walker, 1749-1773.
 William White, †D.
 Moses White, †D.
 Moses Willson, 1745-1774.
 Thomas Willson, †D.
 James Willson, (Taylor), 1745-1773.
 James Willson (†Weaver), D.
 James Willson (Joseph's son), P.
 Hugh Wilson (schoolmaster), 1773-1774.
 Alex. Wilson, P., 1772.
 John Willson, jr., *D.
 David Willson, Elder, M., 1745-1766.
 David Willson, M.
 Wm. Willson (John's son), *P.

Wm. Willson (Joseph's son), 1758-1763.
 Joseph Willson, sen., P., 1751-1758,
 Joseph Willson, jun., P., 1769-1774.
 James Willson, P., (schoolmaster) "to
 help Derry," 1745-1751.
 Nathan Woods, M., 1745-1773.
 William Woods, *M.
 Samuel Woods.
 Andrew Woods, P., 1750-1.
 John Woods, P., 1745-1771.
 George Wood (son of), 1771-1773.
 William Woods.
 Robert Woods, }
 Samuel Woods, } P., 1750-1.
 Widow Wallace, †D.
 Josiah White, sen., P., 1745-1773.
 Josiah White, jun., P., 1750-1772.
 Robert Wright, P., 1771-1774.
 Jean Willson, "to help Donygal."
 John Willson, sen., *M., 1763-1774.
 "came to Derry 1762."
 William Wilso, (William's brother-in-
 law.) 1760.
 James Wilson, (a young man) P. 1767-
 1772.
 James Wilson, (merchant,) P. 1762-1770.
 George Ward, 1769-1773.
 Widow Woods, M. 1764.
 William Wiley, *M.
 John Waugh, P. 1758.
 James Willson, (cooper) P. 1772.
 John Willson, (Joseph's son) P. 1772.
 John Wilson, (cooper's brother) P.
 1772.
 James Young, (tavern keeper) M.
 1766-1774.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XLV.

REV. JOHN ROAN.—The following is a copy of the receipt given by the widow of the Rev. Mr. Roan for the balance of salary due him at the time of his death:

December 7th, 1778.

Then Rec'd of William McClure, in cash and By Receipts, the sum of twenty eight pounds, it being in full the Last year's salary Due to the Rev'd John Roan from Paxtang congregation.

Rec'd by me.

ANNE ROAN.

MARRIAGES BY SQUIRE JOHN DAVIES.

1818-1840.

[JOHN DAVIES was born in Wales in the year 1788. He received a good English and classical education, and at his majority emigrated to the United States, landing at Baltimore in 1810. We have no knowledge how long he remained in that city, but after the close of the war of 1812-14 we find him in Dauphin county teaching school. On the 14th of January, 1818, he was appointed by Gov. William Findlay a justice of the peace for the second district, composed of the townships of Halifax, Middle Paxtang and Jackson. He subsequently removed to Harrisburg, where he was again commissioned March 27, 1827, continuing in that office until his death in 1843. He married, in 1829, Mary Hetzel, daughter of John Hetzel. She died in 1838. Their children survive—Newton H. Davies, of this city, who for thirty years has been connected with the Dauphin Deposit Bank; Annie M. Davies, of Adams county, Pa., and Frank A. Davies, of Philadelphia. Squire Davies was a faithful and conscientious officer, an active and energetic citizen, and a leading member of the Methodist church in this city. From his account books we have gleaned the following marriage record, and it has afforded us the pleasure of giving this brief memoranda of an honored and useful life.

W. H. E.]

1818.

April 30. John Ludwig and Sarah Taylor both of Halifax township.

August 5. John Leany and Elizabeth Wolf, of Upper Paxtang township.

August 5. Daniel Sheaffer and Mary Freeburn, both of Halifax township.

November 3. Daniel Willson and Anna Nase, both of Halifax township.

December 13. Samuel Rhawn and Mary Walls, both of Halifax township.

1819.

February 27. Robert Boyd and Isabella Butler, both of Halifax township.

February 27. Joseph M. Bowes and Elizabeth Lemmon, both of Halifax township.

February 28. Henry Cook and Mary Everly, both of Halifax township.

April 18. Jacob Loudermilk and Christiana Wrich, both of Halifax township.

June 2. Frederick Nutt and Mary Ryan, both of Middle Paxtang township.

August 17. Webster Wyn and Fanny Roul, both of Middle Paxtang township.

August 31. Jacob Lemmon and Mary Rutter, both of Halifax township.

October 23. Samuel Hamaker and Bridget Drummond, both of Cumberland county.

1820.

January 22. John Freeburn and Jane Buchanan, both of Halifax township.

March 3. Isaac Rutter and Rachael Evitts, both of Halifax township.

May 22. Valentine Urich and Jane Swigart, both of Halifax township.

1821.

January 30. William Anderson and Polly Snoke, both of Halifax township.

February 7. David Shapley and Sarah Jackson, both of Halifax township.

April 17. David Swigart and Catharine Nace, both of Halifax township.

November 14. Edward Williamson and Barbara Eshelman, both of Halifax township.

November 27. William File and Mary Long, both of Halifax township.

1822.

February 12. Benjamin Pretz and Margaret Paul, both of Mifflin township.

February 27. Valentine Shellaberger and Rachel Baughman, both of Halifax township.

April 18. Alexander McBride and Mary Lodge, both of Halifax township.

September 14. Benjamin Kepner and Margaret Bowes, both of Halifax township.

October 22. Daniel Livingston, of Perry county and Elizabeth Ober, of Dauphin county.

1823.

October 7. Robert M. Taylor and Mary McAllister, both of Halifax township.

November 23. George Brooks and Elizabeth Fulton, both of Perry county.

1824.

January 24. Samuel Smith and Eliza McDade, both of Dauphin county.

February 29. Joseph Swigart and Mary Urich, both of Halifax township.

1828.

October 2. Andrew Culp and Theodocia Lee, both of Harrisburg.

December 9. Levi Upton and Sarah Hawk, both of Harrisburg.

1829.

March 20. Morris Welsh and Jane Griffen, both of Harrisburg.

March 26. David Vance and Isabella Lytle, both of Harrisburg.

1831.

January 7. William Cox and Christiana Rider, both of Perry county.

November 25. Joseph Gilbert and Jane Grant (colored persons), both of Harrisburg.

November 22. John Boyer and Elizabeth Pool (colored persons) both of Harrisburg.

1832.

November 8. Ezekiel Carter and Mary Wilson (colored persons), both of Harrisburg.

1833.

March 28. Jacob Martin and Barbara Allen Fair, both of Silvers Spring, Cumberland county.

April 18. Joseph Anderson and Barbara Ferguson, both of Harrisburg.

1834.

February 26. John Elvin and Nancy Thomas, both of Harrisburg.

March 20. Isaac McGuire and Susanna Allen, both of Harrisburg.

May 20. Israel Steele, of Cumberland county and Mary Geiger of Harrisburg.

June 3. Martin Stutzman and Susanna Ernst, both of Harrisburg.

July 16. Charles Swager and Harriet Shuler, both of Harrisburg.

October 20. Daniel Bess and Mary Wilson (widow).

November 9. Andrew F. Dickey and Eliza Harker, both of Harrisburg.

December 9. Robert Buchanan and Maria Newbaker, both of Susquehanna township.

1835.

May 23. John Frantz and Priscilla Wolf,
both of Cumberland county.

July 24. Edward Williams and Louisa
Smith, both of Harrisburg.

November 19. Benjamin Lewis and Eliza-
beth Ray.

1838.

May 28. William Wingert and Matilda
Bundy.

1839

December 23. James Bent and Sophia
Myers.

1840.

January 27. John Smith and Elizabeth
Harris.

March 13. John E. Williams and Mary
McKearny.

1841.

January 2. Gad T. Williams and Eley
Abbot.

OLD SHOOP'S CHURCH

In Lower Paxtang Township, this county, on the road to Jonestown, about four miles from Harrisburg, is the commodious brick structure, known as Shoop's church. The place is a familiar one not only to the many who have occasion to pass along that much frequented highway; but to the old inhabitants residing in that portion of our county. The meeting house is occupied jointly by the followers of Zwingle and the adherents of Luther—or the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. It is not known when the respective congregations were originally organized, but the first named people had a society formed as early as 1771. Prior to that date there was quite a large number of Swiss and Germans settled in the neighborhood, the descendants of whom are among the more prominent of the citizens of our city and county, or have gone to other sections of the Union, where their industry, enterprise and intelligence have had marked influence. The first building erected was of logs, presumably about 1783, to the left of the road and adjoining the old graveyard. As time wore on, the log structure began to decay, and withal not requisite to the wants of the congregations. In the year 1829,

the present brick house was built, the building committee consisting of John Elser, David Mumma, George Hain, jr., Frederick Shoop and Jacob Shell, with Frederick Parthemore as treasurer. The report of that committee giving an itemized account of the expenses of erection, will no doubt be interesting to many. It is as follows, *verbatim*.

Expence of Building the Church.

Paid—

Samuel Holman, for Carpenter work and hauling.....	\$601 12½
Casper Heckard, for hair.....	6 00
G. & Barney Geiger, for trimming Pulpit.....	5 15½
Jacob Allen, for Iron.....	4 00
Daniel Houser, for nails.....	34
John Fleck.....	19 12½
Keefer & Keller, for turning... ..	36 19¾
Abraham Oves, for Fringes... ..	87½
Daniel Houser, for Nails.....	31 08
George Boyer, for Lime.....	8 00
Jacob Baab, for printing.....	1 00
Samuel Kepner, for Plaster....	7 50
Jacob Duck, for Lumber.....	273 10
John Brooks, for cast iron doors	1 25
Michael Keller, for boxes and sand.....	1 00
R. T. Jacobs, for two boxes...	50
Daniel Shoop, for Sand.....	50
John Fleck, for plastering....	50 00
Peter Beck, for quarrying stone.....	17 50
James Morgan.....	50 00
James Morgau.....	143 18
James Morgan.....	43 03
Joel Parkhurst, for shrukles...	57 50
John Martin, for tin.....	4 00
Louisa DePui, for Logs.....	13 00
William Shannon, for bricks... ..	200 00
David Lingle, for boards.....	2 59
W. B. Johnson, for Stones....	18 00
George Boyer, for Lime.....	16 00
John Rutherford, for Lime....	36 00
Oglesby & Pool, for materials..	123 24
James Morgan, for Penseling..	32 60
John S. Weistling, for sash-weights.....	44 30
William Poorman, for Painting	32 10
William Shannon, balance on Brick.....	163 37½
Reeme & Catteral, for hogs-heads.....	75
Reeme & Catteral, for hogs-heads.....	75

Daniel Houser, 2 lbs lath nails	20
George Hain, work.....	1 00
John S. Wiestling for Printing books.....	4 00
John Brook, Ex. for Shannon's estate.....	1 62½
John Elser for chairs.....	2 00
John Fleck in full.....	23 23½
George P. Wiestling for Printing.....	4 50
Martin Buchler for Bellows....	40
William Allison, keg W-L.....	2 00
John Brooks for stores.....	28 00
John H. Bigler for coal.....	2 12½
Total.....	\$2114 03¾

Opposite the church is the old graveyard—the new cemetery being to the left of the road adjoining the church. When the first interment in the former took place we know not, but this “Gottes Acker” had an existence in 1785, for in our possession is the following:

“A list of subscribers, with the sums annexed, which each will pay towards putting up a fence around a church yard and grave yard, November 11th, 1785. Following are the names and amounts and to whom paid:

Michael Smith.....	1¢
Stophel Shoop.....	15s
Peter Bobb.....	15s
Frederick Schweitzer.....	15s
Henry Meyer.....	15s
George Shoop.....	15s
Widow Poorman.....	15s
Paid to Stophel Shoop and Peter Bobb.	
Lorenzo Smith.....	10s
John Parthemore, sr.....	10s
Martin Shell.....	5s
Adam Loeffler.....	5s
Peter Felty, sr.....	5s
Paid John Parthemore.	

The ravages of time have already obliterated the inscriptions on some the old tombstones, and in a few years many more will be illegible. In order therefore to preserve them for future reference we have arranged them for “Notes and Queries.”

E. W. S. P.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Shoop's Church Burial Ground.

I.

- Alleman, Martin, b. Dec. 27, 1768; d. April 9, 1840.
 Alleman, Rosannah, w. of M. sen., b. April 3, 1769; d. Dec. 3, 1819.
 Alleman, Martin, jr, b. July 13, 1803; d. Dec. 30, 1839.
 Alleman, Anna Catharine, d. of Martin, jr., b. Dec. 5, 1833; d. Feb. 26, 1835.
 Albright, Barbara, b. Dec. 12, 1788; d. Sept. 4, 1859.
 Beider, Jacob, b. Sept. 29, 1727; d. — 1795.
 Beider, —, b. May 9, 1730; d. May 9, 1808.
 Beider, John, b. March 10, 1764; d. March 27, 1806.
 Beirly, Casper, b. Aug. 24, 1727; d. Nov. 7, 1794.
 Beirly, Catherine, b. —, 1729; d. April, 1799.
 Bobb, Peter, b. June 22, 1735; d. July 22, 1797.
 Bobb, Elizabeth, b. June 13, 1768; d. August 10, 1788.
 Beck, John, b. January 30, 1763; d. May 16, 1850.
 Beck, Barbara, b. July 20, 1762; d. May 26, 1837.
 Beck, Peter, s. of J., b. September 20, 1794; d. September 17, 1852.
 Beck, Mary, w. of P., and d. of Martin and Cath., Spittler; b. November 19, 1800; d. January 12, 1845.
 Bretz, John, b. December 15, 1771; d. March 26, 1845.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XLVI.

THE MAYBANE FAMILY.—We find the following data, among our notes relating to the family of John Maybane, an early settler in this county. The name disappears from our assessment lists prior to the Revolution, and it is more than

probable, the entire family went southward. What is known concerning them?

I. JOHN MAYBANE, Sen., an early settler from Ireland in Londonderry township, Lancaster now Dauphin county Pennsylvania, died in April 1769, leaving a wife ANNA, and children as follows:

- i. John; m. ——— Crawford.
- ii. William;
- iii. Elizabeth; m. ——— Davison.
- iv. Isabel; m. 1754, William Cusick.
- v. Jean; m. ——— Leister.
- vi. Elizabeth; m. ——— Lindsay.
- vii. Mary; m. ——— Wiley.
- viii. Janet; m. Joseph White.
- ix. Margaret; m. James Patterson.

II. JOHN MAYBANE, jr., (John); b. in Ireland; d. in July, 1765, in Derry township, Lancaster now Dauphin county, Penn'a.; m. ——— CRAWFORD, daughter of David Crawford. They had issue:

- i. David.
- ii. John.

THE FAMILY OF JOHN HARRIS.

IV.

The other children of Robert Harris and his wife Elizabeth Ewing, were—

i. *David*; b. March 27, 1796, at Harrisburg. He received his education in the schools of the town and at the Academy there. At the age of eighteen he went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits several years, when he returned to his native town and established himself in the general transportation business in connection with the canal, and subsequently in merchandizing. For many years he was clerk of the borough and city councils, was a justice of the peace under the borough charter, and one of the first alderman elected under the city charter. In 1814 Mr. Harris marched to Baltimore—one of the youngest in that band of brave defenders—with the "Harrisburg volunteers," and was among the last of its survivors. Upon his retirement from Councils he lived in quiet retirement, his age rendering it impossible for him to participate in any active business. He was a man of strict integrity, and lived an honorable and correct life, doing what he had to do faithfully, beloved and respected by his friends and neighbors. He died at Harrisburg on the 14th of March, 1880. Mr.

Harris married *Elizabeth Latimer*, who yet survives at a ripe old age. Their children were *Mary*, *Philip Small*, *Henry Latimer*, *Louisa m. Charles H. Wilson*, and *Sallie Latimer*. Of these *Mary* is deceased; *Philip S.* resides at St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Wilson, a widow, at Philadelphia, and the others with their mother at Harrisburg.

iv *George Washington*; b. June 23, 1798, at Harrisburg, where he died on the 13th of August, 1882. He received a preliminary education at the old Harrisburg academy and the select schools of the town. Subsequently he went to Dickinson, Jefferson and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating at the latter institution. He studied law, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar at the December term, 1820. He remained at Harrisburg several years during a portion of which period he served as deputy attorney general for the county of Dauphin. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia and entered into law partnership with Calvin Blythe, at one time judge of this district. He returned, however, in a short time to Harrisburg, and resumed his place at the Dauphin county bar, and was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, publishing a series of volumes of reports. For a number of years he filled the position of secretary to the Library Committee of the United States Senate. Until the last day of his long life he was very active—physically and mentally. In his address, appearance and manners, he belonged to the old school. He was a great reader, a man of good information and of fine conversational powers. He was exemplary and upright in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and was highly respected by all. Mr. Harris married *Elizabeth Mary Hall*, daughter of Dr. Henry Hall, whose wife was Hester Maclay, daughter of Senator William Maclay. She died during the past year. Their children were *Elizabeth E.*, m. J. Wallace Kerr; *Catharine Hall*, m. William Morris; *Robert*, *William H.*, and *Julia Todd*. Mrs. Kerr, a widow, resides at Harrisburg, as does Julia T. Robert and William H. were both physicians, and died in the prime of life. Mrs. Morris resides in Delaware.

v. *Thomas Jefferson*, b. October 17, 1800. He received a good education, and was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. Navy. He passed a few years in the service, but having little inclination for a man-of-war life, he resigned and returned to Harrisburg, where he lived in quiet retirement until the close of his life, which terminated on the 10th of August, 1878. He was genial and generous, affable and entertaining, and a student his whole life long. Mr. Harris married in 1859, *Eliza Stine*, of Harrisburg, but she died within a year thereafter.

vi. *Robert*, (1st) b. January 29, 1804; d. March 8, 1804.

vii. *Robert*, (2d) b. March 21, 1808. He was a physician and practiced his profession at Harrisburg a number of years. He died there on the 19th of December 1863, unmarried.

viii. *William Augustus*, b. August 21, 1810. He is an Episcopalian minister, resides at Washington, D. C., and the last survivor of the children of Robert Harris. He married Catharine Butcher, and their children were—James Otey, Catharine, William and Robert.

MARY HARRIS, daughter of John Harris and his wife Mary Reed, was born 1st of October, 1770, at Harris' Ferry. She was an active and energetic woman, and closed a life of four score years on the 20th of August, 1851. She married JOHN ANDRE HANNA, a native of Flemington, New Jersey, where he was born about 1760. He was the son of Rev. John Hanna and his wife Mary McCrea. He received a good education under the direction of his father, and was partly educated at the College of New Jersey. It is probable that he came to Pennsylvania as a tutor, afterwards studying law with Stephen Chambers, of Lancaster, a noted lawyer of his day, and was admitted to the bar of that county in 1784. Upon the formation of the county of Dauphin, he located at Harrisburg, where his marriage to a daughter of the Founder of the new town, gave him a prestige and prominence he would perchance not otherwise have had. With this influence of family, and his great natural abilities, he soon became the leader at the bar. Probably an active participant in the War of the Revolution, he had a decided taste

for military affairs. He commanded one of the first companies raised in Harrisburg, and during the so called Whisky Insurrection of 1794, was in command of the second brigade of the Pennsylvania forces. The same year he was elected to Congress, and up to the time of his death served in that illustrious body. He died, somewhat suddenly, on the 18th of July, 1805, and his remains repose in the cemetery at Harrisburg. General Hanna was a man of rich promise, was a leader of the anti-federal party, and the colleague of Gallatin, Smilie, and other Pennsylvanians, then quite prominent in the political affairs of the nation. He was a gentleman in manners and deportment and eminent in his life work. The children of Gen. Hanna and his wife Mary Harris were:

i. *Esther Harris*; d. s. p.

ii. *Eleanor*; d. s. p.

iii. *Sarah Eaton*; she married in 1820, Richard Templin Jacobs, who died November 25, 1842. He was a prominent merchant of Harrisburg. Their children were *Samuel*, *Henrietta*, *James*, *George W.*, and *Eliza*. The latter was twice married first to A. K. Cornyn, a lawyer and secondly John J. Clyde, of Harrisburg.

iv. *Henrietta*; d. 1840, unm.

v. *Caroline Elizabeth*; b. 1795; d. 1880, at Harrisburg. She married in 1813, Joseph Briggs, of Silvers Spring, and they had *John Hanna*, m. Julia Ann Todd; and *Mary*, m. Hon. John J. Pearson.

vi. *Francis Harris*; m. John Carson McAlister, and left issue.

vii. *Julian C*; m. John Fisher.

viii. *Mary Reed*; m. Hon. John Tod. He was the son of David Tod and Rachel Kent, and born in Suffield, Hartford county, Connecticut, in November, 1779. His father was a Scotchman by birth and a man of an original turn of mind, professing much shrewdness, and a dry kind of wit, many of his sayings being familiarly repeated years after his decease. His mother was a native of the town of Suffield. Young Tod received his preliminary education at the public schools of the village, but his classical education was pursued under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Gray,

pastor of the Presbyterian church of the town. His rapid progress in his studies enabled him on examination to enter the junior class of Yale College where he graduated two years afterwards with great credit and honor to himself. After graduating he entered the office of his brother, George Tod, then a practising lawyer in New Haven, and it is said was also a short time in the office of Gideon Granger, Postmaster General under President Adams. He was admitted to the bar of Hartford in 1800. Shortly after he went to Virginia, where he filled the position of tutor in a family in one of the southern counties of that State. In 1802 he located at Bedford, Pennsylvania, where he did some clerical labor in the prothonotary's office, and the same year admitted to the bar there. His practice rapidly increased, and such was his standing and popularity in the county that he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1808, serving in that body until 1813—the last two sessions being speaker of that body. In 1813 he was elected member of the State Senate, of which he served as presiding officer from 1814 to 1816. He was re-elected in 1816, but resigned the office December 20, 1816. In 1820 Mr. Tod was elected a member of Congress, and again in 1822. The tariff question was the leading measure of Congress during the session of 1823-4. His speeches on the subject—particularly his opening speech, delivered on the 10th of February, 1824, and that with which he closed the debate on the 8th of April—are remarkable; the first for the data, facts, statistics and other important information it conveys—the second for its powerful and persuasive reasoning, fervid eloquence, wit and satire, all expressed in chaste and elegant language. Few subjects have elicited more masterly and brilliant displays from American statesmen. On the 8th of June, 1824, he was appointed president judge of the 15th judicial district, and thereupon resigned his seat in Congress. In May, 1827, he was appointed by Gov. Shulze a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He had been engaged with two other judges in holding a court at Lancaster, and becoming ill, hastened

to his home at Bedford, where, after a brief illness, on the 27th of March, 1830, in the 51st year of his age, he breathed his last. The character of Judge Tod was that of a plain, practical republican—a downright honest man. Without the least ostentation or disguise he remarkably exemplified, in a Spartan simplicity of manners, the truth of his own sentiments—that there may be a social equality in the intercourse of men on all proper occasions without at all interfering with the difference conferred by intellect and education. He was too humble to think himself wiser than others, and too honest to account himself better. The children of Mary Recd Hanna and John Tod were *Julia Ann* m. John H. Briggs; *Rachel* m. Samuel A. Gilmore, of Butler; *Isabella* m. William M. Kerr, and *Henrietta*. Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Kerr, both widows, reside at Harrisburg.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS
In Shoop's Church Burial Ground.

II.

- Brightbill, Henry, b. June 22, 1773; d. Oct. 20, 1846.
Brightbill, Mary E., w. of H., b. April 9, 1767; d. Oct. 23, 1844.
Bamberger, Catharine, b. Nov. 25, 1785; d. Aug. 12, 1789.
Brenton, Eva, formerly wife of Henry Cassel, b. Aug. 27, 1804; d. March 3, 1874.
Balthaser, Mary Catharine, w. of J., b. Oct. 19, 1780; d. April 12, 1869.
Balthaser, John, b. Nov. 25, 1779; d. Oct. 4, 1856.
Cassel, Frederick, s. of F., b. Mar. 17, 1764; d. April 21, 1814.
Cassel, Henry, b. Dec. 10, 1798; d. Oct. 1, 1858.
Cassel, Lucy Ann, d. of Henry, b. Mar. 19, 1802; d. Jan. 25, 1854.
Eppler, David, b. Aug. 27, 1752; d. Aug. 13, 1837.
Eppler, Catharine, w. of D., b. Aug. 20, 1738; d. Nov. 20, 1822.
Ewing, John, b. Apr. 17, 1788; d. Dec. 29, 1866.
Ewing, Elizabeth, w. of J., b. Nov. 9, 1783; d. Sept. 17, 1851.
Ewing, John Christopher, s. of J. and E., b. May 29, 1817; d. Mar. 9, 1834.

- Ewing, Jonathan, s. of J. and E., b. Sept. 23, 1827; d. Jan. 7, 1844.
- Elser, John, b. Aug. 7, 1771; d. Apr. 21, 1838.
- Elser, Susan, w. of J., b. Nov. 5, 1773; d. July 27, 1830.
- Elser, Peter, s. of John and Susan, b. Jan. 5, 1805; d. Jan. 11, 1837.
- Elser, Catharine, d. of J. and E., b. March 7, 1806; d. June 23, 1830.
- Felty, Thomas, b. Jan. 19, 1727; d. Jan. 23, 1796.
- Felty, J. Michael, b. Jan. 1, 1754; d. July 28, 1838.
- Felty, Maria E., b. Sept. 18, 1772; d. Dec. 25, 1841.
- Felty, John, b. Aug. 30, 1770; d. May 28, 1826.
- Felty, John Peter, b. Nov. 19, 1773; d. Nov. 30, 1858.
- Felty, Mary Catharine, b. July 21, 1781; d. Dec. 12, 1857.
- Felty, Catharine, b. Sept. 17, 1775; d. Aug. 12, 1840.
- Felty, Catharine, b. Feb. 6, 1787; d. April 9, 1814.
- Felty, Jacob, b. Nov. 3, 1806; d. July 7, 1868.
- Felty, Catharine, b. July 13, 1804; d. March 16, 1808.
- Felty, John, s. of J. and C., b. Nov. 16, 1813; d. Dec. 4, 1835.
- Fackler, John, b. Feb. 10, 1760; d. June 14, 1829.
- Fackler, George, b. March 23, 1803; d. April 18, 1843.
- Fackler, Susan, b. March 30, 1807; d. Aug. 2, 1848.
- Fackler, John Harman, s. of Geo. and Susan, d. May 9, 1832, aged 23 dys.
- Farling, Jacob, b. Dec. 24, 1753; d. March 28, 1832.
- Farling, Salome, w. of Jacob and d. of Jacob Hubler, b. April 4, 1759; d. April 17, 1832.
- Farling, Salome, d. of J., b. Dec. 24, 1795; d. Dec. 2, 1841.
- Forney, Joseph, b. April 17, 1778; d. April 17, 1833.
- Fritchey, Frederick William, b. March 7, 1799; d. March 1, 1847.
- Fritchey, Anna Maria, b. May 11, 1809; d. May 3, 1842.
- Garman Barbara, w. of J., b. Nov. 10, 1758; d. March 2, 1835.
- Garman, John, b. May 24, 1760; d. Sept. 1, 1822.
- Garman, George, b. March 17, 1783; d. Sept. 22, 1841.
- Garman, Rebecca, w. of G., b. Jan. 1, 1787; d. April 29, 1854.
- Garman, Mary Ann, d. of Jacob and Eliz., b. March 7, 1838; d. Feb. 16, 1843.
- Garman, John, s. of Jacob and Elizabeth, b. Dec. 2, 1824; d. Feb. 28, 1843.
- Garman, Sarah Barbara, d. of J. and E., b. March 1, 1828; d. June 6, 1830.
- Garman, Jacob, s. of J. and E., b. Sept. 6, 1829; d. Dec. 3, 1832.
- Garman, John, b. March 19, 1818; d. April 28, 1854.
- Garman, Catharine, w. of Geo., b. Feb. 10, 1824; d. June 11, 1863.
- Garberich, John, sen., b. Aug. 11, 1769; d. July 23, 1839.
- Garberich, Barbara, w. of J., sen., b. Aug. 17, 1769; d. Jan. 4, 1846.
- Gerberich, John, b. Mar. 17, 1794; d. July 7, 1855.
- Gerberich, Elizabeth, w. of J., b. Sept. 23, 1791; d. March 14, 1834.
- Gerberich, Lewis, s. of J., b. Feb. 14, 1827; d. Dec. 15, 1834.
- Gray, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 18, 1817; d. March 30, 1832.
- Garverick, Susan, b. Nov. 26, 1804; d. Dec. 4, 1857.
- Gramm, Frederick, b. Oct. 21, 1837; d. Nov. 8, 1862.
- Hain, George, b. Jan. 15, 1757; d. May 31, 1832.
- Hain, Catharine, d. of John Miller, b. Sept. 8, 1765; d. Feb. 4, 1822.
- Hain, John, b. Nov. 5, 1815; d. Feb. 1, 1848.
- Hain, Mary, d. of Geo. and Sarah, b. August 16, 1823; d. Oct. 26, 1859.
- Horstick, John, b. Sept. 18, 1786; d. April 20, 1848.
- Horstick, Annie E., w. of J., b. Oct. 20, 1792; d. Aug. 24, 1851.
- Haverstick, John, b. April 2, 1791; d. Sept. 7, 1850.
- Haverstick, Susan, w. of J., b. Feb. 16, 1801; d. Dec. 5, 1860.
- Haulman, Jacob, s. of John and Susan, b. Nov. 29, 1804; d. —, 1822.
- George Keever, b. Dec. 19, 1775; d. June 2, 1855.

Kline, Jacob, b. May 22, 1790; d. July 2, 1856.
 Kline, Barbara, w. of J., b. Dec. 24, 1790; d. July 24, 1856.
 Kline, Esaias, b. April 14, 1817; d. Jan. 7, 1863.
 Kline Catharine, b. March 2, 1818; d. March 30, 1859.
 Kline, Adam W., b. Oct. 20, 1849; d. Dec. 24, 1860.
 Knepley, Margaret, w. Conrad and d. of Jacob Millisen; b. May 19, 1796; d. Feb. 23, 1851.
 Louck, Elizabeth, b. April 12, 1767; d. Aug. 12, 1821.
 Landis, Susan, b. Feb. 30, 1793; d. Mar. 8, 1855.
 Lesh, Peter, b. Jan. 24, 1792; d. Aug. 24, 1851.
 McCornack, Dominant, b. May 11, 1761; d. Sept. 11, 1803.
 Millisen, John, b. Nov. 24, 1771; d. Sept. 11, 1831.
 Millisen, Jacob, sen., b. Oct. 1, 1773; d. Mar. 1844.
 Millisen, William, b. Dec. 10, 1789; d. June 24, 1846.
 Maddar, Daniel, b. Sept. 16, 1787; d. August 18, 1848.
 Maddar, Catharine Weiser, b. July 23, 1783; d. Aug. 11, 1858.
 Maddar, David, b. June 28, 1785; d. Dec. 19, 1856.
 Maddar, Sarah, w. of D., b. Sept. 9, 1799; d. Aug. 28, 1823.
 Maddar, Susan, w. of Moses, b. Sept. 16, 1814; d. Oct. 27, 1852.
 Meyers, Christian, b. August 18, 1792; d. August 18, 1857.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XLVII.

INFORMATION IS WANTED, relating to the following old citizens of the county, for the purpose of preparing proper biographical sketches. Any data whatever will be thankfully received. Now and then some of our readers "take us to task" for not publishing sketches of this person and another, but the facts are, it is extremely difficult to gather up the records of those recently deceased, while of those who passed away fifty or

sixty years ago, it is an arduous and frequently a fruitless labor. We are desirous of preserving somewhat of the history of our old citizens, and if those who have information of these persons of the long ago will communicate the same, they will greatly aid our efforts.

Jacob Hise, coroner, from October 22, 1827, to April 7, 1834.

Joseph Clendenin, b. 1777; d. November 16, 1818. Was com. notary public, May 10, 1816.

Michael Krehl, coroner, April 16, 1818, to Oct. 30, 1818.

Dr. Samuel Meyrick, of Middletown.
 Dr. Isaac McKinley, in Hartisburg, 1796.

Dr. Jonathan Neely, who died at Fort Hunter, February 1, 1827.

John Paul, jr., app. deputy surveyor, July 19, 1830.

THREE NOTED EARLY DIVINES.

[The biographical sketches herewith given, are presented as part of the history of the early Presbyterian churches in this locality. They were able and learned men, who labored earnestly in the Master's vineyard. They lived in a time when religious belief was re-chrysalizing and although more or less peculiar in their presentation of their theological views, we can say this for them—they were convinced they were right—and we honor them for their sincerity.]

REV. JAMES ANDERSON.

James Anderson was a native of Scotland, born November 17, 1678; was educated under the care of principal Stirling, of Glasgow, and ordained by Irvine Presbytery, November 17, 1708, with a view to his settlement in Virginia. He sailed March 6, 1709, and arrived in the Rappahannock on the 22d of April following; but the state of things there not warranting his stay, he came northward, and was received by the Presbytery September 20. He settled at New Castle. In 1714, out of regard to the desolate condition of the people in Kent county, he was directed to supply them monthly on a Sabbath, and also to spend a Sabbath at Cedar Creek, in Sussex. He subsequently ministered in New York, but owing to some

difficulties in the congregation there, he desired a removal. He was called September 24, 1726, to Donegal, on the Susquehanna, and accepted it. He was installed the last Wednesday in August, 1727. In September, 1729, he gave every fifth Sabbath to the people on Swatara, and joined the congregation of Derry, thus becoming the first settled pastor over that church, until the call to Rev. William Bertram, in 1732. He died July 16, 1740. In the language of Presbytery, "he was high in esteem for circumspection, diligence and faithfulness as a Christian minister." The Rev. Mr. Anderson married February, 1712-13, Suit Garland, daughter of Sylvester Garland, of the Head of Apoquinimy. She died December 24, 1736. He then married Rachel Wilson, December 27, 1737. His son Garland Anderson married Jane, daughter of Peter Chevalier, of Philadelphia; but died early. His daughter Elizabeth married Samuel Breeze, resided in New York, and was a woman of great excellence. A brother of the Rev. Mr. Anderson was John Anderson of Perth Amboy, who in 1712 was made one of the Council of the Province of New Jersey. He died in March, 1736, aged seventy-three, being then President of the Council.

REV. SAMUEL BLACK.

Samuel Black was a native of the north of Ireland, born about 1700. He studied theology prior to his emigrating to America, and was subsequently licensed by New Castle Presbytery. The Forks of Brandywine in Chester county was formed into a separate congregation in 1735, and in September same year, Donegal Presbytery gave them leave to invite Black to preach as a candidate for settlement. He was called October 7th, and ordained November 18, 1735. A portion of his people preferred complaints against him September 2, 1740. This was just at the time of the extraordinary effects produced by the preaching of Whitefield. Most of the allegations were not sustained, but after a rebuke and suspension for a season, he was restored, and afterwards released from the pastoral relation. The new congregation of Conewago, between Middletown and Mount

Joy called him in October 1741, and he was installed the second Wednesday in May following. He made occasional visits to Virginia as a missionary, and was sent to Potomac in 1743. Difficulties arose in his flock at Conewago and they asked to have the Rev. John Steel, who was supplying Conestoga, sent to them. North and South Mountain in Virginia (the former six miles west of Staunton) asked for him, March 6, 1745. He was dismissed from Conewago in April, but in the fall they sought to regain him. A division took place. Those who left him obtained one fifth of the time of the Rev. John Roan, pastor of the New Side churches of Paxtang and Derry. In 1747, he, with Revs. Thomson and Craig was directed to take the oversight of the vacancies in Virginia. In 1751 he was directed to supply Buffalo settlement and the adjacent places four Sabbaths. He took charge of the congregations of Rockport and Mountain Plain before 1752. He died August 9, 1770.

REV. RICHARD SANCKEY.

Richard Sanckey, a native of the North of Ireland, was born about 1712. He studied theology at Glasgow under Principal Stirling, and came to America in the summer of 1735. He was taken on trial by Donegal Presbytery the 7th of October, same year, licensed October 13, 1736, and sent to the church on Manada creek. This congregation is first mentioned in October, 1735, Lazarus Stewart appearing to supplicate in its behalf the next year. The Rev. William Bertram, of Derry, moderated the call which was brought to the Presbytery for Mr. Sanckey by John Cunningham and Robert Green, June 22, 1737. From that time onward the congregation is styled Hanover. Mr. Sanckey accepted August 31, 1737, but it appearing that his trial sermon was transcribed out of books to give a false idea of his ministerial powers, and contained most dangerous errors, the Presbytery rebuked him and delayed his ordination. The Rev. George Gillespie remonstrated with the Synod not to countenance such levity especially as Mr. Sanckey had sent the notes to Henry Hunter "who had preached them to his own overthrow."

Hunter had passed himself off as an ordained minister of the New Light Presbytery of Antrim in the bounds of Lewes Presbytery, and the synod finding his credentials of license genuine, but that he had not been ordained, that he had been guilty of prevarication, and also that money had been given him to go to the Bishop of London for orders, resolved, *nem. con.*, not to countenance him, especially as there was "ground to suspect his principles," until he had gone through the ordinary course of trials in some of their Presbyteries. He acquiesced; and coming before Newcastle Presbytery with notes stolen from heretical divines, he was rejected. The Synod blamed the Presbytery of Donegal for not taking notice in their minutes of Rev. Mr. Sanckey's plagiarism, or censuring him on that account, but as he had been sharply rebuked, and his ordination delayed a considerable time, they declined to lay any other burden on him. He was ordained August 31, 1738. For a period of twenty-one years Mr Sanckey continued in the pastoral care of Hanover church. On June 6, 1758, having received a call to the congregation of Buffalo, in Virginia, and desiring to remove there, he applied for and received his credentials from the Presbytery. Accompanied by many of the Hanover people, he removed in 1760, where he joined the Hanover Presbytery, and served his congregation faithfully and well. He presided at the opening of the Synod of Virginia in 1785; lived to a good old age, respected by his people and his brethren in the ministry. We have endeavored to secure additional information in regard to him, date of his death, etc., but have failed.

W. H. E.

EVENTS AT HALIFAX IN 1824.

An Interesting Letter of 'Squire Davies.

[In a recent number of *Notes and Queries* we gave from the docket of John Davies, Esquire, a list of the marriages performed by him—while justice of the peace—and also a brief sketch of that schoolmaster of sixty years ago. Since then we have found the following, written by him to Joseph B. Meetch, then a resident of St. Francois county, Missouri.

Although, as will appear, it was simply a friendly letter, yet its reference to several local occurrences transpiring in the neighborhood of Halifax induces us to transcribe the entire letter for our readers.]

HALIFAX, June 19, 1824.

DEAR SIR :—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor, dated 30th April, received last mail. I need not inform you that your letter gave me exquisite satisfaction. The contents thereof were highly interesting, as it gave me much useful information of a country which I heretofore had but a very imperfect knowledge of: and it relieved me of a doubt which myself as well as your friends have had for some time, that is, that you had long since paid the debt we all owe to nature.

Before I proceed further, I must be the means of communicating what I am confident will give you a pang—your pious old mother is gone to reap the rewards of the faithful, and is now, without doubt, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary be at rest." She died as she had lived, a Christian, leaving a bright testimony behind her, that your loss was her infinite gain. She departed this life two years ago last May. Your father is yet living but does not enjoy good health. He has had several severe spells since the death of your mother, and is now quite indisposed, though I believe not dangerous. Your brother-in-law, Thos. H. Trump is also deceased—he died of typhus fever last October. Your sister has lived with your father from some short time before your mother's death, and has been left with three children, one of which was born a short time after the death of her husband. Your father and several of your sisters have embraced religion, and become pious members of the Methodist church.

Since the death of your mother, your brothers John and Benjamin have farmed your father's place until the last spring. John is now working at his trade in Milton, Northumberland county. Benjamin is at home, but in very bad health. Your father has rented out his mansion place and farms the back place himself. Of your brother Daniel I can give no account. Since you left this there has not

been the most remote account of him. It is supposed that he is dead also.

Since you left us many of your old friends and acquaintances have gone to that country "from whence no traveler returns." The following are some with whom you were acquainted; Old Nich's Boyer, Philip Shepherd, Adam Swigart and wife, Wm. Noblet and wife, Adam Wilt, Robert Peat, Theodore Burr, Henry Long, (hatter,) Old Michael Bower and John Bower. As the death of John Bower was rather a tragical one, I shall attempt a more minute detail. Last August in one of his usual inebriating fracas, he agreed to ride a race on the unfortunate race ground, where a few years since a friend of your own was killed. Poor Bower had scarcely mounted his favorite horse Barney, when he became affrighted, consequently unmanageable, ran off, came in contact with a tree, and at, or nearly at, the place where Brubaker was killed, instantaneously on the spot. His brains were dashed out, and his scull and head smashed in the most shocking manner. He has left a helpless family, and his property in a highly embarrassed situation. Among other misfortunes and casualties permit me to mention my own. Last November was a year, I unfortunately broke my leg. Dr. Dorrance set it, or attempted to set it, but through ignorance failed in the attempt. After suffering the most excruciating pain for ten weeks, I was compelled to send to Harrisburg for a Doctor, and undergo a second operation. I was confined to my bed for four months, and am yet a cripple.

Of this country I cannot give you a very flattering account. Times are extremely dull, business of every description stagnated, and no prospect of a resuscitation. You can have no conceptive idea of the general depression felt here. Money has become extremely scarce, and consequently of great value; laborers' pay 25 cents per diem, and I am told the farmers have come to the conclusion of paying but 50 cents per day for cradlers and reapers. Lumber and all kinds of produce are of such little values that those who have cannot effect sales at any price.

Missouri is, I presume, the greatest

scope of country in the U. States. What a boundless field for enterprise! While these old States are on the retrograde or at most but stationary, the march to the improvement in the Western States is accelerated to a ratio which at once astonishes their most sanguine friends. My opinion is, that the day is not far distant, when the Western States, in point of wealth and greatness, will totally eclipse the Eastern States, and effect for themselves a name and praise throughout the habitable globe. I beg your frequent communications; besides the pleasure of hearing from yourself, I am very anxious to have a description (which, may I not say, without the imputation of flattering, you are so capable of giving) of the countries through which you have travelled and now located in, and also an account of the manners and customs of the people.

Your father has had much uneasiness of mind on account of the absence from his paternal roof of yourself and brother. I know it would give him unspeakable satisfaction if you would return home again. He has frequently unbosomed himself to me (and indeed I have frequently heard him preferring his petitions at a Throne of Grace, for your temporal and eternal happiness) and I can assure you, with confidence, that towards you his affections are very strong. If you should continue absent, let me, with the feelings of a friend, request you to write occasionally to your father, and keep him advised of your residence.

No doubt you would be anxious to have a political sketch. Democracy has gained the most signal triumph in Penn'a the last year. The Republican candidate for Governor, J. A. Shulze, had a majority of 25,000 votes over the Federal candidate, A. Gregg. The State has been completely revolutionized, and the Democracy of this State completely fixed for the next nine years at least. The Presidential question is now agitated. Gen. Jackson has almost the unanimous voice of Pennsylvania. So sanguine are his advocates in this county that proscription follows opposition to him.

By the next or the following mail, I purpose sending you a package of newspapers, believing that they will afford

you a satisfaction in calling to mind objects with which you were conversant, and may help you to realize old times. Excuse this crude and ill-digested scrawl, wrote in great haste, without time to correct or transcribe; and believe me to be, very respectfully and truly your friend.

JOHN DAVIES.

Mr. J. B. Meetch.

P. S.—I shall expect a letter from you when and as often as convenient. Your father will write to you shortly.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Shoop's Church Burial Ground.

III.

Meyers, Barbara, w. of C., b. Sept. 17, 1796; d. August 3, 1861.
 Moyer, Danl. F., s. of Danl. and Mary, b. May 15, 1829; d. Aug. 20, 1846.
 Moyer, Mary, w. of D., b. May 23, 1808; d. Nov. 30, 1835.
 Orth, John Conrad, b. May 25, 1747; d. Feb. 10, 1824.
 Orth, Catharine, b. Oct. 4, 1758; d. Mar. 24, 1815.
 Orth, John, b. May 1, 1799; d. Jan. 1, 1850.
 Parthemore, John, sen., b. Feb. 27, 1738; d. June 27, 1812.
 Parthemore, Catharine, w. of J., b. Dec. 27, 1739; d. Oct. 17, 1817.
 Parthemore, John, b. Sept. 17, 1766; d. Oct. 11, 1816.
 Parthemore, Esther, w. of J., b. Nov. 12, 1763; d. Oct. 31, 1846.
 Parthemore, John Frederick, b. Sept. 11, 1771; d. April 14, 1843.
 Parthemore, Catharine, w. of J. F., b. Nov. 19, 1784; d. April 14, 1843.
 Peck, Jacob, b. April 14, 1784; d. Aug. 16, 1868.
 Peck, Fannie, w. of J., b. Feb. 17, 1788; d. June 24, 1858.
 Peck, Jacob, b. Sept. 13, 1805; d. June 12, 1875.
 Peck, Elizabeth, w. of J., b. Sept. 15, 1806; d. Nov. 8, 1860.
 Peck, Annie, b. May 18, 1823; d. March 25, 1849.
 Peck, Rebecca, b. March 16, 1828; d. March 10, 1849.

Poorman, Jacob, b. Jan. 7, 1742; d. Jan. 11, 1784.
 Poorman, William, b. Nov. 26, 1780; d. June 3, 1852.
 Poorman, Anna C., w. of Wm. b. July 17, 1786; d. May 14, 1837.
 Poorman, Catharine B., b. Nov. 2, 1780; d. June 12, 1860.
 Phillippi, John Adam, b. Nov. 18, 1711; d. June 20, 1789.
 Roop, Catharine, d. of Jacob Shultz, b. Oct. 22, 1789; d. Oct. 1819.
 Reichert, Jacob, b. April 6, 1808; d. May 14, 1844.
 Reichert, Sarah, w. of J., b. Aug. 29, 1812; d. May 28, 1837.
 Reichert, Frederick, b. Jan. 8, 1829; d. Oct. 14, 1877.
 Reichert, Mary Ann, w. of Fred. J., b. Jan. 14, 1829; d. July 1, 1856.
 Reichert, Louisa, w. of Fred. J., b. Dec. 18, 1839; d. Jan. 28, 1869.
 Rife, Catharine, d. of Abraham, b. Nov. 20, 1814; d. July 10, 1840.
 Shoop, Christopher, b. Nov. 10, 1743; d. Jan. 13, 1820.
 Shoop, George, b. March 25, 1749; d. June 18, 1797.
 Shoop, Louisa, b. Dec. 4, 1750; d. Nov. 9, 1785.
 Shoop, John, b. April 24, 1754; d. July 24, 1814.
 Shoop, John, b. May 25, 1771; d. March 15, 1826.
 Shoop, Margaret, b. Feb. 8, 1772; d. May 13, 1808.
 Shoop, Daniel, b. Feb. 15, 1774; d. Nov. 17, 1807.
 Shoop, Susan, wife D., b. Oct. 1, 1774; d. April 9, 1836.
 Shoop, Jacob, b. Feb. 10, 1778; d. Nov. 11, 1844.
 Shoop, Christopher, b. Jan. 8, 1785; d. Sept. 8, 1832.
 Shoop, John F., b. July 22, 1785; d. Sept. 3, 1835.
 Shoop, Mary, w. of J. F., b. Feb. 5, 1792; d. March 5, 1870.
 Shoop, Elizabeth, w. of A. and daughter of John and Cath. Waser, b. Oct. 30, 1789; d. Oct. 30, 1827.
 Shoop, John, b. Sept. 18, 1816; d. Feb. 16, 1817.
 Shoop, Rebecca, d. of Jacob and Elizabeth, b. Dec. 28, 1825; d. Jan. 21, 1843.

Shoop, Sarah Ann, d. of Jacob and Elizabeth, b. May 25, 1828; d. Feb. 2, 1843.
 Shoop, Josiah, b. Sept. 22, 1820; d. Jan. 12, 1829.
 Shoop, Jonathan, s. of Fred. and Mary, b. Dec. 25, 1824; d. Mar. 9, 1846.
 Schmidt, Michael, b. Feb. 8, 1721; d. May 9, 1796.
 Schmidt, Christina, b. Sept. 4, 1720; d. March 7, 1794.
 Schmidt, Lorenz, b. Nov. 6, 1734; d. Nov. 6, 1789.
 Shout, Fannie, w. of Jacob, b. Dec. 21, 1821; d. May 12, 1861.
 Spitler, Catharine, w. of Martin, d. August 8, 1775; d. August 31, 1853.
 Stine, John Frederick, b. March 14, 1760, d. Sept. 7, 1828.
 Stine, Barbara, b. March 28, 1861; d. August 27, 1828.
 Stine, David, b. Sept. 17, 1790; d. July 27, 1828.
 Stine, Leonard, b. Oct. 11, 1792; d. Sept. 28, 1860.
 Stine, Elizabeth, b. July 27, 1794; d. July 30, 1848.
 Stine, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 2, 1797; d. April 1, 1860.
 Stine, Mary, b. August 20, 1801; d. July 2, 1832.
 Schell, Martin, b. Sept. 16, 1763; d. Aug. 19, 1817.
 Schell, Catharine, b. Oct. 31, 1761; d. Sept. 15, 1804.
 Schell, John Adam, b. Nov. 1, 177-; d. July 8, 1838.
 Schell, Emma Elizabeth, d. of Henry and Elizabeth, b. March 12, 1855; d. Dec. 19, 1858.
 Shiffler, Hannah, w. of H. and d. of Wm. and Jane Ewen, b. Dec. 11, 1800; d. April 25, 1839.
 Shiffler, Elizabeth, d. of Mathias, b. Dec. 28, 1807; d. Feb. 24, 1834.
 Shiffler, Christian, b. Jan. 31, 1779; d. July 31, 1841.
 Shiffler, Catharine, b. Nov. 15, 1779; d. Nov. 21, 1855.
 Shiffler, George, b. Feb. 19, 1803; d. April 3, 1830.
 Shiffler, John, b. March 23, 1812, d. August 1, 1836.
 Schaffer, John, b. May 19, 1779; d. Sept. 24, 1836.
 Schaeffer, Wilhelm, b. May 24, 1781; d. May 9, 1831.

Schaffer, Daniel, b. Jan. 12, 1792; d. Feb. 15, 1830.
 Wood, Elizabeth, b. April 25, 1759; d. Nov. 19, 1847.
 Walborn, Christian, b. Dec. 12, 1759; d. Dec. 12, 1841.
 Walborn, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 25, 1765; d. Aug. 25, 1835.
 Witmer, Magdalena, b. Dec. 17, 1768; d. Dec. 25, 1791.
 Waser, John, b. Jan. 7, 1769; d. Feb. 6, 1790.
 Waser, Catharine, b. Jan. 31, 1763; d. April 2, 1844.
 Wenrick, John, b. May 24, 1789; d. Nov. 11, 1789.
 Wentz, Henry, b. Nov. 27, 1821; d. Aug. 10, 1822.
 Weaver, John, b. Jan. 15, 1800; d. June 14, 1864.
 Weaver, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 26, 1798; d. Sept. 16, 1867.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XLVIII.

WHITFIELD AT HARRIS' FERRY.—Mrs. Bell, a granddaughter of John Harris, the pioneer, related that when the celebrated preacher, George Whitfield, was passing through Pennsylvania, about the year 1741, he remained some time in and about Harris' Ferry, and preached repeatedly to the people, who flocked from all quarters to hear him. So great was the fascination of his eloquence that many of the people neglected the cultivation of their farms, and their fields were left unsown. Mr. Harris remonstrated with them, but ineffectually; and the consequences of their improvidence were likely to prove serious, since not a few, at the end of the season, found themselves in want. Seeing their destitute condition, Mr. Harris sent a considerable quantity of grain to Dickey's mill, and gave directions that meal should be furnished to any of his poor neighbors who might apply for it. Thus were the families of those who had not listened to the prudent counsels of Harris saved from distress by his liberal kindness.

THE BORDNERS OF THE "UPPER END."
--Jacob Bordner was born in 1725 in Lancaster county, and was the son of a Palatine emigrant. He had two sons of whom we have an account: *Peter*, b. March 11, 1763; d. December 24, 1816; and *John*, b. October 3, 1758; d. June 3, 1812; and his wife *Susanna*, b. 1764, d. 1814; *Peter Bordner*, son of *John* and *Susanna Bordner*, was born in Bethel township, Berks county, October 25, 1787 and married in 1808 *Margaret Nuvinger*, who was born July 23, 1787. He died Nov. 25, 1867, and she January 13, 1848. Their children were:

- i. *Jonathan*, b. July 7, 1806.
- ii. *Mary*, b. Oct. 26, 1810.
- iii. *Sarah*, b. Feb. 11, 1811.
- iv. *John*, b. Aug. 3, 1812.
- v. *Margaret*, b. Feb. 10, 1816.
- vi. *Francy*, b. Sep. 10, 1817.
- vii. *Susanna*, b. April 4, 1817.
- viii. *Hannah*, b. May 29, 1820.
- ix. *Peggy*, b. July 14, 1822.
- x. *Benjamin*, b. Oct. 1, 1825; has been a representative of Dauphin county in the Legislature, justice of the peace etc.

ENDERS FAMILY (N. and Q. xxxiv).
--Christian Enders was born July 22, 1740 in Braunigswiler, Nassau, Germany. He married on the 13th of May 1764, *Anna Degen* of Sippertsfeld, Nassau. Their children were as follows:

- i. *John Henry*, b. 1765.
- ii. *John Philip*, b. April 26, 1766.
- iii. *Margaret*, b. April 21, 1768.
- iv. *Anna Elizabeth*, b. Dec. 15, 1769.
- v. [a son], b. July 1771, d. s. p.
- vi. *George M*, b. July 12, 1772.
- vii. *John George*, b. March 11, 1774.
- viii. [a son], b. April 1776; d. s. p.
- ix. *Margaret Martha*, b. Jan., 24, 1778.
- x. *Christiana*, b. July, 1779.
- xi. *Susannah*, b. Feb. 12, 1781.
- xii. *Catharine*, b. March 25, 1783.
- xiii. [a son], b. Jan., 11, 1785.
- xiv. *John Conrad*, b. March 17, 1788.

Of the foregoing children, *George M.*, *John George*, *Catharine*, and *John Conrad*, all married, lived and died in the "Upper End" of Dauphin county. Can any one furnish information relating to the other children? From facts in my possession I note that

Anna Elizabeth married first to one *Kreeger*, and afterwards to one *Shoener*, a clock-maker. By the first marriage there were two children--what became of their descendants? *Christian* married a *Mr. Phillips*, and another daughter, whose name I do not know, married a *Baughman*. Some of the descendants of the latter reside in the neighborhood of Shippensburg, or Mechanicsburg. I hope this will meet the eye of some of them, as I am anxious to prepare a complete genealogical record.

L. J. E.

[We publish the foregoing with great pleasure. It shows that others are awaking to the pride if not necessity of preserving the records of their families. To "L. J. E." as to others, we will give all the information which may come to our hands. We find by our notes, that *PHILIP ENDERS*, "the younger," d. October, 1796, leaving a wife *Elizabeth*, and children under the age of fourteen years, *Susanna Philip* and *John*. We may possibly come across other references further on.--W. H. E.]

HARRISBURG IN 1785.

[From the assessment lists, we have gleaned the names of persons assessed who resided in the new town in 1785, with the valuation of property taxed.]

<i>John Joseph Henry</i> , lawyer	£90
<i>James McNamara</i> , tavern (shoemaker).....	50
<i>James Sayers</i> , taylor.....	50
<i>Alexander Porter</i> , tavern.....	120
<i>George Mires</i>	50
<i>John Miller</i> , tavern.....	78
<i>Murdicy Lincoln</i> } store,	90
<i>John Joans</i> , }	
<i>James Dumars</i> , store.....	90
<i>Jacob Rigar</i> , tavern.....	78
<i>John Boyd</i> , carpenter.....	30
<i>George Allen</i>	30
<i>Peter Graybil</i> , distiller.....	50
<i>John Cremer</i> , millwright.....	50
<i>Jacob Strough</i>	50
<i>John Haker</i> , tavern.....	100
<i>Peter Lire</i>	90
<i>Jacob Weaver</i>	60
<i>Moses Gilmore</i> , store.....	60
<i>Adam Nacher</i> , tavern (tanner).....	50
<i>William Glass</i> , joiner.....	30
<i>Leonard Sheets</i>	45
<i>David Jurden</i> , smith.....	30

Alex. Barr, mason.....	30
George Reddigh.....	30
Andrew Armstrong, goal keeper....	60
Cunrod Bumbaugh.....	100
John Hoge, tavern.....	180
Alexander Power, store.....	150
Jacob Wydman.....	45
Michael Copp, coroner.....	78
James Floyd.....	30
George Ervine, store keeper.....	100
Malcum Boyce, tanner.....	60
Richard King, mason.....	78
James Beatty.....	90
James Duncan, tailor.....	100
John Harris, tavern and ferry.....	
Alexander Graydon, prothonotary..	

HARRISBURG BUSINESS MEN 80 YEARS AGO.

[From the files of the *Oracle of Dauphin*, and the *Morganrothe*, we have gleaned the following facts — chiefly through the advertisements in the newspapers referred to, the date merely referring to the advertisement.]

1794.

Robert Irwin, on Market street, general merchandize. The year following the business was conducted by the firm of Irwin & Howard.

John Kean, dry goods and groceries, at his three-story brick house.

Gregg & McConnell, dry goods, &c., on Front street. [Thomas Gregg and Robert McConnell dissolved partnership in 1796.]

John Wyeth, book store, Mulberry street. This was then next to Front street, the principal business street in the town.

1795.

Gustine & Ripton, merchandize, the corner brick house, Front and Chestnut streets.

Stewart & Weir, merchandize, at the sign of the Lion and Unicorn, on Second street.

Thomas Murray, dry goods, &c., Market street, a few doors below the Court House.

Henry Fulton, merchant, Front street. Thomas Forster, dry goods and groceries, at the bank [Front street.]

Jacob Singer, dry goods, &c., at his store in Market Square.

Lepelletier & Benoist, merchandize, at

their new store on the bank. [On the 29th of August, 1796, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Benoist retiring.]

1796.

John Irwin, reed-maker, at the house of Mr. Christopher Sees, on the bank.

Jacob Fridley, hatter, removed his shop to the store lately occupied by Col. Forster, next to Mr. Whitehill, on the bank. [This was on Front street below Cherry alley.]

Samuel and Obed Fainestock, merchandize. [No location is given.]

Jacob Burkhart, merchandize, &c., Market square; opposite to the tavern lately occupied by Mr. Greenawalt.

Valentine Egle, hatter, Front street, below Mr. Harris' stone house.

Samuel Lightner, auctioneer, at the house of Mr. Philip Brindle on the bank. "Vendues will be held every Saturday morning at Ten o'clock, where articles of every description will be received on the usual commission," &c.

George Brenizer, groceries, near the old stone house of Mr. John Harris.

Browne, Jones & Co., on the 14th of December, take possession of the store occupied by Dr. Gustine, Chestnut and Front streets.

Hoyer & Burckhart, merchandize, &c., Market square.

Conrad Bombaugh, merchandize.

1797.

Steel & Eby, hatters, house of Mrs. Boyd Front street corner of Walnut.

Jesse Lees, from Philadelphia, Windsor chair maker and painter, Mulberry street.

John McCulley, coppersmith, "in the brick building formerly occupied as a store house next door below Harris' noted Stone Tavern." [This was the Hise house torn down when Washington avenue was opened.]

George Youse, coppersmith, "living between the Market square and Front street," on Market street.

David Thome, merchandize, Front street, next to the sign of the Black Bear; sold out 31st of May.

Francis Dalzel and Samuel Awl, merchandize, Chestnut and Front streets, dissolve partnership 19th of June.

William Potts, tanner and currier, Front street.

Joseph Doll, clock maker and silversmith, Second street next door to Irwin & Howard's store.

Dr. John Luther, apothecary, south east corner of the Market Square.

John Fry, lately from Europe, shoes, etc., at the house adjoining James Duncan, on Chestnut street.

Jacob Shrom (on the 15th of November), offers for sale or to let, his tan-yard, &c., adjoining the public ground on Walnut street.

Obed Fahnestock, general merchandize, next door to Gen. Hanna's, on the bank.

Patrick McFaddin, "taylor and habit-maker," Market street, next below John Stoner's.

1798.

Mrs. Wright and Daughter, opposite the King of Prussia Tavern [Second street], execute all kinds of mantua-making, &c.

Irwin & Howard removed their store from Market and Second to the one on the bank, formerly Robert Irwin.

Obed Fahnestock removes his "general assortment of wet and dry goods" from his brick house on the bank to the house he formerly occupied, opposite the sign of the King of Prussia, in Second street.

Gray & Clarke, "Tailors and Ladies' Habit-makers," from London, and last from Baltimore, commenced business, July 11th, at Mr. Alexander Blackburn's.

1799.

Henry Beader, hatter, Mulberry street. Leonard Sommers, from Germantown, coach-maker, in the house formerly occupied as a Printing Office [on Second street near Mulberry.]

John Banes, shoemaker, next door to the Oracle Printing Office, on Second street.

Samuel B. Davis, book-binder, next door to Mr. Henning's tavern, Mulberry street.

John Chamberlain, potter, Front street.

Jacob Henning, hatter, next door to Henning's tavern, Mulberry street.

Martin & Elliott, bakers, adjoining the

house lately occupied by the Widow Boyd.

Peter Keller, brass founder and rope maker, next door to Berryhill's tavern, Market square.

Allen Hays, clock and watch maker, on Front street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse.

Christian Klein, gunsmith, from Lancaster county, in the house lately occupied by Joseph Doll in Market square.

Henry Fahnestock, dry goods, on Second street, south of the upper market house.

1802.

Jonathan Whitman, from Reading, coppersmith, at the house of Jacob Mish on the bank, next door to Esquire Bucher's, and two doors from Mr. Ebright's tavern.

John Shoch, boot and shoemaker, Front street.

George Youse, tinman and copper smith, living on Market street, between the Square and Front street.

Abraham Boyle, from Philadelphia, taylor, in Mulberry street, nearly opposite Jacob Henning's tavern.

Puglia & Marshall [Joseph], merchandize, dissolve partnership 18th of September.

1803.

Daniel and Peter Fahnestock, on 6th of January dissolve partnership.

Leonard Sommers, coach, chair and harness maker.

James Ph. Puglia, sworn interpreter of foreign languages for the State of Pennsylvania, conveyancer and surveyor.

Michael Reutter, in April, opened at the house of Mr. John Norton, near the upper market house, a complete apothecary shop.

Henry Leffert, boots and shoes, in April, removed from his late dwelling in Chestnut street, to the house of John Boyce, opposite Henning's tavern, in Mulberry street.

John Fry, "cheap shoe store," has returned to his brick dwelling house corner of Second and Chestnut streets, and opposite Mr. Duncan's store. [This house is yet standing—recently Dr. Heisley's.]

James Ph. Puglia, new drg goods storcat
Hailman's house in Market street near
the bank.

George Ronppc, burr mill stones, in Sec-
ond street next door above the Golden
Eagle tavern.

William Irwin, in April removed his nail
factory from the bank to Market
street, between Samuel Elder's tavern
and John Howard's store.

Jacob Eichholtz, coppersmith from Lan-
caster, Front street, next door to
Henry Fisher, sadler.

John Downey, store, formealy occupied,
by Mrs. Wickersham, Market Square
next to Rowland's tavern.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

XLIX.

SQUIRRELS BY THE BARREL.—The
Oracle of Dauphin for the 26th of Sep-
tember, 1796, makes this statement: Ac-
cording to modern prediction, the ensu-
ing winter will be very severe indeed;
for never, perhaps, since the memory of
man, were there known a greater quan-
tity of squirrels than has been in the
neighborhood since some days. We are
told that during last week several hun-
dred per day crossed the Susquehanna
from Cumberland into this county. Some
of the inhabitants, it is said, who live
near the banks of the river, have been
enabled to salt *barrels* of them for their
winter's use."

"REED OF ESTURARA"—Among the
earliest wills of the first settlers of this
section of country is that of Thomas Reed,
of Esturara, or Swatara as we now write
it, who died in July, 1734. He left a
wife Mary, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Nathan.
- iii. Eleanor.
- iv. Alexander.
- v. Thomas,
- vi. Mary.
- vii. James.

As this family is one of the earliest in
the county and as Reed township perpet-
uates the name, we would be pleased to
receive some information relating to the
foregoing.

IN THE REVOLUTION.

[The following extracts are from the
proceedings of the "committee from Lan-
caster county" in 1776. They are a por-
tion of the history of that interesting
period. As the Minute Book of that com-
mittee has never been found, these iso-
lated extracts deserve preservation in
print. No doubt the proceedings referred
to is in the possession of the descendants of
some member of that famous and patriotic
body.]

Feb. 29, 1776.

A PETITION from several of the As-
sociators in Capt. McCallen's Company,
in London-Derry Township, and a Peti-
tion from Captains Casper Snevely and
Robert Patton, of Lebanon Township,
representing "That many of the Associa-
tors who had heretofore joined in the sev-
eral companies associated, agreeable to
the Regulations of Association, entered
into in May last, have since the expira-
tion of the term mentioned in that Asso-
ciation, joined themselves to other Com-
panies, which said practices tend to create
great disorders and confusion in the sev-
eral Battalions and Companies already
formed," having been laid before the
Committee and duly considered.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this
committee that it be recommended to such
of the Military Associators in this county
as have formed themselves into Battalions
or Companies, in consequence of the Reg-
ulations in May last, to continue and re-
main in their respective Battalions or
Companies; and that no person whatso-
ever should begin, excite, cause, join in,
or promote any disturbance in the Bat-
talion or Company to which he belongs,
or in any other Battalion or Company.

This Resolution not to preclude the
Military Associators, to proceed to the
choice of New Officers in case the Officers
already chosen be disapproved of by a
majority of such Associators.

March 1st, 1776.

Resolved unanimously, That it be re-
commended to the reputable Inhabitants
of this County, to sign the articles of As-
sociation, framed by the House of Assem-
bly, in order that an entire Union may
take place throughout this Province, this
Board confiding in the Equity and Justice
of the Honorable House, that they will

make such alterations in the Rules and Regulations for the better Government of the Military Associators, the aforesaid Articles of Association, and the Resolutions respecting non-Associators, as will remove every reasonable cause of complaint concerning the same.

THE LOCATION OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

An Interesting Document by William Maclay.

[In the New York *Daily Advertiser* for September 17, 1789, is printed the communication which follows. It was written by William Maclay, the first United States Senator from Pennsylvania, Congress meeting in the city of New York. The permanent location of the Federal Government was then agitating the Congress as well as the people of the Union. The rival locations were the Potomac and the Susquehanna rivers. The paper is a valuable one.]

Messrs. PRINTERS,

It seems generally agreed, that the Susquehannah is the nearest to the center of wealth, territory, and population, taking our view of the United States on the Atlantic side. So far, no doubt is raised against it. The objection most strongly urged against this river, is the connection with the western waters. The western country is a large field—some point must be taken as a center. Fort Pitt has been called the Key of this country—let then our arguments point to this object.

From the tide water on the Potowmack to Fort Pitt, following the usual calculation, the distance is 304 miles. From the tide water on Potowmack to Fort Cumberland 200, portage to the three Forks of Turkey Foot 30, water carriage 8, portage at the Falls of Yohiogenia 1, down the Yohiogenia to Monongahela 36, to Fort Pitt 15—in all 304 miles. The rout by the way of Cheat River, between the same places is 360 miles.

From the tide water on the Susquehanna to Fort Pitt, following also the usual calculation, which is certainly best in both cases, as all new calculations may be more liable to suspicion. The distance is 275 miles, viz. from Havre de Grace at the head of Chesapeake Bay, to Wright's Ferry 40, to Harris's Ferry 26, to the

mouth of Juniata 15, up Juniata River to Standing Stone, now called Huntington, 75, from thence to Connemaugh Old Town 36, down the Kiskemenetas to the Ohio 60, down the Ohio to Fort Pitt 30—in all 276.

It is allowed by all competent judges that there are not two rivers which approach nearer to each other in circumstances of size than the Potowmack and Juniata, with this difference, that Juniata having a more northern situation, is known to retain its water better. The Potowmack, it is well known, is made serviceable only by great expense and labor. The Juniata in its natural state is navigated from Huntington downwards by boats of the burthen of from 1,000 to 600 bushels of wheat; from Huntington up to Poplar Run by boats of about the burthen of 400 bushels. The present portage from Poplar Run to the Connemaugh is 23 miles, where a good road is now made. This pass over the Allegheny Mountains used to be the most frequented of any by the old Indian traders, and is still declared to be the easiest that can be found anywhere over these ridges. The latest observations, however, assure us that the waters of Poplar Run and Connemaugh approach within 40 perches of each other, are of sufficient size for supplying canals, and that they may be connected by a lock navigation. The navigation down the Connemaugh to the Kiskemenetas, is equal in goodness to the part of Juniata between Poplar Run and Huntington. That of the Kiskemenetas and the Allegheny, down to Fort Pitt, is unexceptionable. The navigation of the Juniata is no matter of speculation—it is a thing of daily practice. A second communication between the Susquehanna and the Allegheny is by the heads of the West Branch and Toby's Creek. This is not so direct to Fort Pitt, nor has it been so well examined, but by the Indian accounts it may in some respects be considered as preferable, the different waters approaching very near each other in the low grounds, called the Buffalo swamp; a well attested fact will place this in a clear point of view. John Hart, an Indian trader, was taken dangerously ill on the Allegheny; he was brought by two Indians in a canoe up Toby's creek,

and down the Susquehannah to Harris' Ferry—the Indians carrying him, and dragging the canoe over the necessary portage in half a day. This communication may be serviceable to the parts of the Allegany in the neighborhood of French creek.

The Sinnemohoning, or north fork of the West Branch, has but a portage of 11 miles to good navigation on the head of the Allegany river; from here by the way of the Chittockyay Lake there is a portage of 7 miles only to Lake Erie. This communication is almost direct, and has been lately well explored. The east branch of the Susquehannah affords a still more enlarged navigation extending upwards of 300 miles from the Forks at Sunbury. Boats have been repeatedly hauled into it, from the Mohawk River in the State of New York. It was thus that General Clinton transported his whole army in the year 1779, descending the Susquehannah to the forks of the river at Tioga Point, and then ascending the Tioga on his way to the Genesee country.

From the main branch of the Tioga, a portage of 18 miles connects the navigation with the Cannodasago lake. This is in fact connecting it with lake Ontario. Thus taking the connections of the Susquehannah, we find a double one with the Allegany or Western Waters, that by the Juniata superior to the Potowmac connections, both in distance and convenience. The one by the west branch and Toby's creek more, circuitous to Fort Pitt, but better adapted to the upper parts of the Allegany. The connections with lake Erie is unrivalled in point of convenience; and the northern communications with the waters of Ontario, and all the western waters of New York, so far as respects the Potowmac are exclusively connected with the Susquehannah. In those quarters, it seems highly probable, that new regions will one day be opened to commerce. The lands watered by the Susquehannah have been estimated at forty thousand square miles. This whole extent of country, the small parts hitherto cultivated excepted, is clothed with the finest timber. Iron ore, limestone and stone coal are found in abundance, the soil in every place where it has been essayed, has not

disappointed the husbandman. It is found adapted to the winter grains, as well as the summer crops. And the new settlements are at this time proceeding with great rapidity.

It may however, be worth while to pause a moment, and ask, for what purposes the federal town is to be seated on a river? the answer is plain and obvious. For the more easy supplying the inhabitants with provisions, materials of building, fuel, &c.

Has there during all the time of the high price of wheat, flour, &c. in the Atlantic states, a single boat been loaded with these articles at Fort Pitt, and ascended up the Monongahela or any other stream, so that these same articles reached the mouth of Potowmack? The answer must be, no. Have not boats without number, been loaded at Fort Pitt, with provisions, &c. to take their chance of the Mississippi market at 2000 miles distance? the answer must be yes. This precludes all speculation on the subject. The commerce of the western waters, so far as respects the carrying out of country produce has made, its elegit, and the reason is obvious. Boats with country produce, to neat anything worth while, must be heavily loaded, such cannot ascend streams with ease if the water is high; oars will not do, and the bottom cannot be purchased with setting poles. If shallow, they cannot proceed for want of water; critical times only will suit, and even then the labor of the boatmen is extreme. Hence country produce will always descend the full stream, be the market ever so distant. Thus it is plain, that the Atlantic rivers never can supply any town on their banks with provisions or any heavy articles, but those which are produced on their own lands.

Let applications of these principles be made to the Potowmac and the Susquehannah. State the whole produce of the Potowmac, be it what it may as 1. The Juniata is allowed by men of candor who know both rivers, to be quite equal to the Potowmac, with, perhaps, generally speaking, a more productive country in grain on its banks. It will therefore stand as 1. But the Juniata is not equal to one-fifth part of the whole waters of the Susquehannah; it is not half so large

as the west branch, and bears a still less proportion to the east branch. As to what respects air, climate, soil, &c. the difference is trifling; the 2 branches then being rated as 4, the clear result is, that the advantages to a city situated on the Susquehannah with respect to the navigation will be as 5 to 1, compared with the Potowmac.

But if connections with the Western Waters must still be attended to, and considered as a fundamental principle, it is plain that the Susquehannah possesses them, in a greater degree than the Potowmac, and is besides intimately connected with the northern waters, and great lakes; advantages which the Potowmac cannot pretend to.

REV. JOHN ROAN'S ITNERARY.

[From the account book of the Rev. John Roan, minister of Paxtang, Derry and Mount Joy congregations, 1745 to 1775, we have the following memoranda of his catechetical instructions for several years.]

April 1, 1761. At R. Ramsey's; begun at the Special Act of Providence & ended wt ye Misery of Man.

2. At S. Cun'm's; begun at the Special Act & ended with ye Redeemer of God's Elect.

3. At John Maybane's; begun at Man's Chief End, and ended at Are there more Gods than One.

10. At John Maybane's; begun at Are there more Gods, & ended at the Creation of Man.

14. At Wm. Wilson's; on did God leave & ye next An.

17. At D. Taylor's; from ye Devil till Did all Mankind fall.

21. At Danl Shaw's; from ye Application of Redn to Sanctification.

22. At Widow Smith's; from Justification to the 1st comd.

22. At Thos. Sturgeon's; from ye Beginning to Creation.

24. At Paxn Meeting; from Creation to the Redeemer of.

May 5. At Pat. Hays'; from Sanctifi. to the Duty of Man.

March 22, 1762. At R. Ramsy's; begun at Man's Misery & ended at Xts Exaltation.

Ap. At Saml Cun'n; Redeemr of Elect to Xts Kingly office.

May 3. At Danl. Shaw's; ended at ye first Commandment.

4. At Paxn Meeting house; ended at ye application of Redn.

5. At R. McClure's; ended at ye Creation of man.

Ap. 19, 1763. At Richd McClure's; at which office.

20. Paxton Meeting house; ended at Justification.

21. At Jeremy Stergeon's.

22. At Mat. Smith's.

March 23, 1764. At P. Hays'; ended wh ye Cov't of life.

Vp. 10, 1865. Ended at a Sacramt.

11. Ended The outward Ordinances.

1766. Begun at M. Smith's at Chief end & left at what is —.

Begun at Thos. McMullan's at Cov't of works, ended at Xts two-fold nature.

Begun at Paxton Meeting at Did God leave & left at Xts king.

Begun at Jno. Woods at Xts King, ended at Justification.

Begun at R. McClure's, at Effectual Calling, left at Assurance.

Begun at J. Mebane's at Chief end, left at How God made man.

Begun at J. Campbell's at God made man, ended wh Cov't made with Adam for posterity.

Begun at A. Walker's at State of Sin & Misery, left at Xt a prophet.

1767. At Paxton Meeting house, begun at Xts offices & ended at Exalt.

At Jeremy Sturgeon's, did God leave & ended at Xts Exaltation

At Matth. Smith's; begun at State of sin & misery, ended at Xts Exalt'n.

At Richard McClure's; begun at state of sin, ended at Xt a Prophet.

At Jno. Woods'; begun at Sacram't, ended at Prayer.

At Thos. McMillan's; begun at Prayer, ended at 5th Petition.

At Pat. Hays'; from Xts offices to state of exalt.

At John Logan's; begun at Cov't of Life, ended at Xt a Redeemer.

At Arch. Walker's; from Xt a Prophet to partakers of Redemption.

At Thos. Clingan's; from Prayer to 5th Petition.

At Jas. Ramsy's; from Prayer to 4th Petition.

At Wm. Wilson's; from Prayer to 3d Petition.

At Jno. Campbell's; from Prayer to 4th Petition.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

L.

PAXTANG CHURCH TOMESTONE INSCRIPTIONS.—We propose commencing the publication of the tombstone inscriptions in the burial ground of old Paxtang Church in the next number of *Notes and Queries*. Two or three of our readers have reminded us of the promise made several months since.

THE GRAVE OF CHIEF-JUSTICE GIBSON.—A "constant reader" of *Notes and Queries* sends us the following transcript from the tombstone of John Bannister Gibson, the eminent jurist and scholar, who is interred in the old grave-yard in the town of Carlisle. It may be here stated that the inscription proper was originally written by that other distinguished luminary of the Pennsylvania bar, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black. Although hardly within our province, yet it is of interest and value as a part of the history of our times:]

[FRONT INSCRIPTION.]

JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON, LL. D.
For many years Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

Born Nov. 8, 1780,

Died May 2, 1853

Also, his wife Sarah W. Gibson,

Born Jan. 25, 1791,

Died Jan. 25, 1861.

[ON RIGHT HAND SIDE.]

In the various Knowledge
which forms the perfect Scholar,
He had no superior.

Independent, upright, and able,
He had all the highest qualities
of a great Judge.

In the difficult Science of Jurisprudence,
He mastered every Department,
Discussed almost every question and,
Touched no subject which he did not adorn.

He won in early manhood,
And retained to the close of a long life,
The affection of his brethren on the Bench,

The respect of the Bar,
And the confidence of the people.

[ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE.]

His intimate Friends Forget not the fame
of his Judicial career, and the more cherished
recollections of his social character.
His bereaved family Dedicate this stone
to the perpetual memory of the affectionate
Husband, and the kind Father.

HALL FAMILY.—From Newburgh, West Virginia, "R. S. M." sends us the following with request for additional information:

THOMAS HALL, sen., b. Sept. 24, 1724.
His wife Rebecca Hall b. June 10, 1730.
Their children were—

i. *Parthena*, b. June 6, 1756.

ii. *Asa*, b. January 6, 1758.

iii. *Jordan*, b. June 15, 1760.

iv. *Rynear*, b. Oct. 18, 1762.

v. *Nathan*, b. May 1, 1765.

vi. *Nancy*, b. June 1, 1766.

vii. *Alan*, b. April 10, 1767.

viii. *Rebecca*, b. April 26, 1771.

Tradition has it that four of the sons emigrated to the West. Asa, Jordan, and Rynear were three of the number, but we have been unable to find whether Nathan or Alan was the other. Thomas Hall, sen., did not emigrate, and it is not likely that he ever visited the West. If living when his sons emigrated, he was 77 years old, and could not have traveled so far.

ASA HALL, son of Thomas Hall, sen., b. Jan. 20, 1758; m. Thursday, March 26, 1778; SOPHIA WHITE, b. July 11, 1753, daughter of James and Margaret White. Their children were:

i. *Thomas*, b. Jan. 11, 1779; m. first, February 21, 1799, Jane Bennett; m. secondly, Feb. 18, 1813, Elizabeth Stewart.

ii. *Reuben*, b. Sept. 18, 1780.

iii. *Elisha*, b. Sept. 29, 1782; m. March 26, 1807, Catharine Bennett.

iv. *Nathan*, b. July 25, 1784; m., May 1, 1814, Permella Stanly.

v. *Elizabeth*, b. Sept. 2, 1786.

vi. *John*, b. April 22, 1788; m. April 14, 1814, Dorcas Snider.

vii. *Silas*, b. Dec. 14, 1790.

viii. Alan. b. June 3, 1793.

ix. Phoebe, b. Sept. 28, 1798.

[As this family were early settlers in Delaware, it is more than probable, they were connected with the Halls of Cecil county, Md., concerning whom we hope to secure information. In the meantime, if any of our readers can give our correspondent further data, we will esteem it a favor.—E.]

TOMBSTONE RECORDS

In Cemetery At Union Deposit

[We are indebted to "E. W. S. P.," who in his genealogical researches regarding his own and allied families, has made careful transcript of a large number of tombstones in out-of-the-way and neglected graveyards, for the following records of the cemetery at Union Deposit, Dauphin county:]

Bauer, George, b. 1752 ; d. May 14, 1828.
 Bauer, Annie, w. of Geo., b. April 9, 1758 ; d. Sept. 16, 1839.
 Bechtold, Samuel, b. July 24, 1788 ; d. Sept. 30, 1869.
 Bechtold, Mary, w. of S., b. Aug. 16, 1790 ; d. May 20, 1863.
 Biever, Isaac L., b. May 22, 1791 ; d. Jan. 21, 1864.
 Biever, Hannah, w. of I. L., b. Jan. 12, 1801 ; d. Aug. 16, 1868.
 Blessing, Elizabeth, b. 1800 ; d. Dec. 11, 1848.
 Curry, William, b. Mar. 1, 1797 ; d. Mar. 9, 1865.
 Curry, Margaret, b. Mar. 2, 1808 ; d. May 30, 1876.
 Coover, Catharine, (Parthemore) b. Jan 6, 1826 ; d. Dec. 8, 1881.
 Berst, David, b. April 12, 1807 ; d. March 14, 1873.
 Berst, Mary Ann, w. of D., b. Oct. 9, 1814 ; d. Sept. 9, 1877.
 Damey, Anna, b. Dec. 14, 1767 ; d. March 13, 1842.
 Damey, George, b. May 15, 1802 ; d. Nov. 1, 1878.
 Damey, Mary, w. of Geo., b. Aug. 25, 1809 ; d. Oct. 10, 1875.
 Ellenberger, Samuel, b. Dec. 5, 1800 ; d. March 20, 1870.
 Elienberger, Sarah, w. of S., b. March 21, 1798 ; d. Aug. 16, 1860.

Ebersole, John H., s. of John, b. May 10, 1818 ; d. Jan. 11, 1881.
 Farling, —, b. 1795 ; d. Feb. 24, 1865.
 Greiner, Anthony, b. April 13, 1802 ; d. Dec. 27, 1871.
 Greiner, Catharine, w. of A., b. Sept. 29, 1802 ; d. Dec. 27, 1871.
 Hoover, Catharine, w. of David, b. Dec. 22, 1771 ; d. Oct. 22, 1852.
 Huntzberger, Abraham, b. 1789 ; d. Nov. 30, 1845.
 Huntzberger, Catherine (nee Hoover), w. of A., b. Oct. 8, 1806 ; d. Nov. 15, 1881.
 Hershey, Christian, b. Oct. 12, 1783 ; d. Mar. 12, 1869.
 Hershey, Susan, w. of C., b. Aug. 21, 1783 ; d. Nov. 11, 1867.
 Henshaw, David, b. Nov. 14, 1803 ; d. Apr. 28, 1876.
 Henshaw, Catharine, w. of D., b. Feb. 20, 1799 ; d. Dec. 16, 1875.
 Hershey, Isaac, b. Sept. 16, 1805 ; d. Aug. 4, 1807.
 Hershey, Nancy Stauffer, w. of H., b. Jan. 28, 1815 ; d. July 31, 1859.
 Hocker, Barbara, w. of George, b. Mar. 7, 1812 ; d. July 23, 1864.
 Hoffman John, b. 1721 ; d. 1805.
 Keplinger, George, b. 1790 ; d. April 6, 1858.
 Keplinger, Catharine, wife of George ; b. June 7, 1792 ; d. May 7, 1875.
 Koehler, John, b. July 26, 1804 ; d. Dec. 20, 1858.
 Landis, John, b. March 11, 1780 ; d. Dec. 13, 1857.
 Landis, Christian, b. August 29, 1782 ; d. Nov. 15, 1854.
 Landis, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 9, 1790 ; d. June 7, 1858.
 Landis, Anna, wife of George, b. Jan. 1, 1793 ; d. April 8, 1823.
 Landis George, b. March 17, 1804 ; d. Oct. 27, 1869.
 Landis, John, s. of Christian and Elizabeth, b. May 20, 1818 ; d. May 20, 1841.
 Lenker, John, b. Sept. 18, 1797 ; d. Aug. 27, 1879.
 Lenker, Frances Hoover, w. of J., b. Mar. 14, 1797 ; d. Sept. 26, 1880.
 Lenker, Cath., w. of John, b. May 1, 1801 ; d. Apr. 25, 1832.
 Medler, Mary, b. Feb. 2, 1798 ; d. Sept. 3, 1864.

Oakes, Thomas P., b. Feb. 11, 1788; d. May 1, 1859.
 Oakes, Anna, b. Jan. 4, 1786; d. April 8, 1863.
 Overcash, Michael, b. April 8, 1805; d. April 10, 1881.
 Overcash, Magdalena, b. Oct. 23, 1809; d. April 1, 1883.
 Parthemore, Catharine, (*nee* Alleman,) w. of Geo., b. April 26, 1803; d. July 14, 1862.
 Rambler, David, b. July 31, 1796; d. Jan. 8, 1875.
 Rambler, Eliz. Noaker, w. of D., b. Aug. 18, 1798; d. Aug. 20, 1868.
 Rees, Ann Mary (*nee* Hoffman), b. Oct. 6, 1789; d. Feb. 6, 1869.
 Sherzer, John, b. Oct. 6, 1803; d. Sept. 12, 1869.
 Shertzer, Nancy, b. 1790; d. May 27, 1871.
 Siders, George, b. Jan. 2, 1803; d. Jan. 14, 1856.
 Siders, Cath. Breck, w. of Geo., b. May 20, 1804; d. July 24, 1874.
 Wagner, Conrad, b. Aug. 7, 1780; d. Mar. 12, 1872.
 Wagner, Catharine, w. of C., b. Oct. 18, 1788; d. Nov. 30, 1855.
 Walmer, Jacob, b. May 16, 1797; d. Mar. 9, 1868.
 Wise, Maria, b. May 16, 1773; d. July 1, 1855.
 Zortman, Samuel, b. Sept. 29; 1798; d. Feb. 13, 1875.

IN THE REVOLUTION.

Articles of Association.

[What follows is a copy of the original articles of association of the first company of associators raised in Paxtang township, then Lancaster county, Penn'a. The officers named were all prominent in public affairs, and were "Whigs of the true stripe," as remarked by William Darby, the Geographer.]

The Association Of the First Company in Paxtang Township, Lancaster County.

In order to make ourselves perfect in the art Military, &c. We the Subscribers have associated, and Severally Agree, Promise and Resolved as follows, viz:

1st. That James Cowden be the Captain, John Gilchrist the First Lieutenant,

William Cochran the Second Lieutenant, and Thomas McArthur, the Ensign of the Company; which said officers according to their respective Stations to have the command of said company, whilst under Arms, Mustering or in actual Service, and that the said officers shall remain till altered by a Majority of the Officers, and two thirds of the Company.

2d. That none of the Subscribers or Company shall disobey the Orders of either of the said Officers, whilst under Arms or Mustering, or in actual service, under the Penalty of paying a Sum not exceeding *Twenty Shillings*, for every disobedience, to be inflicted and judged of by a Majority of the Officers.

3d. That each Person of the Company shall (if not already done) as soon as possible, provide himself with a good Gun or Musket, in good order and repair, with a Cartouch Box or Shot Bag, and Powder Horn, and a half a Pound of Powder and two Pounds of Lead.

4th. That each of the Said Company shall attend weekly on Saturday, and on such other Times as the Officers or a Majority of them shall appoint, in the town of Middletown, at such places as the officers shall deem necessary, under the Penalty of forfeiting and paying the sum of *One Shilling* for every absence, Sickness of the Person or Business out of the Town or Township to excuse. This is so judged of by a majority of the Officers; but in case of absence at any Meeting, the Party so absenting to show Cause to the Officers against the next succeeding meeting, or the Fine to be absolute; every Person is to appear at such Meeting with his Arms and Ammunition as aforesaid, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Sum of *One Shilling* for every default unless a Majority of the Officers Shall remit such Fine.

5th. That no Person of the said Company shall appear drunk, or curse or swear, whilst under Arms, Mustering, or in actual service, under the Penalty of paying *Three Shillings* for the first offence, *Five Shillings* for the second offence, and for the third offence to be expelled the Company, a Majority of the Officers are also to judge of these offences.

6th. That Should any of the Soldiers, by their Conduct render themselves un-

worthy of being a Member of this Company, a Majority of the Officers and Company may Expel him; and in such Case the Party expelled shall yet be obliged to pay off all arrearages of Fines.

7th. All Fines to be paid or exacted in consequence of the Resolutions or Regulations of this Company, are to be paid to the Captain for the Time being, or to the Person appointed by him for that purpose, and are to be laid out for the use of the said company.

8th. That the said Company shall be increased to any Number not exceeding One Hundred Men.

9th. That the said Company shall not be obliged to March out of this Province, without the Direction of the majority of the Officers, with the consent of the Majority of the Soldiers.

10th. That in Case it be thought expedient that the Companies of this County should form themselves into Battalions or Regiments, we do hereby empower the Officers aforesaid, to join with the other Officers of the County, in choosing Field Officers to command such Battalion or Regiment.

11th. That this Association do continue for the space of Eight Months next following, unless the Time be enlarged by a Majority of the Subscribers, or the Association dissolved by two-thirds of the Subscribers.

12th. That this Company, and every Member thereof, shall also comply with any other Resolutions that shall be entered into by a Majority of the Officers, and a majority of the Company, for the Regulation, Government or Support of this Company.

13th That a Majority of the Officers shall appoint the Serjeants, Corporals and Drum for the Company.

IN TESTIMONY we have hereunto set our hands the—Thirty first day—of August, 1775.

[Here follows list of names as heretofore published, and as will be found in "History of Dauphin County," p. 87.]

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LI.

STREET REGULATORS.—On the 10th of May, 1797, William Glass, Jacob Bucher, and Samuel Berryhill were appointed Regulators of the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the Borough [Harrisburg]. What were the duties of these municipal officers?
X. Y. Z.

INNS IN 1807.—The principal inns of the borough at this time were the "Golden Cross Keys," Market St. and Market Square; "Old Cross Keys," south east corner of Market Square; "Red Lion," on Mulberry Street; "Sign of the Ship," Market and Third Streets; "Black Horse," on Front St. below Market; "Golden Lion," Second and Chestnut; "King of Prussia," Second and Walnut; "Sign of the Buck," Second near Paxtang street; "Wheat Sheaf," Market and Front; "Sign of the Bell," on Front St. a few doors below Mr. Harris' Stone house; "Sign of the Spread Eagle," north-east corner of Market Square; and "Indian Chief," Market Square

IN THE REVOLUTION.

[The following correspondence comes to us through the courtesy of A. BOYD HAMILTON, Esq. It gives a statement of affairs in this locality, which it is well for us to properly understand. It will be seen that the difficulty to get out the Battalion in the latter part of December, 1776, was the fact that one half of the men were already in service—the remainder, although Col. Burd does not say so, had only recently returned from the Jerseys, where they had endured untold hardships—had to supply their own clothing, blankets, shoes, etc., besides their rifles. Many of these associators had not recovered from the exposure of the Fall campaign—the field was an extensive one, as Col. Burd says, the weather inclement and severe, and it was more than the patriotism of many of them

could surmount. Col. Burd's resignation did not proceed from his inability to gather up the remnant of his battalion and march them to the front. The true secret of this was that Burd, as well as many of the other officers of the old Provincial service during the French and Indian war, were slighted in the officering of the Pennsylvania Line. Those who had control of affairs did not want them. Perchance if they had taken into their counsel some of these men, it would have gone better with the whig cause, and the country would not have been on the ragged edge of destiny as long as it was; and yet, who knows?]

[*Col. Burd to William Atlee, Esq.*]

TINIAN, 27th December, 1776.

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith the present state of my battalion, as I have related to General Mifflin. I mean that you should read my letter to the General, and then seal and deliver it. I have informed the officers in the battalion that I shall attend at any time and place of rendezvous to supply any company or detachment, that intend to march, with money, and render every other acceptable service in my power. You will observe that I have resigned the command of the battalion, and the Major did say at Middletown that he would also resign. How that may be, I cannot say; but think it may be proper, for the present, to send any orders that may be necessary to the Major.

I am, with much esteem, sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JAMES BURD.

Please to let Mr. Shippen peruse my letter to the General before you deliver it, and this to you, if you think proper. Ut supra. J. B.

WILLIAM ATLEE, ESQ.

[*Col. Burd to Gen. Mifflin.*]

TINIAN, 27th December, 1776.

SIR: I had the honour to be favored with your orders last night, dated 23rd current, previous to which I had resigned the command of the battalion. But this morning, by Captain Crouch, have forwarded your order to Major Cornelius

Cox, who at present commands the battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Murray being taken prisoner at Fort Washington. I think it my duty to give you my reason for resignation, and the more especially at this time of publick danger.

If I had an opportunity of a personal conference, I think I would have convinced you that I had not only a reason for this step, but a necessity for so doing. I would inform you that the battalion is very long, between forty and fifty miles in length, and broad withal; that it requires time to communicate any orders, and inconvenient to get the whole battalion together, especially at this season of the year. However, in consequence of the orders you refer to, I gave out orders for the whole battalion to meet in three districts, on Monday, the 9th instant, the middle of which I attended myself; and further, directions for all the officers of the battalion to meet me at Garber's Mill, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, to make report of their proceedings.

Accordingly, on Tuesday, they all did meet me, and the report was that few volunteers were to be found; upon which I gave orders in writing, and sent them to every company in the battalion, that the whole battalion should rendezvous at Middletown, on Monday, the 16th current, in order to march by divisions to join General Washington; and those that were not provided with arms, &c., I promised to have them provided at Philadelphia; that money nor nothing should be wanting.

I attended ready to march with the battalion, from Monday, the 16th, to Sunday night, the 22nd instant, and not one man turned out but eighteen, seven of whom were officers, myself included, except a small company of volunteers, commanded by Captain Elder, of thirty-three, officers included, whom I marched off. I put it to the vote of the eighteen, if I should not march with them: it was carried against me—I should not.

On Saturday morning I was on my journey to go to Lancaster to see you. The officers advised I should not proceed, but remain to endeavour to get the battalion to march; this they thought more advisable for the good of the service.

Lest I should stand in the way, I thought proper to resign, offering at the same time my personal attendance, and to render any service acceptable upon notice being given me of such being wanting. You will no doubt expect I should give some reasons for such conduct in the battalion at this time. I cannot suggest any, unless the following may be the reasons—that three companies have already marched to camp, one of which, viz: Captain James Murray's still remains there; that Captain Smith has taken two companies from the battalion, and Captain John Murray one, which renders the battallion so weak that they have not more, or very few men more, left than are sufficient to attend their cattle, &c. It is not due to any prejudice against myself. I have commanded the battalion ever since our troubles began, with pleasure to myself and to the battalion seemingly for anything I know to the contrary, and have been able to comply with all orders heretofore given me, which was not the case in the last instance to which your order alludes. And from what I have already said, I make no doubt I will stand unimpeached in your judgment, and of all those of my superior officers; judging I have done everything in my power.

After making an apology for troubling you with this long scrawl, I beg leave to subscribe myself, sir, your most obedient, humbly servant,
JAMES BURD.

The Honourable Brigadier-General Thomas Mifflin, Esq.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Old Paxtang Church Graveyard.

I.

[The inscriptions on the tombstones in the burial ground of old Paxtang Presbyterian Meeting House have been carefully transcribed and revised. Since these have been copied a number of the inscriptions have already become illegible. By preserving this record, which we made at the time for our own personal reference, the descendants of those buried within the shadow of that venerable structure, especially those

in the far away places of our Union may find the beginnings of their Family History. It is of great value—but much of that depends upon those who can appreciate such labor. The tombstone inscriptions of Christ Church graveyard, Philadelphia, published in book form ten years ago at the price of five dollars per copy, cannot be purchased now for twice that sum; and yet the records which we propose giving in *Notes and Queries* are just as extensive and just as valuable. In due time we hope to go over the Hanover Church burial records and give them to our readers. The Derry Church inscriptions were eagerly sought for, and frequent inquiries have since been made for them. Many of our readers are preserving these *Notes and Queries* in scrap books, and that is the part of wisdom, for it is surprising how frequently these Notes, sometimes apparently trivial, are referred to.]

In
memory of
MARGARET A-
LEXANDER and
her two babes.

She was
the regretted con-
sort of Andrew
Alexander.

She died August
22nd 1790 aged 33
years.

Sacred to the memory
of
JACOB AWL

Who departed this life Sept. 26th, 1793,
Aged 66 years, 1 month and 20 days.

This stone is placed over his remains by
his relict and children as a testimony of
their Regard for his many virtues.

Is he perhaps your Guardian angel still,
O, widow, children, live as would obey his
will,

So shall you join him on that happy shore,
Where grief or death will visit you no more.

Sacred
to the
memory of
JOHN ALLISON,
who departed this life
March 17th, 1816,
Aged 46 years.

ELIZA BARNETT,
Departed this life
Sept. 7, 1862,
Aged 66 years, 10 months
and 28 days.

In
memory
WILLIAM BROWN,
Esq'r.,
Who Departed
this
Life Oct'r, 10th,
1787, aged
60 years.

In
Memory of
THOMAS BROWN,
Who died Feb. 17, 1851,
In the 79th year of his
Age.

In
Memory of
MATILDA BROWN,
Who died Sept. 10, 1821
In the 58rd year
of her age.

HARRIET B.
widow of
Joseph BURD
Born May 22, 1791
Died October 9, 1860.

In
memory of
CAPT. JOHN BRISBAN
a Soldier of the
Revolution
who departed this life
March 13, 1822
aged 91 years.

In
memory of
MARGARET
Consort of Thomas Brown
who died Feb. 14, 1854
In the 77th year of her
age.

In
memory of
WILLIAM
Son of Thomas and
Margaret BROWN
who died July the
4th 1822 aged 21
years and 10 months,
Also SAMUEL BROWN
who died April the 29th
1835 aged 27 years
also MARGARET and
THOMAS BROWN who
died in their infancy.

In memory of
MARGARET
wife of
JAMES BIGGER
born July 13, 1806
died Oct. 29, 1878
Aged 72 years, 3 months
and 16 days.
Safe in the arms of Jesus
Safe in his gentle breast,
There by his love o'ershaded
Sweetly my soul shall rest.

In Memory of
JAMES BIGGER
Died Jan 4, 1850
Aged
43 years 9 months & 18
Days

Yes thou art gone, thy loss we mourn,
And long affliction's tear must flow
Around thy silent sacred urn
'Tis all fond memory can bestow.

Also
Two infant children of
James & Margaret Bigger.

In
Memory of
ANN ISABELLA
Daughter of
James & Margaret
BIGGER,
Died May 9, 1846
Aged 3 Years 9 Mos
& 7 Days

MARY E
Daughter of
Wm. J & Julia A
BIGGER,
Died Sept 16, 1854
Aged 5 months
& 11 days

In
Memory of
SARAH BIGGER
Wife of John Bigger
who departed this life
July the 9th A D 1842
In the 32nd year of her age
Also
three of their children.

In
Memory of
JAMES COWDEN, ESQ.,
who departed this life
October 10th, 1810,
in the 74 year
of his age.

In
Memory of
MARY
wife of James Cowden, Sr.,
who departed this life
Oct. 14, 1848,
in the 91st year of her age.

MARGARET COWDEN
departed this life
Aug't 19th, A. D. 1818,
aged 36 years.

Also
MARGARET,
the daughter of
Matthew B. & Mary Cowden
July 7th, A. D. 1822
aged 3 years.

MARY W.
wife of
Matthew B. COWDEN,
departed this life
May 16, 1844
Aged 56 years.

MATTHEW B. COWDEN
Departed this life
Jan. 15, 1862,
Aged 75 years 6 months
and 21 days.

Here Lies
the body of
SARAH
CAVET,
who died in the
22d Year of her
Age upon the 15th
day of June, 1770.

In
memory of
SUSANNA COLLIER
who departed
this Life
the 9th Sept.
1781
Aged 74
years.

In
memory of
JAMES COLLIER
who departed
this Life
the 31st of March
1788
Aged 85 years

RACHEL BAILEY CROUCH
Born April 16, 1782,
Died March 2, 1857,
wife of the
Hon. Edward Crouch, Dec'd.

MARGARET CROUCH
departed this life
Feb'y 2d A D 1826
aged 71 years

In
memory of
JAMES CROUCH
who departed this life
May 24th 1794
aged 66 years.

In
memory of
HANNAH CROUCH
wife of James Crouch
who departed this life
May 24th 1787
aged 60 years

In
memory of
MARGARET CROUCH
wife of Edward Crouch
who departed this life
February 7th 1797
aged 22 years

Sacred
In memory of
EDWARD CROUCH
who departed this life
on the 2d day of January 1827
in the 63d year of his age.
"Bless'd thought, not lost but gone be-
fore."

JAMES COCHRAN
died July 16 1822
Aged about 80 years

&
MARY COCHRAN
August 6 1803
Aged about 58 years.

JOHN COCHRAN
Died November 16 1845
Aged about 72 years.

In
memory of
HANNAH
wife of
JOHN COCHRAN
Died May 31. 1850
in the 72d year
of her age

In
memory of
DAVID CALHOUN
born December 1
1741
died April 1770.

NOTES AND QUERIES

relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LII.

AUGUSTUS BURNETT.—It is perfectly proper that *Notes and Queries* should make mention of the death of one of the contributors thereof in the person of the late Mr. Burnett, who deceased on the 17th of December at the age of sixty-two years. Many of its most interesting reminiscences relating to Harrisburg, the habits and customs of its inhabitants half a century ago, were prepared by him. He made full notes of all information given him by our oldest citizens, and some of these are preserved in a number of valuable scrap books which he annotated for the editor of *N & Q*. Over the signature of "B," and "A. B." he endeavored to be as accurate as possible in every detail of matters and things in the long ago, and to him are we indebted for many facts that perchance would have been lost to the general reader. We speak only in this connection of his services as a faithful chronicler, for such he surely was. He preserved scraps of passing events few would have dreamed of doing; and yet that was not all; for his knowledge of local affairs permitted him to make free *notitia*, and these were thus made the more valuable. Of his life as a citizen and a Christian, others may speak; we desire to pay our humble tribute to the memory of a man who lived to do good for the present age and for posterity. His quiet work was in keeping with his modesty, amiability and upright character—and the deeds which he accomplished while passing so unobtrusively through life, will live after him.

W. H. E.

SHAEFFER. — Christian Shaeffer, of Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, died prior to 1821, leaving a wife Polly, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. William.
- iii. Samuel.
- iv. Jacob.

- v. *Peter.*
- vi. *Daniel.*
- vii. *Elizabeth.*
- viii. *Susanna.*
- ix. *Catharine.*

William Shaeffer, son of Christian Shaeffer above named, died in May, 1831, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

- i. *Nelly.*
- ii. *Elizabeth.*
- iii. *Barbara.*
- iv. *Samuel.*
- v. *Jacob.*
- vi. *John.*
- vii. *Susanna.*
- viii. *Peggy.*
- ix. *Daniel.*
- x. *Peter.*
- xi. *Mary.*
- xii. *Lydia.*

What is known concerning this family?

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

DANIEL HOUSER.

Was the son of Martin Houser and Anna Mosser, born about 1775 in Paxtang. His father was an early settler, and was in active service during the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, as wagon master. The son was brought up a farmer, but located at Harrisburg prior to the war of 1812-14, as a blacksmith. He was a member of the borough council, and was county commissioner from 1830 to 1832. He died at Harrisburg, April 19, 1848. His children were, John, Daniel and Catharine m. Samuel Pool, Jr., and all left issue.

ROBERT HAYS

The son of Patrick and Jean Hays was born in 1732 in Derry township, Lancaster, now Dauphin, co., Pa. He served as a ranger on the frontiers during the Indian war of 1755-64, and at the outset of the war for Independence assisted in organizing the associated battalion for the township, of which he was an officer, and was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He died on the 6th of June, 1809, and is buried in Derry church graveyard. Capt. Hays married in 1762 Margaret Wray, of Derry, and their children were Margaret, John, Patrick, Robert, William, Samuel and Joseph.

DAVID HUMMEL.

Was born at Hummelstown on the 8th of September, 1784. He learned the trade of a saddler, and afterwards established himself in business in Harrisburg. He was quite prominent in public affairs, and served as treasurer of the County of Dauphin from 1821 to 1824, and county commissioner from 1839 to 1841. He died at Harrisburg, June 3d, 1860. Mr. Hummel married, Oct. 13, 1807, Susan Kunkel, dau. of Christian Kunkel, of Harrisburg. Their children were *Catharine* m. P. W. Seibert, *David* m. Sarah Bombaugh, *Christian*, d. s. p., *Mary* m. Alexander W. Watson, *Elizabeth* m. Wm. R. Gorgas, *Susannah*, d. s. p., *George*, *Albert*, *Susan* m. James L. Reily, *Annie* m. Dr. Eli H. Coover, and *Emma*.

JOSEPH KELSO.

The Kelso family were early settlers on the Susquehanna. Of the third generation was Joseph Kelso. He was the son of William Kelso, and was born in 1773 in Paxtang. He studied medicine with the elder Dr. Simonton, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He commenced the practice of his profession at Harrisburg, and was highly esteemed. He died there on the 10th of August, 1817, and was buried in Paxtang church graveyard. His wife Elizabeth died on the 8th of April, 1818, at Harrisburg. The representatives of the family reside in the city of Erie.

ROBERT MCCLURE.

Was a native of Paxtang, born on the 18th of December, 1761. He received a good English education, and was brought up as a farmer. Although young in years when the Revolution came, he was in active service at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was a prominent member of old Paxtang church and a ruling elder thereof. He died on the 21st of July, 1837, aged 76 years. His wife Priscilla, died on the 29th of September, 1845, aged 78 years, and with her husband are buried in the church yard of old Paxtang. They were the parents of William and Robert McClure, prominent men of the county fifty years ago.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Old Paxtang Church Graveyard.

II.

DINAH
Died April 1, 1878
In the 90th year of
her age
"Well done good and faith-
ful servant"

In
Memory of
HENRY B. DORRANCE M D
who departed this life
Oct 1st 1828

MARY
DICKEY
Departed
this Life
April the
6th 1764

In memory of
ROBERT DUNCAN
who departed
this life Feb'y
ye 26th 1766
Aged 32 years

In
Memory of
JOHN DUNCAN
SEN'R who departed
this life June the
30 1788
Aged 81 years.

In
Memory of
ANN DUNCAN who
departed this life
April the 11th 1792
Aged 82 years
&
ROBERT RITCHEY
Departed this life
in March 1780
Aged 8 months

In
Memory of
JOHN DUNCAN
JUNIOR who departed
this life
Aug't the 24th
1773
Aged 17 years

MARY ADA
Daughter of
Joshua & Nancy
ELDER
Died April 7. 1858
Aged 10 months & 14
Days

In
memory of
ELEANOR ELDER
who died
April 2nd 1837
in the 35th year of her
age

In
memory of
MARY C. ELDER
who departed this life
February 26, 1844
in the 27th year of her
age

JAMES G. ESPY
died September 22 1852
aged
3 years & 10
Days

WILLIAM ESPY
Died Sept. 10. 1852
aged
7 years 5 mo & 21 d.

To the memory of
SAMUEL MCKEEHAN
son of
Josiah and Mary Espy
Born April 14. 1847
Died Dec. 19. 1849

Sacred
to the memory of
WILLIAM ESPY
who was born
June 2, 1776
and died
July 28, 1850
aged
74 years, 1 month
& 26 days.

Sacred
To the memory of
SUSANNA,
wife of Wm. ESPY,
who was born
June 18, 1782,
Died July 10, 1854,
aged
72 years & 22
days.

ELIZABETH G. ELDER,
Second wife of
Robert R. Elder
Born March 17, 1806,
Died Feb. 16, 1862.

In
Memory of
ROBERT R. ELDER,
Died April 5th, 1858,
Aged 60 years.

In
Memory of
SARAH ELDER,
who died
November 25th, 1836,
In the 40th year of her
Age.

ROBERT ELDER
son of
Robert R. & Sarah
Elder
Born May 2, 1830,
Died March 8, 1861.

In
Memory of
ROBERT ELDER,
Who died Oct. 19, 1827,
Aged 36 years.

Also
his wife
ELIZABETH,
Daughter of
Samuel & Elizabeth Sherer
Died Feb. 26, 1860
Aged 65 years.
"There remaineth therefore a
rest to the people of God."
Heb. 4:9.

In
memory of
ANN S. ELDER
Died Jan. 7, 1878
In the 81st year
of her age.

In memory of
ROBERT T. ELDER
Born
September 1st 1800
Died
August 13th 1854.

In
memory of
DAVID ELDER
who died
May 22d 1809
aged
40 years.

In
memory of
JANE
his wife who died January
13th 1842
In the 70th year of her
age.
Them also which sleep in Jesus
will God bring with him.
1st Thess. 4th—c:16v.

MARGARET ELDER
Died Sept. 14, 1851
in 80th year of her
age
In peace may our Mother rest.

Sacred
to the Memory of
SAMUEL ELDER
who departed this life
Sept. 26th, 1815
in the 44th year of his age.

Also
his son
JOSIAH ELDER
who departed this life
Oct 30th 1844
in the 42nd year of his age
"Blessed are the dead who die in the
Lord."

— — —
This stone
designates the Grave
of
ROBERT ELDER
who died Sept. 29th 1818
in his 77th year
During an active and well spent life
he sustained the
character
of an
Honest Man

— — —
In
memory of
MARY J. ELDER
Late consort of Robert Elder
Born October 19th 1750
Died August 18th 1813

— — —
The Body
of
JOSHUA ELDER
son of
Robert Elder
of Indiana
Lies under this slab
He died Nov. 11th 1825
aged 28.
The equanimity of his mind
the sincerity of his heart, and
the correctness of his conduct
gained for him much
respect and general esteem.
The Body
of
the late JOSHUA ELDER ESQ
lies interred under this slab
He departed this life
December 5th 1820
Aged 76.
In the course of a long and useful
Life he fill'd many important public
Stations, the duties of which he
Discharged with uprightness and fidelity

And
His private conduct was marked
by a Temperance and Regularity
only equalled by his inflexible
Integrity.
Also
The Body
of
his first wife MARY
who departed this life
November 21st 1782
Aged 29 years.
Also
The Body
of
his second wife SARAH
who departed this life
December 6th 1807
aged 45 years
— — —
The Body
of
the late REV'D JOHN ELDER
lies interred under this slab
he departed this life
July 17th 1792
Aged 86.
Sixty years he filled the sacred Character
of
a Minister of the Gospel
fifty six of which he Officiated
in Paxton
The practice of piety seconded the pre-
cepts
Which he taught and a most exemplary
life was the best comment on the Christian
Religion.
The Remains
of his Daughter GRIZZEL
who died 18th Sept 1769
Aged 20 years
rest with him in the same Grave
Also
The Body
of
his first wife MARY
who departed this life
June 12th 1749
Aged 33 years,
Also
The Body
of
his second wife MARY
who departed this life
October 3d 1786
Aged 54 years.

VOL 1.

No. 4.

NOTES AND QUERIES

CHIEFLY RELATING

TO THE

HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

CHIEFLY RELATING TO THE

HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

VOL. I.

1885.

No. 4.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LIII.

FREE MASONS IN 1796.—From the *Oracle of Dauphin* of June 27, 1796, we glean the following: "On Friday last [June 24] being the anniversary of St. John, the same was celebrated in this town with much hilarity by the Lodge No. 21 of this place, and No. 59 of Carlisle, of free and accepted masons. About 2 o'clock they proceeded to the house of worship, where a well adapted discourse was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Snowden from Hebrews xiii, 1 LET BROTHERLY love continue." After which they returned to the Dauphin Hotel, where they partook of an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion. We hear Mr. Snowden has been solicited by the gentlemen composing the above Lodges to grant them a copy of his discourse delivered before them on Friday last, in order for publication."

[Continued from LII, Vol. I, No. 3.]

ELIZA RUTHERFORD

Daughter of

John & Mary J.

ELDER

Born February 5, 1874

Went home to Heaven

September 30, 1874

JOSHUA ELDER

Born

January 13, 1802

Died

August 25, 1883.

JOHN PARKE

son of

John & Mary J.

ELDER

Born Jan 1, 1872

Went home to heaven

July 22, 1872

In

Memory

of

JOSIAH ESPY JUN

who died

April 13th 1811

aged 37 years

In

Memory of

JOSIAH ESPY

who died July 26th 1813

Aged 71 years

Also

his wife

ANN

who died

May 31st 1842

in the 92nd year of her

age

In

memory of

DOCTOR JOSEPH E. ESPY

who died April 26th 1821

Aged 50 years

In

memory of

DAVID ESPY

who died

April 21st 1840

Aged 48 years.

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE REBELLION.**History of the 36th Reg. Pa. Vol. Militia.**

[The following sketch of this regiment was prepared for our use fifteen years ago, by an officer thereof. It is a part of the history of the War for the Union and we give it at this time, as it will no doubt interest many of our readers.]

The 36th Regiment Penna. Vol. Militia, although not entirely composed of residents of Dauphin county, has been considered and characterized as a Dauphin County Regiment, from the fact that its chief Field and Staff officers, together with three companies and individual members of some of the other companies were citizens of the county, and as such enrolled themselves.

The organization of the regiment was completed and the men fully armed and equipped early on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1863. Companies C, E and G, together with the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Quartermaster, Asst. Surgeons, Chaplain and Hospital Steward hailed from Dauphin county. Companies A and H were from Mifflin county; B and I from Perry county; F and K from Northumberland county and D from Juniata county.

The following constituted the Field and Staff roster of the regiment, viz:

Colonel—H. C. Alleman, Lawyer, Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa.

Lt. Colonel—Ralph L. Maclay, Lawyer, Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa.

Major—H. Clay Harper, Coal Merchant, Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pa.

Adjutant—Thomas M. Uttley, Lawyer Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa.

Quartermaster—Clement B. Care, School Teacher, Lower Paxtang, Dauphin county, Pa.

Surgeon—George A. Bower, Physician, Northumberland county, Pa.

Asst. Surgeon—P. J. Roebuck, Physician, of Derry, Dauphin county, Pa.

Chaplain—Rev. James Robertson, Baptist Minister, Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa.

Hospital Steward—S. H. Alleman, Law Student, Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa.

Sergt. Major—Thomas H. Milligan,

College Student, Newport, Perry county, Pa.

The regiment left for Gettysburg immediately after its organization, and succeeded in capturing a large number of stragglers and prisoners from Lee's retreating army.

Col. H. C. Alleman was appointed by the Commander of the Department of the Susquehanna Military Governor of Gettysburg and the battle ground district. He detailed S. H. Alleman, the Hospital Steward of the regiment, his Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters; Lt. Col. R. L. Maclay, of the regiment, Provost Marshal; Capt. H. A. Eisenbise, of the regiment, Captain of the provost guard; Captains Smith, Blood and Rankin, U. S. A., Dept. Quartermasters; Lt. Morris Shaff, U. S. A. Ordnance Officer, and Capts. Musser and Wiltbank, U. S. V., Dept. Commissaries.

Col. Alleman by his judicious management, promptness and firmness saved the Government an immense amount of valuable property, secured a large number of prisoners, and prevented a threatened pestilence. His actions were approved and his services kindly recognized by the Secretary of War, generously endorsed by Adjutant General L. Thomas, of the U. S. A., and warmly congratulated by the Major General commanding the Department. The appreciation and gratitude of the citizens of Gettysburg was fully manifested in the following address, which was presented to him by a committee of its leading citizens on the morning of his departure for Harrisburg:

"Col. H. C. Alleman, 36th Regmt, P. V. M., Commanding Post, Gettysburg, Pa. Colonel:

Allow us to express to you, on behalf of the citizens of Gettysburg, and its vicinity, our full and strong approbation of your General Orders No. 2, of date of 30th July, 1863. They have given great satisfaction to our community, as have all your official acts and conduct since you have had command of this Post. They have impressed us all with the conviction that you have had a single eye and vigilant care for the peace, order and health of the community, as well as for the efficiency of the military under your command. You have done your duty

promptly and fearlessly. The extensive and careless disinterment of the dead from our Battle-field had become a great nuisance, and very grave fears were entertained universally for the health of our people, and, by many, strong apprehensions of pestilence. The intense heat which has prevailed ever since the issuance of your orders must, if the practice of disinterment prohibited, had continued, have produced wide spread sickness and distress. Our atmosphere was that of a charnal house. To your sagacity and vigorous action we attribute our escape from the dreaded result. We therefore most sincerely approve of and most heartily thank you for your orders, and assure you that you will carry with you from this community, when you leave it, the grateful recollections of our people.

Yours respectfully,

Charles F. Schaeffer, M. Jacobs,
A. Cobean, T. B. Riching,
A. Dight, Robert Martin,
Hiram Nishley, C. P. Krauth,
Fred. F. Tate, M. D., Henry Culp,
D. McConaughy, R. A. Lyttle,
A. H. Buehler, S. R. Russell,
R. Aughinbaugh, R. G. McCreary,
C. A. Boyer, George Little,
F. Boyer, H. S. Huber, M. D.,
William Douglass, Isaac Luper,
Israel Wunt, Daniel Poley,
R. F. McWharey, Geo. Arnold,
T. D. Carson, J. L. Schick,
H. L. Baugher, Moses McLean,
M. L. Stoever, Sam'l Durboraw,
D. Kendhhart, H. J. Fahnestock,
John L. Hill, David McCreary,
John R. Warner, D. A. Buehler,
Robert G. Harper, John Gillert,
John L. Tate, C. P. Martin,
J. F. Kerr, S. T. Forney,
R. Horner, M. D., H. B. Danner,
Chas. Horner, M. D., A. J. Cover,
M. Spangler, J. M. Walter,
W. V. Gotwald, Abraham Scott,

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 7, '63.

The 36th Regiment did an immense amount of good service. It was composed of good and true men, who entered the service purely from patriotic motives and and were scrupled to discharge the onerous duties assigned them. In its ranks were many of all the learned professions.

They were gentlemen at home and did not forget their gentility while in the military service of their Government. In discipline and drill they rivaled old volunteer regiments, and in the performance of their duties they were excelled by none. The following report was made to Head Quarters, and contains a variety of information and a detail of the operations of the regiment :

"Head Quarters, Gettysburg, Pa., August 7th, 1863.

Maj. John S. Schultze, A. A. G.

Department of the Susquehanna,

Major :—I have the honor to submit to Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch the following report of my operations at this post :

* * * * *

My command collected the following specified Government property from the battle field of Gettysburg, viz:

26,694 muskets.
9 250 bayonets.
1,509 cartridge boxes.
204 sabres.
14,000 rounds small arm ammunition.
26 artillery wheels, parts of caissons and artillery harness.
702 blankets.
40 wagon loads of clothing.
60 saddles.
60 bridles.
5 wagons.
510 horses and mules.
40 curry combs,
41 brushes,
6 wagon loads of knapsacks and haversacks,

A large quantity of balls of various size, grape and canister.

The ordnance stores I shipped to Washington Arsenal in charge of Lieut. Morris Shaff, of the Ordinance Department, and the balance of the Government property I handed over to Capt. W. Willard Smith, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Halleck, and principal Depot Quartermaster.

From the various camps and hospitals on the battlefields, and prowling over the country and among the hills, my regiment collected and picked up 12,061 wounded Union soldiers, 6,197 wounded Rebels, 3,006 Rebel prisoners, 1,637 hospital nurses, stragglers, hospital bummers and deserters—all of whom I sent by cars, under guard of detachments from my

regiment, to New York, Governor's Island, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, York, Baltimore, Fort M'Henry and Fortress Monroe. The prisoners were sent to Fort M'Henry and Fortress Monroe.

The Camps, Army Corps and Division Hospitals have been broken up, and the wounded, consisting of 889 Union soldiers and 883 Rebels have been placed in general hospital at Camp Letterman, near Gettysburg, and made as comfortable as the acquired means would permit.

I issued and rigidly enforced the following General Orders No. 2:

I. During the months of August and September, A. D. 1863, no corpse will be allowed to be disinterred from any of the burial grounds, cemeteries, or battle grounds of Gettysburg. The health of the wounded soldiers and citizens of this community requires the stringent enforcement of this order, and any violation of it, reported to the headquarters, will meet with summary and severe punishment.

II. No citizen will be permitted to visit any of the Confederate Hospitals without first establishing their loyalty to, and having their passes approved at these headquarters.

III. Any luxuries sent to the Hospitals for wounded Confederates by their sympathizing friends, must be handed over to the Surgeon in charge, and under his directions will be distributed equally among the Union and Confederate wounded.

IV. Under no circumstances whatever will citizens' clothing be permitted to be carried into any of the Hospitals.

I have ordered all the mounted Cavalry to the Army of the Potomac; the dismounted Cavalry, Artillerists and Infantry to Washington. I sent the rebel Maj. General Trimble and the rebel Brig. Gen. Kemper to the Seminary Hospital to receive the same, but no better treatment than our own wounded soldiers.

I detailed Company A of my regiment for provost guard duty in Gettysburg, with Capt. H. A. Eisenbise as Captain of the guard. They all performed their duty creditably and faithful.

Lt. Col. Ralph L. Maclay, the provost marshall whom I appointed, on taking command of his post, has been attending

to his duties promptly and judiciously, meeting my unqualified approbation.

Cpts. Smith and Blood, of Maj. Gen. Halleck's staff, and Capt. W. G. Rankin, of the 13th Infantry, Depot Quarter Masters, have been active in performing their duties efficiently, and have done the Government most excellent service.

The Commissary Department has been well managed by Cpts. Musser and Wiltbank.

The Medical Department is in safe hands—Drs. Cuyler, Vollmer and James are skilfully doing all in their power to make the wounded comfortable.

The friends of the rebels—principally from Baltimore—have been giving me a very great deal of trouble. In consequence of the outrageous disloyal conduct of some of them, I was compelled to deal summarily and harshly with them. Both the rebels and their sympathizers have forfeited all claims to courtesy and leniency from Government officials, and while I am in command, their privileges shall be limited to the strictest bounds of necessity.

The rebel wounded receive the same careful attention and kind treatment as our own wounded soldiers. My best efforts have been used to make them comfortable.

The officers and men of my regiment here were constantly engaged, without relief in the performance of their assigned duties. They have been burying the dead of both armies and re-interring the exposed remains of those inadequately covered. They have been burying and burning dead horses, gathering and guarding government property, collecting and picking up wounded soldiers and stragglers of both armies, and guiding them to designated points. They have been doing provost guard duty, at the hospital and in short doing general police and fatigue duty. Their labors have been of the most offensive and disagreeable character; yet they performed their duty faithfully, efficiently and without a murmur.

I have zealously labored to discharge my duties faithfully to my government, compassionately to the suffering wounded

and earnestly for the best interests of the community. Very Respectfully,
Your Obdt. Servt.

H. C. ALLEMAN,
Col. 36th Regt. P. V. M,
Comdg. Post.

Two of the privates of the regiment died while in the service, and a number contracted disease which afterwards terminated fatally. The regiment returned to Harrisburg and were mustered out of service at the Capitol on the eleventh of August A. D. 1863.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Old Paxtang Church Graveyard.

III.

Here lieth the Body of
THOMAS FORSTER, ESQ.,

Late of Paxton

In the County of Lancaster
Who departed this life the 25th of July
1772

Aged 76 years.

Here Lyeth the Bo
dy of GEORGE FLE

MING was bor

n in the year \

of our Lord

1728 and died

June the 21, 1766.

In memory of
HUGH WILSON FULTON

who departed this

Life August the 12th

A. D. 1793, aged 16 yrs
& 16 days. [Remainder un-
intelligible.]

In

Memory of

MARY

Consort of

Richard FULTON dec'd
who departed this life

Nov'r 23, 1815,

in the 45th year of her
age.

In

Memory of

JOHN W.

Son of Richard FULTON, dec'd,

who departed this life

Feb'y 13th, 1825,

in the 28th year of his
age.

In

Memory of

MARY A.

wife of Richard FULTON

Died August 18, 1849,

Aged 36 years.

In

Memory of

RICHARD FULTON

Born Aug. 4, 1797,

Died Feb. 23, 1851,

Aged 53 years 6 months
and 19 days.

In

Memory of

JOSEPH GRAY

Died

September 13, 1861,

Aged 69 years.

SAMUEL GRAY

Died

Oct. 21, 1831,

In the 76th year
of his age.

In

Memory of

RICHARD FULTON, SEN'R

who departed

this life in Nov'r

1774 age 68 years.

In

Memory of

ISABEL FULTON who

departed this life

the 1st of April 1779

aged 65 years.

In memory of

JOSEPH FULTON

who departed this life

January 25, 1787, age 28 years.

Also
RICHARD WILLSON
 who departed this life
 February 4th, 1819, aged 26
 years & 5 mo.

JANE
 wife of
ROBERT GILCHRIST
 Born June 1, 1789
 Died Sept. 10, 1865
 Aged 76 years 3 mos
 and 9 days

ROBERT GILCHRIST
 Born Feb. 18, 1788
 Died March 27, 1857.

In
 Memory of
THOMAS M. GRAY
 Born March 17, 1793
 Died Jan. 23, 1837
 Aged 58 years 10 mos
 & 11 ds.
MARY
 wife of
 Robert GRAY
 Died Aug 16, 1863
 Aged 91 years 11 mos
 and 3 days

MARGARET P. GRAY
 Born July 22, 1792
 Died Feb. 11, 1873
 Aged 80 years, 6 mos
 and 19 days

In Memory of SU-
SANNA GRAHAM
 died Nov'r 25th 1772.

In
 memory of
JANE H. GRAY
 Died
 Dec. 6, 1870
 aged
 74 years

JOHN
GOLAUGHER
 Departed this
 Life June
 the 7th 1779
 aged 49 years

In
 memory of
MOSES GILLMOR
 who died
 On the 10th of June 1825
 In the 76th year of his age

In
 memory of
ISABELLA GILLMOR
 who died
 On the 16th of September 1838
 in the 73d year of her age

In
 memory of
MARGARET GILLMOR
 who died
 Feby 10th 1839.
 Also of
THOMAS
 son of
 Moses & Isabella
GILLMOR
 who died Sept 25th 1793
 in the 17th year of his
 age

In memory of
MARY daughter of
 Moses & Isabella
GILLMOR,
 who departed this life
 July 30th 1793 in
 the 8th year of his age

In
 memory of
ROBERT GILLMOR
 who died
 Nov. 13, 1867
 In the 77th year
 of his age

In
 memory of
WALLACE MOSES
GILLMOR
 who departed this life
 On the 28th of December
 1840
 in the 24th year of his age

In
memory of
**JAMES COWDEN
GILLMOR**
who departed this life
April 4th 1837
in the 18th year
of his age

In
memory of
WILLIAM GILLMOR JR
who departed this life
Jan 29, 1855
Aged 29 years & 37
days

In
memory of
ISABELLA M. GILLMOR
who departed this life
March 10, 1854
In the 33rd year of her
age.

In
memory of
ELIZABETH
wife of
William GILLMOR
who died Oct 17 1857
Aged 73 years 6 mos & 20
Days.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LIV.

FISHER.—Thomas Fisher, of Paxtang,
d. prior to 1766; his widow Agnes at that
date was the wife of Alexander Lafferty,
of Paxtang. Thomas Fisher's children
were:

- i. Samuel.
- ii. Agnes.
- iii. Sophia.
- iv. James.
- v. Thomas.

What is known of this family? E.

HOW THEY RAISED FUNDS IN 1802.—
The following is a copy of an advertise-
ment in the Harrisburg newspapers in
February, 1802. The funds to be derived
from this "scheme" were for the purpose

of erecting the first Presbyterian church
afterwards built on the corner of Second
street and Cherry alley. A number of
these "tickets" are in existence. We are
not informed who drew the prizes:

By Authority.

SCHEME
OF THE
LOTTERY,
*For building a Church in the borough of
Harrisburgh.*

2 Prizes, being the two	dol.	dol.
first drawn Nos. of	100 are	200
1 Prize of	2000 is	2000
2 of	1000 are	2000
4 of	500 are	2000
5 of	200 are	1000
10 of	100 are	1000
20 of	50 are	1000
50 of	20 are	1000
200 of	10 are	2000
800 of	8 are	6400
1240 of	5 are	6200
2 do. being the two last		
drawn numbers, of	100 are	200

2326 PRIZES.

2664 BLANKS.

5000 Tickets, at FIVE Dollars, are 25000

Twenty per cent. deduction on 25,000
dollars will yield 5,000 dollars—the sum
directed to be raised by an act of assem-
bly, passed March 16, 1798.

The two first, and the two last
drawn numbers being declared to be
prizes, are not to have any further chance
of drawing.

Tickets to be had of the subscribers.

ROBERT HARRIS,
CHRISTIAN KUNKEL,
WILLIAM GRAYDON,
ADAM BOYD,
JACOB BUCHER,

Acting
Commissioners.

Harrisburgh, February 10, 1802.

THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL BUTCHER
OF PAXTANG VALLEY.

Among the celebrities who shed luster
upon Paxtang Valley sixty years ago,
was one David Martin, more familiarly
known as "Dave" Martin. He was

Pennsylvania German, strongly tinctured with the prejudices and superstitions of his race. His movements were regulated by signs and omens; and to him ghosts and witches were realities, which he had often verified by eye and ear and purse. His dwelling was in that enchanted region at the head of Walker's Mill pond, whose deep gorges and wooded hills have lain for ages under the spell of some mighty aboriginal medicine man, whose secrets died with him. The counter spells of modern sorcerers and "High Doctors" have always fallen short of entirely disenchanting the locality, although they have been of some service, and with the aid of the schoolmaster, the wood chopper and the road-maker have so far purified the atmosphere of the region as to effect a marked change even in the personal appearance of the inhabitants, there being less of that sleepy, hang-dog air about them than of yore.

Dave Martin was not a "High Doctor," but he was possessed of considerable knowledge of the "occult," and by keeping a watchful eye upon the flight of birds, the movements of animals, and the position of the stars, and an attentive ear to the crowing of the cock, the hooting of the owl and the croaking of the tree-frog, together with a judicious use of the horseshoe, the *Krotefusz*, and the finger ring, (made, at one heat, from the nail of a horseshoe found with all the nails therein), he managed to elude most of the evils by which he was surrounded. One of the consequences of the Medicine Man's spell, however, was beyond his power. Dame Fortune frowned upon the locality, and poor Martin, notwithstanding his assiduous and repeated efforts, could not win her smile; and so it was that his finances were always in a state of confusion, and occasionally he was a lodger in the debtor's prison.

These things, however, like the immortal Wilkins Micawber, he looked upon as merely "falling back for a spring," the farther back he fell, the greater would be the leap forward; and if it be true, as some philosophers have maintained, that "anticipation is better than realization," then Dave Martin may be said to have

been a fortunate man, notwithstanding the frowns of the fickle jade, for he was always about to seize Amalthea's horn.

It is true that some of the more ignorant of the valley people attributed Dave's repeated failures, not to a lack of industry, but to the fact that he was always ready to lay aside his own work to go and help a neighbor, and as he was a skillful worker at many things, calls of this kind were many and frequent, and his generosity and good feeling forbade him to demand or receive pecuniary consideration sufficient to reimburse him for the loss thus sustained. But the better informed, that is to say, those who had deeper knowledge of the arts of the enchanter and the conjurer, knew well enough why it was that neither Dave Martin nor any other dweller on the confines of Walker's "dam" could succeed financially, and pointed triumphantly to those, less favored than Dave, who were not only as poor as he was, but were pounced upon every spring and fall by the Demou of the place, who seized them by the neck every alternate morning, and after shaking them till their teeth chattered, drove them into their houses, there to remain trembling and feverish for the balance of the day. The more densely ignorant thought that this was only the "ague," but luckily their opinion carried no weight.

Martin, after fighting gallantly for many years, finally determined to change his base and thereby conquer his difficulties. He accordingly removed to the farm adjoining the village of Churchville on the south. The fact that this farm lay under the ban of a neighboring witch did not deter him, as he felt himself abundantly able to circumvent any witch then living. But in this he was mistaken; she was too powerful for him, she blasted his crops and and brought all his labors to naught, leaving him hopelessly in debt, with old age coming on apace. Here again some stone-blind people attributed this failure to the extreme poverty of the soil.

Nothing daunted, Martin came back to his old haunts, took a house on the verge of "Gordon's Hollow," and faced life

thenceforth as a day-laborer, and in the fall during the killing season, acted as professional butcher, and in this latter capacity has the honor of being the pioneer of his craft in the valley. He travelled from house to house on horseback, in a bag behind him was strapped his kit of tools, consisting of a horn for stuffing sausage, a pair of choppers for cutting the same, three knives, an apron, whetstone and a knife belt. When equipped for action in his butchering "rig" he presented an appearance not unlike a bandit of the Western plains. He was very skillful, and it has been said of him that he could get through with more work in one day than any two of his craft who have succeeded him. He possessed one faculty not common among men—that of talking and working at one and the same time. Like most geniuses, he was proud of his attainments, and was not well pleased, if, on butchering day there was no audience to stand around and witness his skill, and listen to his lectures. But past are all his achievements. He filled out the measure of his days more than fifty years ago—yet his fame remains, and his position as the first and ablest professional butcher of the Valley is secure.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.

In Old Paxtang Church Graveyard.

IV.

In
memory of
WILLIAM G. LMOR
Who died the 28th day of Aug 1856
Aged 68 years.

Designed
as a solemn tribute
of gratitude, love, and respect
to the memory of
MATTHA M. GRAHAM
the affectionate consort of
John Graham
who departed this life
January 30th A. D. 1824
aged 54 years, 2 months
& 27 days

Her flesh shall slumber in the ground
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in her Saviour's image rise.

In
memory of
ELEANOR
Daughter of
Robert & Mary GRAY
Died
June 28, 1882
In the 19th year of her
Age

In
Memory of
MARY
second wife of
John GRAY dec.
who died July 17th 1822
Aged 62 years.

In
memory of
ELIZA G. [Gray]
wife of Robert Wilson
who departed this life
Nov. 10, 1841
Aged 37 years & 6 days

In
Memory of
JOHN GRAY
Who departed this life
May 30th, A. D. 1819,
in the 66th year of his age;
Also
his mother
HANNAH GRAY
who departed this life
in November A. D. 1781,
Aged 70 years.

In
Memory of
JOSEPH GRAY
who departed this life
October 13, A. D. 1794,
in the 60th year of his age.

In memory of
his consort
ELIZABETH GRAY
who departed this life
April 18th, A. D. 1816,
Aged 72 years.

And
In memory of
his mother
SUSANNA GRAY,
who departed this life
in October A. D. 1750
Aged 50 years.

In
Memory of
JOHN GRAY, SEN'R,
Died February 1785
Aged about 87 years.
Also his son
GEORGE
Died February 25th, 1796.
Aged about 67 years.

In
Memory of
ROBERT GRAY,
Died
April 27, 1848.
In the 91st year of his
Age.

JOHN GILCHRIST
died December 18
1843
in the 52 year of his
age

ELEANOR GILCHRIST
Died June 28nd, 1860
In the 71st year of her
age

In
memory of
THOMAS GILCHRIST
Born Jan. 21, 1799
Died Jan. 29, 1873
aged 74 years and 8
days.

In
memory of
ELIZABETH
GILCHRIST
who departed this life
December 16th 1805
aged 40 years.

JOHN GILCHRIST
Died
October 14th 1836
In the 74th year of his
age

In
memory of
SIDNEY GILCHRIST
who died March 16
1843
aged 57 years and
24 days

In
memory of
ELIZA GILCHRIST
Born June 30, 1794
Died Feby 6, 1848
aged
53 years 7 months & 6
Days.

Sacred
To the memory of
JAMES GILCHRIST
Died April 15, 1854
aged
53 years, 1 month & 23
days.

In memory of
JOHN HARRIS
Who died on the 30th Day of July,
1791,
In the 65th year of his age
and gave name
To the Town of Harrisburgh.
The Remains of
ELIZABETH his first
and MARY his second wife
Lie interred with him
Under this Stone.

In
memory of
ELIZABETH HILTON
Spouse to John
Hilton who
departed this life
Jany. the 8th, 1796,
aged 61 years.

Sacred
to the memory of
JAMES HARRIS,
who departed this life **may 17, 1806,**
in the 24th year of his age.

On him were fortune's blessings shed,
And hope sweet prospect gave,
Too soon the pleasing vision sped
And banished in the grave.

In early youth he fell a prey
In manhood's opening bloom,
And left the cheerful light of day,
For death's untimely gloom.

Almighty God whose gracious love
Bestows each blessing given,
Receive his soul, with thee to prove
The sacred joys of Heaven.

In
memory of
JOHN HILTON
who departed
this life Feby.
the 21st, 1784,
aged 50 years.

In memory of
Mary G.
Consort of James
Hayes
who departed this life
June 17, 1881,
aged
70y 11m 7d.

JAMES C. JORDAN
Born October 28, 1825
Died September 18, 1859

HANNAH
Second Wife of
Benjamin JORDAN
Born October 23, 1798
Died October 21, 1859

[Marble obelisk]
North side.

MARY CROUCH
wife of

Benjamin Jordan
Born Oct. 23d 1791
Died Oct. 27th 1846

South side.

BENJAMIN JORDAN
Born July 19th 1779
Died May 24th 1861

West side.

Our Father and Mother

SARAH HASLETT
wife of
E. C. JORDAN
Born May 26, 1820
Died Jan. 2, 1854

In
memory of
RACHEL JORDAN
who departed this life
March 19th 1846
in the 15th
Year of her age

Also
In
memory of
2 Infant Sisters
and one Brother

In
memory of
BENJAMIN LAFAYETTE
JORDAN
Died Feb. 19, 1850
In the 16th year of his
age.

In
Memory of
JEAN KELSO who
Departed this Life
Feb. 20, 1777
Aged 42 years.

In
Memory
of Major
JAMES INGRAM
who departed this life
August 12th 1811
Aged 41 Years.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LV.

CORRECTION.—In the sketch of David Hummel (*N. & Q.*, *lii*) the date of death should be June 30, 1860. It may be stated in this connection that he was deputy sheriff under Melchior Rahm. We have been informed that Mr. Hummel was never treasurer of the county. His name appears to be on the list, and we have given the record as we find it.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

We are indebted to a great-granddaughter of the original owner for the perusal of the memorandum book of ADAM REID, Esq. of Hanover. From it we glean many items of historical value, not only made by him but by his son-in-law Robert Whitehill, Esq., of Cumberland county, with others of a later date. Of Adam Reid, or as more frequently written, Adam Read, we have frequent mention in the "Colonial Records," and "Pennsylvania Archives," and of whom we published a brief sketch in *Notes and Queries*. Of his daughters one married John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, the other Robert Whitehill, one of the "men of mark" of the Cumberland Valley. The memorandum book is in size 3½ by 5½ inches covered with hog-skin which overlaps in pocket book style. From an inside pocket in this quaint book we find the following papers

AGHALOW, May, 1735.

That Adam Reid and his wife, Mary McFarlan, lived in this congregation from their infancy free from any known publick scandall, is testified by

BAPTIST BOYD.

That Adam Reed, Esqr., his wife & family have been orderly members of the Cong'n of Hanover these many years past; have behaved honestly, soberly & inoffensively, have been admitted to sealing ordinances, & are now recommended to Christian communion, where Providence may order their lot; is Certified at Hanover March 3d, 1759.

RICH'D SANKEY, V. D. M.

[As this last certificate was probably given by Mr. Sankey at the close of his administrations, it fixes the date of his departure for the Valley of Virginia. In the memorandum book are receipts given by Mr. Sankey for stipends. The dates of these receipts are as follows]:

December 7, 1743, "in full of four years stipend, which was due me the Eight day of June, 1741.

August 31, 1750, "full satisfaction for all stipend due me till the 2d day of September next."

November 28, 1751, "in full of his stipend till the 2d day of September last."

Octob'r 9, 1754, "for all stipend due me till the second day of September last."

Jan'r 2, 1756, "in full of all stipend due till the 2d day of September last."

Decemb'r 1, 1756, "sixteen shillings in full of one year's stipend due on the 2d of September last."

Novemb'r 19, 1757, "sixteen shillings in full of one year's stipend due on the 2d of Septemb'r last."

March 31, 1859, "in full of all stipen due me till this day."

[Below the foregoing is this memorandum:]

"The whole Amounts to.....£17 12s
and 3 years in ye forks 1 16

19 2

[This would go to show that Mr. Reid prior to Mr. Sankey's coming to Hanover was connected with another congregation—probably resided within the bounds of the Forks of Brandywine which would be from 1735 to 1737.]

Memorandum. That the first Day of my Landing in Pennsylvania was the 6th Day of August, 1733.

ADAM REID.

Memorandum of the guns taken this 14 June, 1768:

John McCullogh.....	one
Walter McFarland.....	one
John Forster.....	one
John Young.....	one
John Campbie.....	one
James Stewart.....	one
Patrick Brown.....	one
Thos. Todd.....	one
Thos. Bell.....	one
John Andrew.....	one
Andrew Carsnet.....	one
John Glen.....	one
William Graham.....	one
John Gilleland.....	one
James Rastler.....	one
John Fleming.....	one
William McCullogh.....	one
William Creag.....	one
William Robinson.....	one
McCintock.....	one

[Other data from these notitia of nearly a century and a half ago we shall give at another time.]

REV. JOHN CONRAD BUCHER.

[The following poem was written by Prof. J. H. Dubbs, of Franklin and Mar-

shall College, in Lancaster. It embalms in verse the principal services of an important personage in the early history of interior Pennsylvania—the Rev. JOHN CONRAD BUCHER. He was born June 10, 1730, in Neukirch, Canton of Schaffhausen, Switzerland. Educated for the ministry of the German Reformed Church at the Universities of Gottingen, Basle and St. Gall. Arrived in the Province of Pennsylvania in 1755. The French and Indian war being in progress he entered the Provincial army, and was commissioned ensign April 1, 1758, and stationed at Fort Louthier, Carlisle. Served in Forbes' great expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758. April 10, 1760, promoted to the lieutenantancy, and July 12, 1764, commissioned as adjutant, and promoted to a captaincy on the 31st of the same month. Served in Bouquet's expeditions against the Indians in 1763 and 1764 (*Penn'a Arch. sec. series, vi.*) As remuneration and reward to the officers for their services, the Proprietaries appropriated twenty-four thousand acres of land to be distributed among them according to rank, of which Captain Bucher drew six hundred and sixteen acres in Buffalo valley, now Union county, and five hundred and forty acres on the north side of Bald Eagle, including the mouth of Marsh creek, in Centre county. This was known as the *officer's survey*. Peace with the French and Indians having been secured, he resigned his commission in 1765, and thenceforward devoted his time and labors to the ministry, serving with zeal and self abnegation the churches at Falling Spring (Chambersburg) Shippenburg, Carlisle, Hummelstown, etc., etc., until the year 1768, when he accepted the *call* to the German Reformed church at Lebanon, then Lancaster county, whither he removed his family in 1769. Here he remained, officiating stately and serving the several congregations in, then, Lancaster and Cumberland counties, until his death, actually dying "in harness," August 15, 1780, and was buried in the graveyard of the church of which he was pastor. An ancient-looking sandstone, inscription in German, in which language he usually

preached, marks the spot. The poem following which narrates the career of this excellent man, commends itself to our readers by its simplicity and sweetness.]

We have read full oft of the heroes grand
Who live in the annals of Switzerland;
Of the courage high and the warlike deed
Of Tell, and Melchthal, and Winkelreid;

But in rhyme the story has ne'er been told
Of the little band of Switzers bold
Who across the sea, to its western shore,
The precious faith of their fathers bore.

Names uncouth in the English tongue—
Goetschius, Schlatter remain unsung;
But as brave were they as the men who
fell
On the fields of Uri or Appenzell.

Have you read the story of one who came
Across the ocean in quest of fame,
From the place where over the rocky wall,
At grand Schaffhausen, the waters fall?

Have you heard how he wielded his va-
liant sword,
But laid it aside to serve the Lord?
It was Conrad Bucher! Let me tell
How he served the king and his Maker
well

In the quiet cloisters of old St. Gall
He had heard in his youth his Master's
call;
He had sat at the feet of godly men
In the schools of Basle and Gottingen.

But, 'twas said, in the land of the setting
sun
There were battles fought and honors won;
And there came a message across the main
That Braddock was beaten at Fort Du-
quesne.

Could he hear the sound of the rolling
drum
That to distant battles bade him come?
Did he heed the music far away,
When he followed the fortunes of bold
Bouquet?

Have you read of the German regiment
That was furthest into the forest sent?

How in Summer's heat and Winter's
snows
They freed the land from its dusky fogs?

There bright in the forest's darkest shade
Was the flash of Bucher's battle-blade,
And the painted chiefs, the legends tell,
Knew the hand that smote them when
they fell.

It was when they lingered, to rest awhile,
In the famous barraeks of fair Carlisle,
That the soldiers prayed him to preach
the Word,
So precious of old time, so long unheard.

For there comes a time in the soldier's
life
When he hungers anew for the Bread of
life
And he longs, like the seion of Jesse's
stem,
To drink of the waters of Bethlehem.

Once more the Master's call had come,
And louder it sounded than fife or drum?
'Renounce thy laurels and sheathe the
sword!
Take up thy burden and serve the Lord!'

Ah! where was the soldier's dream of
fame?
To his Saviour's altar he humbly came,
And the "Fathers" ordained the captain
there,
With benediction and heartfelt prayer.

To his faithful soldiers, at fair Carlisle,
As a Royal Chaplain he preached awhile;
But then until life's work was done,
He served his Master in Lebanon

And wherever our ancient churches
stand,
From bright Swatara to Maryland,
The hearts of the people were deeply
stirred
When his voice like a trumpet blast was
heard.

All hail to Bucher! For him, we know,
No drums are beaten, no bugles blow;
But 'tis well! For he cast his laurels
down,
And took up the cross to win the crown.

TOMBSTONE RECORDS

In Old Paxtang Church Graveyard.

V.

Sacred

To the memory of
JOHN KEAN
who departed this life
Dec. 9, 1818
Aged 56 years
2 months & 6 days.
Precious in the sight of
the Lord is the death of
his saints. Ps cxvi: 15.

JOHN HAMILTON KEAN

Born Jan 21, 1795

Died July 14, 1795

MARY KEAN

Born Feb. 21, 1797

Died April 21, 1803

In

Memory of
JANE KEAN
Relict of John Kean
who departed this Life
March 20, 1847

Aged

72 years 9 months & 20
Days

Precious in the sight of the
Lord is the death of his
saints. Ps. 116: 15.

In

Memory of
MARGARET HAMILTON KEAN

Born Feb. 17, 1806

Died Oct. 11, 1855

aged 49 years 7 months
& 24 days.

"The Lord is my Shepherd."

In

Memory of
JOHN KEAN SR
Born July 5, 1728
Died May 28, 1801,
Aged 73 years
An Irishman by birth an American
at heart—he boldly fought for the
Liberty of our Country.

MARY DUNLAP,
His wife, born in Ireland 1723,
Died July 9, 1819,
aged 98 years.
Saints Indeed.

Our Father.
JACOB KUHN
Died
March 19, 1866,
In the 78th year
of his age.

Our Mother
SUSANNA
wife of
Jacob Kuhn
Died
March 27, 1866,
In the 77th year
of her age.

In memory of
SARAH KEARSLEY
who died on the 25th of Feb'y,
1826, aged 72 years wanting
30 days, 52 of which time she
was the faithful wife of
Samuel Kearsley
an affectionate mother & pious
Christian she lived holily &
and died the death of the righteous.
Reader, imitate her Example,
Her smiling clay lies here in death,
Till God who first did give it breath
Shall call it far above the sky
To join her happy soul on high.
Hallelujah !

In memory of
DOCTOR JOSEPH KELSO
who died
August 10th 1817
in the 44th year of his age.

In
memory of
ELIZABETH KELSO
late consort
of
Doctor Joseph Kelso deceased
who died
on the 8th of April 1818
in the
34th year of her age.

In
memory of
WILLIAM KELSO who
Departed this Life
Nov. 26, 1788,
Aged 51 years.

A
tribute of respect
to the memory of
Dr Joseph & Elizabeth Kelso's
three infant children.

Sacred
to the
memory
of
WILLIAM KELSO
who departed this Life
May 22d A. D. 1807
aged 49 years.

Our WILLIE
son of Conrad & Sarah
KIRSCHNER
Died Nov. 30, 1862
aged 2 years 1 month
and 17 days
Not lost but gone before.

Our IDA
Daughter of Conrad & Sarah
KIRSCHNER
Died June 18, 1876
aged 1 year 6 mos
and 11 days.
Not lost but gone before.

In
memory of
MARGARET KIRKPATRICK
Relict of
Wm. Kirkpatrick
who departed this life
on the 3d of Nov'r 1802
in the 77th year
of her age.

In
Memory of
EPHRAIM LATTA
who was born April 11, 1814
and departed this life
March 10, 1843
Aged 28 year 10 months
and 29 days.

JANE M. LYON
Daughter of
Hon. Wm Maclay
Died 30th April 1809.

Hallelujah.

In memory of REBEKAH
daughter of Maj. Jonathan KEARSLEY
who died March 6th 1825, aged 7
years 2 months & 25 days
Children Remember your Creator
in the days of your youth as
Rebekah truly did.

MARY McARTHUR
departed this life
October 24th A. D. 1742,
Reverence for the memory of
the deceased
Prompted the erection of this
Stone A. D. 1845
By her descendant
James Peacock.

MARGARET
McARTHUR
Departed this life
July the
14th 1753

In
memory of
JANE MATEER
wife of
William Mateer
who departed this life
August 9th 1833
In the 48th year of her age.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of the County of
Dauphin.

LVI.

HISTORICAL FAULT FINDERS.—We do not wish to say aught which will hurt the feelings of anyone—but we do not like that after making due inquiry relating to persons, places, events, etc., from those who should know, when an article appears in print, these are the first to find fault. We hope our readers will bear in mind that the *truth* (facts) are what we are in quest of, and when information is asked, those in possession of it should give it at

the time, and not wait until the article or reference is printed, and then send it.

A TOUGH STORY.—In the *Oracle of Dauphin* for July 1799, is the following story, which we commend to our modern "coon" hunters:

"On the night of June 18, [1799,] two farmers residing near this place took a tour in the woods, in company with their dogs, to hunt racoons. They had not proceeded far ere they descried one of the animals they were in quest of, which they immediately shot. As the weather was intensely warm, and they expecting to be abroad some time, they concluded not to keep the meat of their game, and therefore took the skin off and threw the carcass away. The party continued scouring the woods during the greatest part of the night, but with indifferent success; at last, however, they observed their dogs had discovered something, which by their constant howling, induced the farmers to go to them. They found, on going up, their faithful servants attentively watching an old log and upon making incisions in the same with axes, judge of their astonishment to see running from the log the *very racoon whose hide they already had in their possession!*"

A REMINISCENCE OF THE REBELLION.—From the files of the TELEGRAPH of the date of "Wednesday afternoon, June 3, 1861," we have the roll of the "Legislative Guard." Who can inform us how many of these patriotic gentlemen went into the war for the Union, or laid down their lives that that Union should be forever preserved unto us. We give the TELEGRAPH's comments at the time:

"LEGISLATIVE GUARD ACCEPTED.—It will be recollected that at the close of the late session of the Legislature a number of the members formed themselves into a "Legislative Guard," electing the Speaker of the House captain, and tendered their services to the Governor. The tender of these patriotic gentlemen has been accepted, and orders issued for them to muster at Camp Curtin on or before the 15th of this month. An opportunity is now offered them to do the State some service, and win laurels in defense of "the flag of our Union." Of course the

members of the Legislative Guard will all be on hand at the time specified, agreeably to orders from the Commander in Chief. Captain Davis is now here, awaiting the arrival of his company. We subjoin a list of the officers and members:

OFFICERS.

Captain—E. W. Davis.
First Lieutenant—C. D. Brodhead.
Second Lieut—E. H. Rauch.
Second Second Lieut—John A. Smull.
Orderly Sergeant—J. R. Mathews.
Second Sergt.—P. F. Ellenberger.
Third “ John R. Porter.
Fourth “ Thos. W. Duffield.
First Corporal—A. F. Gibboney.
Second “ Dr. John H. Seltzer.
Third “ Peter Byrne.
Fourth “ Michael P. Boyer.

PRIVATES.

E. W. Davis,	Col. C. Byrne,
Thos. W. Duffield,	W. Lichtenwallner,
Robt E. Randall,	A. Reily,
W. Morrison,	Lewis Heck,
Jos. Moore, jr.,	A. W. Tracy,
Richard Wildey,	E. H. Rauch,
Mich. F. Boyer,	C. T. Bliss,
B. X. Blair,	Jacob Cope,
P. F. Ellenberger,	W. M. Graham,
Geo. W. H. Smith,	Wm. C. Clark,
Gideon J. Ball,	A. F. Gibboney,
Chas. H. Hill,	Daniel Reiff,
H. B. Hillman,	H. Butler,
Jos. R. Mathews,	Robt. Anderson,
Sam. M. Lawrence,	Geo. T. Frazier,
Lewis Pughe,	Chas. F. Abbot,
C. D. Brodhead,	J. H. Seltzer,
A. B. Walker,	H. G. Leisenring,
Jas. Alexander,	Daniel G. Thomas,
John J. Patterson,	Jacob E. Ridgway,
Henry C. Bressler,	Kennedy Marshall,
Amos W. Bisel,	Jro. K. Porter,
A. H. Burns,	Wm. T. Shafer,
J. Hemphill Wilson,	Henry Teller,
Caleb Pierce,	John Dismant,
Wm. Douglas,	E. Penn Smith,
E. W. Capron,	David Stoneback,
J. Barnsley,	H. B. Rhoads,
John A. Smull,	Daniel Koch,
J. R. McGonigal,	J. A. Sheppard,
A. Craig,	J. W. Blanchard,
Jas. R. Brewster,	H. G. Gibson,
Geo. D. Hofius,	W. A. Bosler,
J. C. Austin,	Wm. B. Irvin,
John Manifold,	E. D. Pickett,

Wm. H. Armstrong, James Subers.
Alpheus Dale.

“THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.”—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of the 12th of January makes the following reference to the work of the Dauphin County Historical Society:

“We observe that Dauphin county has a well organized historical society, before which papers of interest are read and which is rapidly making a collection of valuable material, laying hold of the past and wisely seizing upon the record of contemporaneous events, which can now be so easily secured, but which a hundred years from now, would be comparatively inaccessible.

“Dauphin county is not nearly so old, so important nor so rich in history as Lancaster. It was formed out of this county more than fifty years after the organization of Lancaster.

“But it seems to have more public spirit in the direction we have indicated.

“Lancaster ought not to be behind.

“We must have a historical society.”

We see no reason why not only Lancaster but the county of York cannot organize an historical society. The history of both reaches back about two centuries, and much of that history of importance and value may yet be gathered up and preserved. In such a large and flourishing county as Lancaster there ought to be no difficulty in interesting a sufficient number of individuals who would take the initiatory proceedings. There is Wickersham, Swarr, Diffenderfer, Heinitsh, Hiestand, Evans, Martin, Dubbs and a score or two more who could gather around them a large and powerful society in a very brief period. Lancaster county is very rich in historical lore, as all our interior counties are, notwithstanding the statement by those connected with the institution in Philadelphia that “there is no history in Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, worth preserving.” We counsel you to organize your society and collect from every nook and corner of the county material which is being carried beyond her limits. We, of interior Pennsylvania, must be the custodians of our own history. We want no McMasters to

believe us by the bald statement there were no schools in the State outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks until after the war for independence—that education was ignored. We can show him or any other falsifier of our history that among our early settlers—or at the time of the Revolution—there were more persons in proportion who could write their own names than in any section of New England, which he prefers to glorify. We are not ashamed of our history, but justice has never been done us as a State. Let the Historical Society of Lancaster be organized and at work. There is much to do. Its growth will be slow, possibly, but there are enough earnest thinking men who will not fail in “well doing.” Years ago this should have been done, and much vandalism in this direction would have been prevented. The Yeates papers, for instance, would not have been scattered to the four winds of heaven. And yet the present is not too late; but do not postpone the matter longer. Year by year the memory of the “oldest inhabitant” fails or he passes from your midst; old pamphlets, old letters and numerous other documents of value are rapidly disappearing. “Gather up the fragments.” The history of your county is a glorious heritage for its sons and daughters—take heed that you preserve its records. W. H. E.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Old Paxtang Church Graveyard,

VI.

In
memory
of
JOHN MEANS
who departed
this life Oct 3rd
1795 aged
50 years

In
memory of
ROBERT McCLURE
Died Sept 26, 1865
aged 65 years

In
memory of
WILLIAM
MONTGOMERY
who departed
this life Sept. 2
1766
aged 20 years

In
memory of
ROBERT MONT-
GOMERY who
departed this
life Feb. 23, 1776
aged 71 years

In
memory of
SARAH MONT-
GOMERY who
departed this
life Oct 15, 1784
aged 69 years

SUE W. McEwen
Died Oct 29, 1874
In the 16th year of
her age

Here lies
the body of
WILLIAM
MURRAY
who departed this
life
July 24, 1773,
aged
5 yrs. 5 ms. and
5 days.

In
Memory
of HENRY McKINNEY,
who departed this
Life March 11, 1777,
Aged 63 years.
Likewise
AGNES his first
Wife who departed
this Life in August,
1753, aged 38 years.

Sacred
to the memory of
WILLIAM MACLAY, ESQ.,
late of Harrisburgh
who departed this life April 16, 1804,
aged 68 years.

In the death of this valuable member
of | Society his Country has lost an en-
lightened | citizen and his family their
only support. | He held some of the most
honorable offices | in Pennsylvania and
the United States | and discharged their
duties with firmness | and integrity. | To
an enlarged and superior mind he added
| the strictest morality and served his
God | by improving himself in virtue and
knowledge. | He has now gone to receive
a glorious reward | for a life spent in
honour and unsullied by crime.—His
afflicted wife and children raise this stone
over his grave and have no consolation
but | in the remembrance of his virtues. |

O'er thy lov'd tomb shall angels bend,
And true affection tribute pay
To mourn the Father, Husband, Friend,
Untimely torn by Death away.

Tho' power and honour could not save
Thy mortal part from Death's abode,
The' ethereal spirit bursts the grave
And seeks the bosom of its God.

Sacred
to
the memory of
ELIZA MACLAY
A lingering distemper
borne with resignation
put a period to her life
on the 19th of April, 1794,
in the 23d year of her age,
the duties

Annexed to her station
were discharged without
a blot.

Her weeping Parents
have placed over her this stone
The Monument
Of her virtues and of
their affection.

Here
lies the body
of
ALEXANDER
MEHARGUE, jr.,
who departed this
Life Sept. 4th, 1794.
Aged 29 years.

In
memory of
JANE MEHARGUE
died
March 6, 1850,
In the 61st year
of her age.

In
memory of
ROBERT McCLURE
who departed this life
July 21st 1837
aged
76 years 7 months
and 3 days
Them also which sleep in Jesus will
God bring with him. 1 Thess. iv. 14.

In
Memory of
PRISCILLA McCLURE
who departed this life
September 29th A D 1845
Aged
73 years 10 months
and 20 days
Precious in the sight of the Lord is the
death of his Saints. Ps. cxvi 15

WILLIAM McCLURE
Born Feb. 1st 1795
Died Aug. 16th 1852

In
Memory of
ANNA MARIA
Daughter of
Josiah E & Jane McCLURE
who died
Feby 3rd A D 1844
in the 6th year of
her age.

FRANCIS JAMES
son of
William & Ellen McCCLURE
Died
July 2d 1829
aged 8 months & 26 days

In
memory of
ELIZABETH MACREADY
wife of
Daniel Macready
and daughter of
David & Sarah Patton
who departed this life
Jany 12th 1838
in the 49th year of her
age

Sacred
to the memory of
DINAH McCHESNEY,
who departed this
life Nov. 11, A. D. 1796
Aged 4 years
MARY HARRIS
wife of
Hon. Wm. Maclay.

WM. MACLAY JR

JOHN MACLAY

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LVII.

PAXTANG CHURCH YARD INSCRIPTIONS.—For the present we have concluded to discontinue the transcripts from the tombstones in old Paxtang Church grave-yard, promising our readers, however, to conclude them further on. Published in the form they have been makes them far more valuable, than the simple noting of name and dates of births and deaths. Those of Derry were eagerly sought for, but a complete file of *Notes and Queries* containing them are not to be had.

E.

COGLEY.—Robert Cogley, of Paxtang, where he was an early settler, died during the war for independence. His children were:

- i. John, m. and had Joseph.
- ii. James, m. and had James, Mary, m. John Ruff, and Jane m. James Fish.
- iii. Joseph, m. Margaret —, and had John, Joseph M., and Robert.
- iv. Mary, m. William Henry, removed to Indiana county, Pa.
- v. Sarah, m. John Cummins, removed to Indiana county, Pa.
- vi. Nancy, m. George Simmons, and had Robert, Elizabeth, m. — Porter, of Lancaster county, George, Nancy, m. Andrew Unger, and Joseph, living in Indiana county, Pa.
- vii. Robert, d. about 1821 in Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, unm.

McELRATHS OF THE OLD TIMES.—About 1750, a family came to Derry and Hanover townships, in the present Dauphin county. They were substantial farmers and good Presbyterians. Their greatest trouble then, and has been ever since, to decide upon the proper orthography of their family name. The ancestor, a Scotchman, who died in Ballyrainey, county Down, Ireland, 1743, spelled his name no less than four ways, Thomas McIlroth, Makelroth, McIlwrath, Maceroth. His brother spelled his name, McLeroth. Most of the American descendants of these hereditary "spellers" write it McElwrath, as that has been the orthography the Ballyrainey family have chosen to give it. The male branches of this large connection have left this part of the country, but we trace them in many parts of the Union as McElrath. We believe one of the first owners of the New York *Tribune* writes his name McElwath. He was a Dauphin county printer, picking up his avocation in Harrisburg. H.

ADAM REID'S MEMORANDUM BOOK.

[We have gathered the following additional notes from this old and interesting memorandum book].

JUNE YE 17, 1757.

Then Rec'd from Adam Reid on the acc't of Alex'r Reid in North Carolina the sum of thirty pounds Pennsylvania currencie, it Being money of his place sold to the three Harsbargers. I say Rec'd by me. JOHN McCCLURE.

Derections to cure Sour Syder. Take the strongest alkely salts one pound for a hoghed, pot ashes or unslakened Lime will do.

[In the book are numerous memoranda of accounts with different individuals. We give simply dates, names and an occasional item].

Oct'r 24, 1755, "counted with James French."

"Lent Money.—James Petigrew and Hugh Swan, 2:3:0.

"James Petigrew going with ye scalps 1:17:6.

"Sam'l Cowan, I think 0:12:5

"Widow Swan 1:0:0

"Peter Hedrick 1:0:0

"Jan'y 18, 1757. This day had from Alex'r McCullogh 5:8:6. I am to give him paper money for it.

"April 21, 1757. This day I rec'd from Alex'r McCullogh 9:4:6, I am to give paper money for.

"Sepb'r ye 30, 1765. I give J. H. on his Brothers Bond £50:0:0. More Oct'r 24, Including ye salt 46:18:6.

"Jan'r 17, 1766. More 20:0:0; the whole is settled, Intrest & all untill the day the Bond is due."

"Martha McKim, August ye 22, 1735.

"Will. Jenkins ye 25th 1735."

[We have no idea as to the occasion of the above references. It is possible they may have been friends or relatives in Chester county with whom he remained shortly after his arrival in America.]

TORYISM AT MIDDLETOWN, 1776.

Prior to the Revolution there were quite a number of Quakers in business residing at Middletown in this county. Among them were William Gibbons and Elijah Wickersham, both natives of Chester county, and both notorious in their opposition to the struggle for Liberty. As to the former, we shall refer hereafter. The evidence which follows refers to the toryism of Mr. Wickersham. It may be here stated in his defence, that he subsequently became a quiet and peaceful citizen, and highly esteemed in the community.

We have first Elijah Wickersham's letter to Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, the

chairman of the County Committee, concerning the Committee of Paxtang's proceedings against him:

PORT ROYAL, April 3d, 1776.

To Jasper Yeates, Esq., chairman Committee Lancaster County:

DEAR SIR: The 9th Instant I expect the County Committee will take into consideration my appeal from the Judgment of the Committee of Paxtang Township, & I have good reason to believe a determination will be made that will settle the matter to satisfaction; at least I am well assured a satisfactory determination will be given on my part, however disagreeable perhaps those who have so industriously & with so much cruelty endeavoured to ruin me. My design in writing to you is by no means intended to palliate the crime whereof I stand charged, or in the least to influence your Judgment contrary to what may appear from a full hearing, just & Equitable

The prosecution which has been carried on against me has only been from the most rancorous and implacable motives, and cloaked by the specious name of *Liberty* and the *publick* cause; the Authors and abettors of which have nothing else in view but the pleasing hopes of gratifying the most unbounded hatred & revenge. This Malicious humour I have good reason to believe has not been sufficiently detected by the Committee of this Township, or I should not have troubled you with an appeal from their determination. I should be sorry to be thought obstinate or refractory. 'tis a Character I as much condemn as possibly may be. I shall with the highest satisfaction & pleasure acknowledge any crimes or offenses that I am convicted of, or suffer such pains and penalties as may be dictated by proper Judges. But then, Sir! I have always been taught that punishments ought to be proportioned according to the greater or lesser degree of the offences, and if this Doctrine holds good with you, I have the highest reason to believe that you will find my offences have, by no means, merited the Extraordinary sentence pronounced against me by the Rev'd Mr. Elder, Chairman of the Committee of Paxtang Township.

When I first appeared before this Tribunal and beheld a president so respectable as that of the Rev'd Clergyman, my Heart almost exulted over the malice and hatred of my persecutors, being fully assured that my offenses (had I been guilty of any) would at least be forgiven by a tacit confession. But unhappily, Charity, that great characteristic which ought to preside over the Consciences of all good Judges (and especially when supported by those whose duty leads them to enforce this Principle) was despised and neglected—a determination rash and unprecedented was immediately formed, the contents of which, as a freeman, I could not sign or fulfill, therefore requested the the Liberty of appealing to the County Committee, this request was received with the utmost surprise & contempt, & several threats were used by the chairman to deter me from making an appeal, & every measure taken to distress & harass me—two securities were demanded in £500 and myself in £250 to prosecute charge & for my not absconding. Two good freeholders immediately offered to Bail me, who were intimidated & affronted, by telling them the dreadful consequences of bailing a person under so ignominious a Crime, and that they would be looked upon in as bad a light as myself, and asked them further if they were able to pay £500, provided I should abscond or omit prosecuting the Charge. Such Language & such unfair proceedings from the Chairman, in the presence of a large Crowd of People, filled me with the most dreadful apprehensions. Amidst persuasions to Comply with their Judgment, & threats if I should persist in an appeal to the County Committee—my Bail was refused & rejected, & in Order the more to intimidate me to a Compliance with their determination, a Mittimus was drawn up, Sign'd by the Chairman & given to Col. Burd as Coll. of the Battalion to procure a sufficient Guard & commit me a close Prisoner to the Common Goal of the County. Such proceedings, Sir, must alarm every friend to good Order and government. The Charges brought against me are frivolous & Trifling, and if they are Crimes, I am

willing to acknowledge them; but as I said before, let the punishment be proportioned to the Crime. The Sentence adjudged at present on me is nearly like the old statute of "Riding the Black Ram."

Shall be punctual in attending the Committee at Lancaster the time appointed for a hearing. Hope you will excuse this long letter. I could not help writing to you, & if you knew my situation you would readily excuse me. God forgive them that are real Tories, & I hope He will help poor me who I am convinced am only a nominal one. I am, with Due regard & Esteem,

Your Hub'e Serv't,

E. WICKERSHAM.

Proceedings on this appeal from the judgment of Paxtang Township Committee were had before the Committee for the County, at Lancaster on the 9th of April following; and the evidence adduced is herewith given:

Robert McKee, the accuser was first examined, but knew nothing.

John Blair. E. Wickersham s'd he was a Tory, & what would he make of it. This happened last Winter at Capt'n McKee's. Witness s'd he ought to have the modern Coat, at w'ch Wickersham appeared out of countenance. The conversation began about his associating a Comp'y in Port Royal. Witn's thought he wanted to break Capt. McKee's and Col. Burd's Companies, & told him so. He s'd he had & thought he could do it.

James Putton. Was present when the above conversation passed. The Toast was given in Comp'y at the same Time, "Reformation to our Enemies." Egad, I would rather have Importation than reformation. The subject previous to this conversation was Wickersham's attempting to raise a Comp'y in Port Royal.

Absalom Holmes. W. called at his House about 2 months ago with Mr. Forbes & George Dougherty. The conversation turned on the Resolves of Congress. After supper was removed, W. s'd when the Congress resolves were speaking of, "Damn the Congress, drink about." W. appeared gay, and the Observation proceeded, in the opinion of Witn's rather from a desire to push the Bottle than to vilify that august Body.

Next morning W. was charged with what he had s'd; he replied he did not know he had said so, and was sorry for it; It was not his Intention to say so. W. appeared to have been making free with his Bottle the evening he made use of such expressions.

Col. Burd. W. admitted in Defence, that he had s'd, "Damnation or Damn the Congress, Drink about!" but that he had said so in order to have the Bottle pushed about; that it was New Year's Eve, about the small Hours in the morning, and that he held the Bottle and wanted to drink more Wine. W. associated very early; & bought the Drum & Colours.

Andrew Berryhill. W. suppos'd the Fact that he had drank "Damnation to the Congress," & hobnobbed with Dougherty & Forbes who w'd not prove ag't him—that he had lived with them as good Neighbours before.

This seems to be the entire evidence in the case apart from the statement of the Township Committee. The following paper, however, shows what the demands of the Whigs were; but were outvoted by the sympathizers:

"I, Elijah Wickersham, do acknowledge that I have made use of indecent and very improper expressions in respect to the Honourable the Continental Congress, and am truly and heartily sorry for my misconduct; at the same time declaring that I renounce & ever have abhorred the Principles which such expressions seem to indicate, and that for the future I shall use my best endeavours to convince my offended Countrymen of my attachment to the Cause of American Liberty, and shall exert myself to the utmost in opposition to the oppressive & tyrannical measures of the British Ministry."

The vote by townships on the foregoing was as follows:

Yea—Martick, Leacock, Hanover, Paxtang, Londonderry, Donegal, Mt. Joy, Rapho, Colerain, Upper Paxtang and Derry.

Nay—Lanc'r Borough, Lanc'r twp., Hempfield, Manheim, Manor, Strasburgh, Lampiter, Salisbury, Cocalico, Earl, Brecknock, Heidelbergh, Cones-toeoe, Dromere, Litt. Brit., and Bart.

Notwithstanding this vote, Wickersham subsequently signed a paper similar to the foregoing. The patriots of Paxtang were making it "warm" for him, and he yielded to the demand for the renunciation.

It is to be regretted that other correspondence relating to this case of toryism have not been preserved. W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LVIII.

SLAVERY IN 1795.—In the *Oracle of Dauphin* for February, 1795, is the following advertisement:

A NEGRO FOR SALE.

A healthy stout negro wench, about thirty three years of age. She is excellent for cooking, washing, and any kind of house or kitchen work, and understands feeding cattle, and any work necessary on a farm. For terms apply to the Printer

At that period there were probably over sixty persons in the county of Dauphin, as now constituted, who held slaves.

THE FIRST PROTHONOTARY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY

There is in the possession of the Dauphin County Historical Society the following:

To His Excellency the President and Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of the subscriber most respectfully sheweth;

That your Petitioner resideth in the proposed new County of Dauphine, that his small Estate must bear its Proportion of the additional expence of said county; and altho' he would not boast of any Merit from his Services in the Cause of his Country; yet it is well known that he has not been altogether an idle spectator when his Country was in Danger. Therefore he humbly prays that the honorable Board would take his situation into their serious Consideration; and if no Person of Superior Pretensions should Apply, that they would appoint him Prothonotary

& Clerk in the said new County. And your Petitioner as in Duty Bound shall ever pray.

JOS. MONTGOMERY.

March 4th, 1785.

Mr. Graydon, in his memoirs, gives the following account of the manner of his choice as prothonotary of the new county of Dauphin :

"Among the newly introduced maxims of republicanism it was an highly favored one in Pennsylvania, to bring justice home to every man's door. In the spirit of this principle several new counties had been erected; and in the year of 1785 I had the good fortune, through the warm exertions of an influential friend, to obtain an appointment to the prothonotaryship of Dauphin county. By a combination of small circumstances working together for my advantage, I obtained, contrary to expectation, the suffrage of the Supreme Executive Council of which Mr. Dickinson was then president. The republican party possessed a majority in the Council and Col. Atlee, who belonged to it, was designated for the office. He was conspicuous as a party man, and if I mistake not, at the time a member of the Legislature; and on the score of services and character, no one had better claims. But on this occasion the negative character of my politics, contrary to the usual course of things, probably gave me the advantage. To keep out Atlee the Constitutionalists were disposed to give their votes to any one of his competitors. Of course I had all their strength; and by adding to it two or three Republican votes, I acquired a greater number than any in nomination. As the rule was to vote for the candidate individually, there was no physical or, perhaps, moral impediment to each of them receiving the vote of every member. A promise to one was not broken by voting also for another, unless it was exclusively made. The president had probably given a promise to Col. Atlee as well as to myself, and considering me perhaps as too weak to endanger his success, thought he might safely gratify my friend, who pinned him to the vote, which on coming to the box he seemed half inclined to withhold. Or, where was his crime if he really thought

our pretensions equal, and, therefore, determined not to decide between us? Such were the accidents which procured my unlooked for appointment."

It was claimed that on this occasion the president of the Council, Mr. Dickinson, suffered his head to be seized and crammed into the box with a ticket for Graydon.

B. M. N.

THE TAVERNS OF PAXTANG VALLEY.

The old wagon road from Reading and Lebanon to Harrisburg ran through Paxtang Valley, and occupied almost, and in many places the identical ground now, and since 1819 used by the Harrisburg, Downingtown and Ephrata turnpike company (to whose road it gave place) until it reached a point opposite Paxtang church, three miles east of Harrisburg, where John E. Horstick's stable now stands, when it bore off in a south westerly direction, passing Rutherford's "Big Spring" and on to Harris' Ferry. On the top of Shank's Hill, one mile west of Sherer's ferry, on the Swatara, the old road was intersected by the Chambers' ferry road, which ran, and still runs along the ridgesouth of the valley through the village of Churchville, and down to Chambers' ferry on the Susquehanna. At an early day there were no taverns between the ferries on the river and Hummelstown, on the Swatara. Wagons carried provisions and feed in their wagons, and stopped for refreshments wherever noon or night overtook them. Rutherford's spring and Stewart's "running pump" were favorite places for watering horses and encamping for the night. The teamster slept in his wagon and tethered his horses to the tongue and his dog under the wagon.

Pedestrians and travelers on horseback found little difficulty in obtaining entertainment at the houses of any of the settlers along the road; for the people had not yet lost that spirit of friendliness to strangers, which has so often been sung by the Poets and described by travelers of "ye olden time." Moreover the people of that day were just as fond of news as their descendants, and the traveler was almost the only intelligencer, the pleasure of whose visit was greatly increased if he was able to detail the news and to relate

the adventures he had met and the wonders he had seen; and if his stories were entertaining, all drafts upon the imagination were freely forgiven; and if in addition to these qualities he possessed the gift of song and could render with effect some of the old Scotch Ballads, he need be in no haste to take his departure.

This state of society continued until after the Revolution, when the country north and West of Harrisburg began to settle up rapidly, and travel through the valley increased to such an extent that the old modes of entertainment were no longer feasible. Several taverns were then opened, which immediately became the news centers of the valley and the weekly or semi weekly rendezvous of all such as desired to keep up with the times. At these informal meetings, the "big bellied bottle" circulated freely; news from all lands were discussed, and the fate of empires decided; problems in metaphysics were easily solved and "mine host of the inn," so favorably situated for the acquisition of knowledge, frequently settled questions, by a simple grunt, or wave of the hand, which had vexed the sages from the days of Bildad the Shuhite down to the then present hour.

To Jacob Shultz, the younger, of Hal-lam township, York county, Pa., belongs the honor of opening the first public house in the valley. We are unable to give with certainty the date of this event. But we know that the building used by Mr. Shultz, and all the landlords who succeeded him, was the mansion house of Thomas Mayes, a two story log building, which stood on the spot now occupied by the residence of Christian Boyer, three miles east of Harrisburg. And if we shall say that Mr. Shultz took possession of the property and opened his tavern in the spring of 1792, we shall doubtless be very near the truth, as will appear from the following sketch of the title. In 1778 Thomas Mayes sold the property to John Clendennin, who in the spring of 1791 was sold out by Sheriff Clunie, Thomas Church was the purchaser, who on the 17th of August, 1791, deeded the property to Jacob Shultz, the father, and Jacob Weltzhoffer, the father-in-law of Jacob

Shultz the younger. This house was well situated for a tavern. It stood close to the road, in the midst of a fertile region where food for man and beast could be cheaply and plentifully supplied, and on the southern bank of the stream which turned Elder's mill, thereby affording great conveniences for watering stock—a very important consideration in those days, when all merchandise was transported by horse power, and cattle, sheep and hogs driven to market on foot.

Mr. Shultz soon showed himself to be a man of considerable energy, for in connection with his tavern he carried on farming, distilling and blacksmithing. In the latter trade he was a master workman and did an extensive business. In 1795, by the death of his father and by deed from his father-in-law, Mr. Shultz became the owner of the property, and about 1808 or 1810 erected buildings on the eastern part of the farm, to which he retired from all business save that of farming, and leased his tavern property to Henry Grove, who conducted the inn a few years, when he was succeeded by John Walborn, father of Cornelius Walborn, late postmaster of Philadelphia. Mr. Walborn was an active man and a genial landlord. During his occupancy, in 1819, the turnpike road was built, which added considerably to the business of the house.

Mr. Shultz died in 1819, and in the spring of 1820, in accordance with his will, the tavern house and about twenty-five acres of land connected therewith, were sold at public sale. Henry Landis (father of John Landis, "Poet, Painter and Oriental Traveler") was the purchaser. He set up his son Jacob as landlord and his son Henry as blacksmith and erected for himself a brick house, now owned by Miss Margaret Rutherford, where he died in 1824; but by a provision in his will the property remained as his estate for five years after his death. Accordingly in 1830 the brick house was sold to Mrs. Elizabeth Elder, together with about one and one half acres of land, but the tavern property was held some years longer.

The landlords under the ownership of Landis were—First, Jacob Landis; second, Frederick Ricker; third, George

Hocker, a brother in law, a man of sterling worth and independent mind; fourth, Robert Williams, who afterwards kept the "Black Horse" in Harrisburg, a popular landlord and a blacksmith by trade; and lastly Jacob Kuhn, a well-known and highly respectable citizen of Swatara township and afterwards of Harrisburg.

Upon the final settlement of Mr. Landis' estate, John Bigger, an Irishman of much wit and humor, and one of those individuals known as "a character," became the owner. Mr. Bigger, like his predecessor Landis, did not keep the tavern himself, but fitted up the old still-house as a dwelling and followed the business of a drover and butcher. Samuel Murray was his first landlord, who, after a year or two, was succeeded by James Bigger, a younger brother of the proprietor—and who was a schoolmaster by profession. Up to this time (1834) the sign post stood near the northeast corner of the house, and bore aloft an elaborately carved sign board, on which was painted a Green Tree with suitable surroundings, such as men and animals resting in its shade. Mr. Bigger made some repairs and improvements, one of which was to repaint the sign and remove it to a point nearer the road where it could be seen at a greater distance by travelers coming in either direction. No artist of sufficient genius being at hand, Mr. Bigger did not attempt to reproduce the old picture, but substituted in its stead the legend "SWATARA INN" painted on a plain light ground. In course of time, however, the new paint partially wore off, and the green tree again began to put forth its leaves; when, about the year 1848 some mischievous youths of the neighborhood full of zeal in the celebration of *Hallowe'en*, took down the venerable sign and after maltreating it in a greivous manner secreted it under the neighboring bridge, damaging it to such an extent as to render it unfit for further use.

Mr. Bigger's indignation on this occasion, is said to have burst forth in a torrent of overwhelming eloquence, which for invective and withering denunciation has rarely been equaled. A new sign of plainer workmanship and smaller size was erected which continued to the end.

Taverns, like empires, rise, flourish and decay. When Mr. Bigger began as landlord, the "Green Tree" had reached the zenith of its glory. Soon the canal and railroad commenced their career and the long lines of public and private coaches grew less, while the solemn and monotonous sound of the "bell teams" with their high Conestoga wagons became fainter. The tavern however still enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity. Live stock was still driven to market on foot in increasing numbers, and more or less local freight and travel passed over the road. James Bigger died in 1850, and the business was continued by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Bigger, until about the year 1857, when the Lebanon Valley railroad began operations. This event, together with the then recent introduction of cattle cars upon all the railroads, operated as a quietus to the prosperity of the place. Mrs. Bigger retired from the business and removed to Harrisburg, and the life of the old tavern was virtually extinct. Two or three efforts were afterwards made to revive its vitality but they were spasmodic and could not succeed. Upon the death of the proprietor, John Bigger, about the year 1860, it became the property of Margaret Bigger, who after holding it a few years sold it to Mr. Jacob Walker, of Indianapolis, who tore down the old building and dilapidated shedding which surrounded it and erected the present brick house as a private residence—thus completely obliterating one of Paxtang's ancient landmarks.

The next house, in the order of time, opened soon after the "Green Tree," was the "Dry Tavern," so called because of the scarcity of water on the premises. Of its landlords, its sign, or any of the particulars connected with it, we have not been able to learn anything, save that it was located about seven miles east of Harrisburg, that the buildifig was a story and a half log, and that it closed its doors to the public about 1810. All vestiges of it have long since disappeared, and the traveler of to-day would never suspect that the spot had ever been used as a site for buildings, were it not that an ancient pear and a few ghostly apple trees still haunt the place.

About the beginning of the present century, John Ricker purchased the famous "Running Pump" property from the Stewarts, six miles east of Harrisburg. Here in the year 1810, under the sign of "*The Two White Horses*," he opened his tavern in the brick house built for the purpose and now owned and used as a farm house by his grandson John E. Ricker. Mr. Ricker, in the construction of his building, took care to provide a large banqueting hall on the second floor for the accommodation of private parties, which added largely to the attractions of the house, and many a cantie night was spent here by the young folks of the locality dancing to the music of the violin.

"*The Two White Horses*" was a favorite place for public meetings, political and otherwise. Here was organized on New Year's day, about 1820, that celebrated troop of horse, known as the Dauphin Cavalry, upon whose rolls appear some the most distinguished names in the county,—An organization which should never have been allowed to die out, and which even now ought to be reorganized and perpetuated. The officers that day elected were—THOMAS WALKER, Captain; JOHN C. MC-ALLISTER, 1st Lieutenant; JOSEPH ALLEN, 2d Lieutenant, JOHN FLECK, Ensign, and LUTHER REILY, Orderly Sergeant. During the nullification troubles, in South Carolina, the "troop," under the leadership of Simon Cameron, offered their services to General Jackson.

Mr. Ricker's house did a large business as a wagon stand, and still larger one as a stopping place for droves, there being a large tract of pasture land connected with the establishment. Soon after the death of Mr. Ricker, in 1849, the house was converted into a private residence, and the Sign, which fell to the oldest son, Jacob, did duty for many years at a house on the Jonestown road in one of the Hanovers. In the meantime, about the year 1830, Frederick Ricker, another son, opened a house a short distance east of the old "Dry Tavern," under the sign of the *Black Swan*, but there being no inscription on the sign to indicate what particular fowl the picture was intended to represent, it was often mistaken

for the *Black Duck*, and sometimes for a *Black Goose*. This house did a fair business until the railroad was built, when it became valueless as a tavern. Mr. Ricker had retired shortly before this event, and although he was succeeded by several landlords, their occupation was that of farmers, rather than tavern keepers. And it may be said that the appearance of the locomotive in the Valley marked one of those eras which occur in the history of all localities, where old institutions are swept away and society adjusts itself anew.

For the further accommodation of travelers, *Polly Shank* at an early day opened a cake house on the top of the hill which still bears her name. Polly was a celebrated character in her day and generation, and the fame of her cakes and beer was co-extensive with the territory accommodated by the road. She was the first keeper of the lower tollgate on the turnpike road. Cakes and beer were also sold at a later day by Conrad Peck, an eccentric genius, who for many years collected the toll at the upper gate, near Bigger's Tavern.

Of all the public institutions on the road nothing remains but the tollgates. The taverns and cake shops have passed into history, and the places which once knew them know them no more. R.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LIX.

DEATH OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—As to-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of that great and good man George Washington, we have thought it pertinent to give the following action of the citizens of our town and county on the occasion of his death. From the *Oracle of Dauphin* of 30th of December, 1799, which has its column rules upturned (in mourning) for the departed hero, we have the following :

"At a meeting of a number of gentlemen of Harrisburg, at Capt. Lee's, on Monday evening, December 23, it was, among other resolutions,

"Resolved, That as a mark of our unfeigned regret upon this melancholy occasion, we and our respective families will wear mourning for one month; and that we will recommend to such of our fellow-citizens as have similar feelings, to unite with us in this small testimonial of respect and veneration for his (Washington's) illustrious character."

On the 9th of January, 1800, the citizens of Middletown, Harrisburg, and the surrounding country testified their sorrow for the loss of the nation's favorite by meeting at the farm-house of Geo. Fisher, Esq., near the first named town, and moving therefrom in the following order to the meeting house (St. Peter's Lutheran church):

Trumpeteer.

Cavalry on foot, swords drawn.

Infantry, arms reversed, by platoons inverted.

Rifle company, arms reversed.

Militia officers in uniform.

Music.

Standard.

Surgeons.

Clergy.

Pall bearers.

Young ladies in white.

Ancient citizens first.

Citizens in general by two.

Boys by pairs.

Having arrived at the meeting house, the troops formed lines right and left, when the clergy, pall bearers and citizens entered, followed by the troops, while the Dead March from Saul was performed by the organist. The exercises were opened by a short prayer, and singing part of the 90th psalm. Rev. Mr. Snowden and Rev. Mr. Möeller, of Harrisburg, then delivered impressive and well adapted addresses. Most of the military who joined in the procession were from Harrisburg.

CHAMBERS OF DERRY AND PAXTANG.

I. RANDLE or ROWLAND CHAMBERS son of Arthur Chambers, with his family, all born in county Antrim, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1730, and settled in what was subsequently Derry and Paxtang townships, Lancaster county, Province of Pennsylvania, where

they each took up separate and distinct tracts of land, on which they resided several years. Rowland Chambers died in the winter of 1747-8 in Derry leaving a wife ELIZABETH, and children among others, as follows:

2. *i. Joseph*, b. 1705; m. Catharine —.

ii Benjamin, b. 1708; m. and removed to the Cumberland Valley—where he took up large tracts of land at Falling Spring, and subsequently laid out the town which perpetuates the family name.

3 *iii. John*, b. 1711; m. and had issue.

4. *iv Arthur*, b. 1714; m. and had issue.

5. *v. James*, b. 1716; m. and had issue.

vi Robert, b. 1719, m. and had issue; settled in the Cumberland Valley.

vii. Henry; little is known of him.

6. *viii. William*.

II. JOSEPH CHAMBERS (Rowland) b. about 1705; d. in 1748, in Paxtang. In 1745, he owned 258 acres along Susquehanna river adjoining lands of Thomas Gardiner, Robert Renick and William Renick. His wife CATHARINE, subsequently married Samuel Hunter. Joseph Chambers and Catharine his wife had issue:

i. James, b. 1728.

ii. Thomas, b. 1730; d. April 1768; his widow Mary Patterson afterwards m. Gen. James Potter. There was issue *Thomas* and *Catharine*.

III. JOHN CHAMBERS (Rowland) b. about 1711; d. March 1770; leaving a wife MARGARET, and the following issue:

i. Samuel, b. 1735.

ii. Elizabeth, b. 1737.

iii. Robert, b. 1739.

iv. Isabel, b. 1741.

v. Esther, b. 1743.

vi. Mary, b. 1745; m. Stephen Forster.

IV. ARTHUR CHAMBERS (Rowland) b. about 1714; d. November, 1762, in Derry township, Dauphin co., Penn'a., m. Jean ——. They had issue:

i. Arthur, b. 1740; d. Sept. 29, 1784; m. and had *William*, *Robert*, *Arthur*, and *Elizabeth*.

ii. Rowland, b. 1743; m. and removed to Washington co., Md.

iii. Robert, b. 1746; m. *Isabella* ———; removed to Montgomery township, Franklin co., Penn'a.

7. *iv. Maxwell*, b. 1748; m. Elizabeth

v. John, b. 1750; d. Jan. 6. 1785.

V. JAMES CHAMBERS (Rowland), b. about 1716; d. March 13, 1758, in Derry township, Dauphin county, Penn'a; m. SARAH —. They had issue:

i. Ann, b. 1740.

ii. Elizabeth, b. 1742.

iii. Rowland, b. 1744.

iv. James, b. 1746

v. Benjamin, b. 1748.

vi. Joseph, b. 1751.

vii. Sarah, b. 1753.

VI. WILLIAM CHAMBERS (Rowland) d. October, 1765; in Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Pa. m. Mary —. They had issue:

i. John; m. and had *Ann*, *Mary* m. John Wylie, and *Elizabeth* m. David Pinkerton.

ii. Margaret; m. — Cochran.

iii. Elizabeth; m. John Byers.

iv. Samuel; d. August, 1766; m. Jean

v. William; m. and had a son William.

vi. Sarah.

VII. MAXWELL CHAMBERS (Arthur, Rowland) b. 1748, in Derry township; d. July 4, 1784; m. December 5, 1771 m. ELIZABETH —; b. 1751; d. Oct. 3, 1784. They had issue:

i. Arthur, b. Dec. 5, 1772.

ii. Elizabeth, b. April 14, 1777.

iii. Jeremiah, b. Nov. 16, 1779.

iv. Maxwell, b. Sep. 7, 1782.

VALUABLE HISTORIC NOTES.

[From the memorandum book of Adam Reed, we have these references.]

Books of My Own.

- 1-2. History of ye Church of Scotland, 2 volumes.
3. History of ye Church England.
4. Blackwell on Sunday's Work.
5. Confession of Faith.
6. Religious Courtship.
7. Welch 48 Sermons.
8. Wilson on Catechism.
9. Wilson on ye Sacrament.
10. Wilson on ye Balm of Gilead.
11. And'w Gray.
12. Youth & Consceance.
13. Will'm Dyar.
14. Fox on time.

15. Guthry's triall.

16. John Shower

17. Flavill on ye hart.

18. David Lindsey.

19. Vincent's Cara.

20. Thos. taylor's Jacob's Wrcstling.

21. Bunyan Com. &.

22. Allan's Alarm.

23. pilgrim's progress.

24. Wars of ye Jews.

[Our readers will bear in mind that the foregoing library of an early pioneer was at that period a most valuable one. It was characteristic too of the Scotch Irish settlers, who were thoroughly imbued with the principles of Knox and Calvin, and their children were well grounded in the doctrine of the Westminster Catechism.]

AN OLD SONG

The following curious medly is said to have been popular in Ireland a century ago. Those of our readers who are familiar with the social and political history of the people of Erin may possibly be able to see something more in the song than lies upon the surface. It was first heard in Paxtang about sixty years ago, at the wedding of an Irish Gentleman and one of the Ladies of the Valley—and, by the way, the weddings of those days were not the brief, soulless affairs of to-day. Guests sometimes arrived before breakfast and remained until the "wee sma' hours" of night, and not unfrequently Aurora herself escorted them home. The hours of daylight were spent in plays full of life and spirit, such as "*Shove the Brogan*," "*The Meat's a Burning*," &c., interspersed with breathing spells for refreshments, when wit and humor had free scope, and such out-door sports as "*Prisoners Base*" and "*Jump the Bullies*." (The latter was a purely a masculine game, which offered the "young fellows" an excellent opportunity to display their agility). And when night let fall her sable curtain, the halls resounded with instrumental music and dancing and the voice of song. On this occasion, just before the company separated, the groom was called upon for a song. He prefaced his performance with the remark, "I'll give ye something

ye never heard before, and it'll end with a question none of ye can answer." Many better songs had been sung that night, but, owing perhaps to the character of the singer, and to the music as rendered by him, together with the peculiarity of the song itself, no other left such an impression upon the hearers, and the refrain is still heard, occasionally in the Valley. This is the song which sang:

The Tailor's Goose Will Never Fly.

Barney Baskin broke his nose—
Want of money makes us sad—
Without feet we can't have toes—
Crazy folks are always mad—
A farthing rush-light's very small—
Doctors wear large bushy wigs—
One that's dumb can never bawl—
And pickled pork is made of pigs.

With a ri tum tweedle dell,
A yard of pudding's not an ell,
Not forgetting tetherum tie,
The Tailor's goose will never fly.

Patriots say they'll mend the Nation—
Pigeons will make pretty pies—
Lawyers deal in botheration—
A gun's too big for shooting flies—
Irish whiskey's very good—
Lundy foot will make you sneeze—
Wig blocks they are made of wood—
And pepper's good with buttered peas.

With a ri tum tweedle dell,
A yard of pudding's not an ell,
Not forgetting tetherum tie,
The Tailor's goose will never fly.

Times will get better, never fear,
Old maids in scandal take delight,—
Candles now are very dear—
Roguery will come to light;
Chicken gloves 'aint made for pigs—
Very seldom asses die—
Plum pudding must be stuffed with figs,
And Kilworth Mountain's very high,
With a ri tum tweedle dell, &c.

Puppet shows young folks amuse—
Christmas comes but once a year—
Wooden legs wear out no shoes—
Eleven-pence the quart is beer;
Tailors cabbage all your cloth—
Shins of beef are very tough—
Flummery is just like froth—
And Mrs. Clark's got up to snuff,
With a ri tum tweedle dell &c.

We shall live until we die—
Barney leave the girls alone—
Catsup is 'nt good with apple pie—
Church warden's hearts are made of stone;

Jolly tars are fond of fun—
Long live the King, We'll nobly shout—
Now good folks, my song is done—
Can any tell what 'twas about?

With a ri tum tweedle dell, &c. R.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LX.

WICKERSHAM (lvii)—The Abner Wickersham spoken of, was the son of James Wickersham and Anne Eachus, born in 1751, in Chester county, Penna. His grandfather, Thomas Wickersham, married Anne, daughter of Humphrey Kellenbeck, one of the earliest settlers in Chester county. When did Abner Wickersham die?

NOTITIA FROM REV. JOHN ROAN'S ACCOUNT BOOKS.

[The following memoranda we collate from the account books of the Rev. John Roan, pastor of Derry Congregation from 1745 to 1775.]

Dec. 26, 1766. Preached at Wm. Wilson's.

Mar. 4, 1763. Ye day I preached at Wm. W.

June 10, 1769. Ye day I preached at D. Ferguson's.

March 27, 1762. Andrew Roan's Raising.

Dec. 11, 1765. Raising my barn.

	£	s.	d.
Sept. 19, 1768—Derry cong'n			
Dr. to 6 years ye 3d of			
the time at £23:6:8 pr.			
annum.....	140	0	0
Do. to 17 years the two-			
fifth of ye time at £28:0:0			
pr. annum.....	476	0	0

In all for full years preceded-			
ing ye date.....	616	0	0
They have p'd in all before			
this date.....	566	17	10

Remains due for past years 49 02 1½
Sept. 19, 1768, p'd more... 1 10 0

Rem'g due for past year
Sept. 19, '68..... 47 12 1½
P'd more Sept. 28, 1768, as
in ye Book..... 1 07 6
46 4 7½

Oct. 25, 1773. Sacrament Monday,
Donegal.

May 15, 1769. Sacrament Monday,
Paxtang.

Oct. —, 1766. Sarament Monday,
Paxtang.

Sold the Land in Cumberland county
June 22, 1768, to the two Hemphills for
183 pounds ready money or Bonds (with
security) bearing interest till paid.

June 10, 1769. Preached at house of
David Ferguson.

June 8, 1767. Sacram't Monday.

June 12, 1768. Sacram't Monday.

"Norvel, widow Barnett's son pd."

Jan. 31, 1768.

'Rec'd for Lancaster meeting house from
Wm. Muirhead } 12 6
John Barnet }
Jas. and Geo. McMullan..... 1 15 0
David Montgomery..... 0 7 6

"For the use of David McBride at
Peequea.

Rec'd by Mr MacFaiquar
from the malcontents..... 5 0 0
from Rocky Spring..... 2 13 6
Rec'd from Mr. Cooper..... 4 4 6
Rec'd from Mr. Rea..... 0 15 6

Sept. 19, 1768, Paxtang Dr.
To 6 years the 3d of ye time £. s. d.
at £23 6 8 per anum..... 140 00 0
To 17 years the two-fifths of
ye time at 28 per anum.. 476 00 0

In all due for past years.... 616 00 0
They have pd in all before
this date..... 516 04 5

Remains due for past years. 99 15 7
Sept. 19, 1768..... 99 15 7
Except one error of 3 dol
lars were pd..... 1 2 6
98 13 1

They pd also, Sept. 28, 1768,
as set down in ye book. 5 9 9

Remains due for past years. 93 3 4

Memorand! Write to James Morrison
in Drumlogh, To the care of Mr. John
Cowan in the parish of Anahilt, county
Down, on Robt. Chancelloi's acct.

State of accounts at ye Novr. Pby.
1769.

Paxtang in debt for time be-
fore May '69..... 74 8 4
Derry, do..... 31 11 7
Donegal..... 70 1 4

Balance due of what was } 176 1 3
payable last May viz. }
1769.....

State of accts Ap. 5, 1773,
for money due May last
Derry..... 15 12 6

"The Synod, 1769, adjudged me 13£
for my Services on ye frontiers 1760—of
which pd

	£	s.	d.
pr. Mr. Cooper	4	10	0
pr. Mr. Duff'd	3	10	6
pr. Mr. Forster	2	05	0
pr. Mr. Duff'd	2	14	6
	13	00	0

"Synod voted me £13:00:0 for my
Journey to Virg'a, of which Rec'd May
30, 1769, from Mr. Cooper 4:10:0.
Paxtang Cong'n. Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
May '51 To 6 years at 23:6:8			
pr yr.....	140	0	0
May '66 To 15 years at £28			
pr. yr.....	420	0	0

1772. 10 'r 16. Rec'd from John
Campbell 20 s. for Lancaster Meeting
house.

Donegal Congregation, Dr.
To 15 years' Salary, May,
1760..... 261 0 6 8

1774—Harvest of 1774 Owing.

	£.	s.	d.
To Brice Dunlap, 1 Day			
reaping.....	0	2	6

To Brice Dunlap, 8 days mowing.....	1	0	0
To Brice Dunlap, 3 days hoeing corn.....	0	5	0
To John Thompson, Reaping two days.....	0	5	0
mowing $7\frac{1}{2}$ days.....	0	10	9
Margt. Allison, Reaping one Day.....	0	2	6
Mary Allison, Reaping one Day.....	0	2	6
John Roan, one day Reaping.....	0	2	6
James Roan, two days mowing.....	0	5	0
Jas. Carnahan, two days mowing.....	0	5	0

DAUPHIN'S CENTENNIAL.

Ringling of Bells and Blowing of Whistles on March 4, 1885.

Noon Wednesday the bells and whistles throughout the city announced the completion of the first century of Dauphin county. The event would have been more formally celebrated had not the absence of so many dignitaries and officials at the inauguration of President Cleveland interfered. The bells rang out in joyous peals and the whistles of the various industrial establishments screamed as though in full sympathy with the important occasion. Many of the citizens had forgotten the event and neglected to display flags. Others, however, had better memories. The early history of the infant county will be found in the following note from the pen of Dr. Egle:

"The act for erecting part of the county of Lancaster into a separate county, to be called Dauphin, was passed on the 4th of March, 1785. At once efforts were made toward a proper organization of the political machinery of the county, and the commissioners appointed to carry into effect the proposals of John Harris certified on the 14th of April, 1785, that the county town had been laid out under their direction and inspection. The earliest conveyances of property bear date April 15, 1785. John Hamilton, Henry Fulton, Christian Kunkle and others had deeds of that date. The first officer commissioned was Captain Alexander Graydon, as prothonotary, March 9, 1785; the second

Rev. Joseph Montgomery as register and recorder, March 11, 1785. Thus it will be seen that very little time was lost in the organization. The first will proved was on the 27th of April, 1785, while the first deed was recorded on the 26th of April, 1785. The first courts were held on the third Tuesday of May, 1785. The place was designated Harris' Ferry on the records, but a deed made by John Harris at this time, and also in his advertisements, give it the name of Harrisburg. The conveyance of lots for the erection of county buildings was given on the 6th of July, 1785, while the 'Ferry Lot' was granted the same day. The conveyance of ground to the Commonwealth for its use bears the same date. The state, county and city are therefore deeply indebted to the founder, and it is fitting that whatever may be done in celebrating our centennial, some lasting memorial of that wise and beneficent man, John Harris, be made. It is therefore eminently proper that the authorities concerned give counsel and aid to the movement."

The following committees have the arrangements for the centennial celebration in September in charge: The Historical Society very properly initiated the movement by appointing the following committee: A. Boyd Hamilton, William H. Egle, George W. Buehler, Hamilton Alricks, John W. Simonton, Simon Cameron, Henry McCormick, Rudolph F. Kelker, George H. Irwin, David Fleming, Thomas H. Robinson, Charles L. Bailey, Francis Jordan, David Mumma, John B. Simon and Charles R. Fager.

Councils followed this initial movement in the appointment of the following committees: Select Council—Messrs. Charles A. Miller, John A. Fritchey, Joseph B. Ewing, William L. Gorgas, Charles Mason, S. B. Martin, George E. M'cleaster, John C. Forney and Isaac S. Trostle. Common Council—Messrs. M. H. Melvin, J. Wesley Miller, Valentine Hummel, F. K. Swartz, G. C. B. Swartz, John D. Weber, P. H. Ryan, J. G. M. Bay and David H. Leighton. Both general committees have appointed sub-committees.

THE PAXTANG COMPANY BEFORE
QUEBEC, 1775.

Capt. Archibald Steele was born in Drumore township, Lancaster county, Penna., and was the oldest son of William Steele, sr. In Major Gen'l Hand's testimony given before the Judges of Lancaster Court on Dec. 19, 1785, he states:

"Archibald Steele received a commission as First Lieutenant in Cap. Matthew Smith's company in the regiment commanded by William Thompson, Esq., of which I was Lieutenant Colonel. His commission bore date June 25th, 1775, from Congress. The regiment arrived in camp entirely on the 17th of August, 1775. General Washington ordered a detachment to Canada under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Arnold, to be composed of drafts from the different regiments. Capt. Smith's and Capt. William Hendricks' companies were selected from our regiment, Mr. Steele marching with them. During the march we heard of the great hardships they underwent—of the death of Capt. Hendricks and the wound of Mr. Steele—after the siege. The next time, in the summer or fall of 1776, I saw Mr. Steele on York Island, where I saw his wound. I heard of Mr. Steele's acting as Adjutant to the Detachment. Mr. Steele was generally approved of as an officer by all who knew him."

Cap Steele was wounded at the storming of Quebec December 31, 1775, and had three fingers of his left hand shot off by a British ball, for which disability he received a pension of five pounds, eighteen shillings and nine pence specie per month, from the first day of October, 1776

The following certificate was given in the case of Robt. Cunningham, of Lancaster Borough, who fought by Cap. Steele's side at Quebec, gives some interesting facts, not mentioned in Genl. Hand's affidavit:

"I do certify that Mr. Robert Cunningham, of the Borough of Lancaster, yeoman, in the month of July, 1775, enlisted as a private in Cap. Matthew Smith's company in the First Regiment of Continental troops commanded by Col. William Thompson, and was appointed a

sergeant in said company in said month, and continued to act as sergeant until our captivity at Quebec; that the said Robert Cunningham was chosen as one of the *advanced party, under my command*, in our march from Boston to Quebec through the wilderness of Kennebeck and Shadear; that in the march he suffered fatigues and hardships equal to any that lived to reach the inhabitants; that at the storm of Quebec by the troops under the command of General Montgomery, on the night of December 31, 1775, *he fought at my side* in that detachment of the army then under the immediate command of Benedict Arnold, and that after the said detachment had passed the first barrier, he the said Robert, was wounded in the right thigh by a baggionet of the enemy; that the said Robert was taken prisoner with the detachment and was confined in a hospital with myself and a number of other sick and wounded, *sixteen* of whom *died in twenty four hours* after our first confinement, occasioned in a great measure by the neglect of the Surgeons and others that attended the said hospital; that the said Robert during his imprisonment suffered exceedingly for want of *fire* in that severe climate, and was seized ill with a complaint which the Surgeons called the Asthma, by reason of which his life was despaired of for some time; that on the 19th day of July, 1776, the said Robert with two others made *their escape* from captivity; that by the total reduction of Arnold's detachment the muster rolls and many other public papers belonging to the said detachment were lost; that Capt. Matthew Smith aforesaid drew pay for the said Robert with the rest of his company up to the time of their captivity, to wit, the 31st day of Dec., 1775, and no longer, as I understood from himself; that the said Robert during the time of his service in the army behaved himself with the greatest propriety and bravery, and particularly so at the storm of Quebec aforesaid. I do further certify that I was well acquainted with the said Robert Cunningham for many years before he entered into the army, and that he was

remarkably hale, healthy, active man, and that since his return from captivity has been in a very bad state of health, generally unable to follow any kind of industry so as to procure a livelihood for himself and family.

ARCHIBALD STEELE.

Late First Lieutenant of Cap. Smith's company and Adjutant on the march of Arnold's detachment to Quebec.
Sworn before Wm. Henry, Dec. 19, 1785."

The following certificate and deposition was given by Christian Febiger, Esq., late Col. of the 2d Virginia Regiment:

"I do hereby certify that to my certain knowledge Archibald Steele, Esq., of Lancaster county, State of Pa., was 1st Lieut. and commissioned as such in a Rifle Regiment commanded by the late Honorable Major William Thompson; that in the month of Sept., 1775, said regiment being then with the army before Boston, the company to which he belonged with one other of the Regt., were detached with other troops under the late Arnold to wards Canada; on the march thither said Steele, Esq., was appointed Adjutant to one of the Battalions composing s'd detachment and obtained a warrant proper for the purpose;—on the whole march he had a command in the advance party, where he conducted himself with the greatest propriety. He continued to do the duty of a 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant until the storm of Quebec, in the night of the 31st of December, 1775, and in the storm of the afd city was in the advanced corps and when scaling one of their strongest barriers received a wound in his left hand which deprived him of three fingers. I was by his side at the time; he bore his wound with uncommon fortitude; I tied my handkerchief around it to stop the blood; he was made prisoner with myself and thirty-six others who suffered confinement in one room in the fifth story of a large house called the *Seminary* of Quebec, and remained there until the 7th day of August following, when the s'd Archibald was admitted to his parole and returned home. By the total destruction of Arnold's detachment, the muster rolls, and many other public papers were lost; however, with

difficulty, Lt. Steele's letter reached the Treasury Board of Congress, in the month of October, 1776, and drew pay as First Lieutenant and Adjutant up to that time. I was personally present at the time—on the whole I do declare on my honour that s'd Steele with whom I bedded and boarded almost during the whole continuance of s'd Arnold's detachment in one of the severest marches ever experienced in the trying scenes of crossing frozen rivers, where he had almost lost his life in a tedious winter's seige and at last in the glorious attempt of reducing a strong fortified city by storm, behaved with that coolness, bravery, and address, which distinguished the officer and gentleman.

Given under my hand at Phila., Dec. 13, 1785.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER,

Late Colonel 2d Virginia Regt.

Lt. Steele was transferred to the Commissary Department under Col. Flowers in April, 1777, and was subsequently United States Military Store Keeper at Philadelphia. He died October 19, 1832, aged 91 years. He had been in the service of the United States for fifty years. Three of his sons were in the naval service during the war of 1812, all of whom were captured and taken to England, where they were imprisoned.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXI.

STEWART.—John Stewart made application on the 5th of August, 1765, for 280 acres of land in Hanover township, Lancaster county, adjoining lands of David Ferguson, Samuel Ferguson, Thomas McMillan, Robert Heald, Hugh Stewart and William Cooper. Robert Heald, we presume, was not an actual settler.

William Stewart, on the 6th of June, 1765, had surveyed to him 200 acres, "including his improvement," adjoining lands of Adam Reed, John McCullough, John Gilliland, Isaac Williams and Frances Stuart, in Hanover township, Lancaster county.

BRADDOCK'S ROAD—If it were not for the keen inquiry that has been made into the story of Braddock, the following might be taken for history, which it is not:

"As you drive down the turnpike from Harrisburg to Middletown you pass Col. James Young's famous farms, those the Duke of Sutherland said were not surpassed in all England. Well, I'm not going to talk about the farms just now, although I could spread a column in their praise on a minute's notice. I want to tell you that as you turn to the left at the road that runs up to the house wherein the Colonel lives, when reaching the crest of the hill look west and you can plainly see a cut through the trees in the woods fifty feet wide and half a mile long. Not a stump, tree nor anything in the way, but the cut is clear as a roadway. It is called "Braddock's Cut," and is said to have been made by the British General over a hundred years ago when he marched to Pittsburg. It is said that the line of the cut was run by Washington—yes, the only George—who was an officer under Braddock, and was a civil engineer by profession.—*Daily Telegraph*.

Braddock marched from Alexandria, Virginia, to Fort Cumberland, thence to Fort Bedford and west to his defeat. Gen. Washington never made a survey in Dauphin county—never was within five miles of the place spoken of—Braddock never was in this part of Pennsylvania at all. "Braddock" was the name of a negro of Col. Burd, hence the name in this fresh history. H.

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

[The following letter from James Mitchell to Secretary Logan is of great interest and value. James Mitchell was one of the first justices of the peace in Donegal township, then in Chester county, afterwards [1729] in Lancaster county, and subsequently Paxtang township. He was one of its earliest settlers. James Logan was the trusted secretary of the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania—a man of great tact and influence in the early days of our State's history. The fifteen families of Dutch spoken of as settling up Swatara

were those who accompanied Conrad Weiser from New York, and who came down the Susquehanna on rafts or floats from its headwaters to the mouth of the Swatara. This letter fixes the date of that emigration which settled on the Tulpehocken, in and around what is now Womelsdorf, Berks county. The letter is worthy of preservation in NOTES AND QUERIES, and of great local interest.]

DONNEGALL, May 13th, 1723.

KIND FR: I Recd yourers pr John Haris, Dated the 22 of Apprile, in which you seem unsatisfied in taking a bill on Ja. Letort for the six pound, which I desired to know. Therefor, I told James Smith, & he has paid me five pounds of it, & promised to make up against the widdows Vandew, where I expect to see you & pay you the six pounds. I have sold the other Creatuer. I have the bill of seall, for att'g vandew the sixt of this Instant, for 7lb 2s, three mounth credit, to Jam. Smith. I bade no opportunity to gett word to William Willis since, except I had sent a messenger on purpos. I give you to know that there is fifteen famileys of Duch come from Albany, & are now settling upp Swattara. I sent an account of it to the Governour & council by Connoy Thomas, & an address from the upper [illegible] to the Governour & Council, & I have heard they are Impatient for the answers, and for me to send an express on such occasions, att my own charge, will not answer.

Ja. Patterson is not yett come out of the woods, but is expected every day. His wife is likely to Dy.

with Dew Respects to you &

Spouss, from Sr yourer

humble Sert,

JA: MITCHELL.

THE UPPER END.

Interesting Reminiscences of Early Settlement.

I.

[In 1876, a friend in the "Upper End" secured for us some reminiscences of sundry old persons relating to events of the long ago, which we propose to give the readers of *Notes and Queries*, as occasion may require. It is to be regretted that

other facts had not been gathered from the lips of aged citizens years prior, all over our county, relating to affairs of the past, and yet we ought to be thankful for what has herewith been preserved us. Perchance, some of our readers in different portions of the county may have just such memoranda as we now give. If so, we feel assured our readers will appreciate the same. It should be borne in mind that the references were made in 1876.]

Early Settlement of Snyderstown, Now Known as Uniontown.

[Statement of David Snyder, Esq., of Lykens.]

The land upon which Uniontown is located, was bought from the Hepner heirs by John Snyder, in 1818. The heirs were George, Christian, Peter and Henry. The land was sold by George Hepner and John Balthaser, executors, the whole tract being 360 acres. The principal street was laid out in 1818, simultaneously with the laying out of the town. The only road prior was a wagon road leading from the stone mill, now owned by Isaac Boyer, to the left, and continuing eastward, north of Main street, to the old mill now standing in the eastern part of the town. Philip Dergar built the first house, which stands in a street leading from the old cemetery northward, to Main street. This was in 1819. The first church was a Union, Reformed and Lutheran, built about 1834, now used for a dwelling, and stands on the hill back of Boyer's hotel. The first school house stood on the same street, built in the year 1828. One hundred lots were first laid out by John Snyder, and seventy-five of these were sold by him for \$30 each—the balance for one half price. No elections were held in the town until it became a borough, the people being compelled to go to Berrysburg for the purpose of voting. The first physician was Dr. Ensweiler, who came there about 1833 and remained about four years. John Snyder, the founder of Uniontown, died about 1855, in Mercer county, at the age of 72 years. Phillip Dergar came from Berks county, and subsequently removed to the West. Mr. Snyder paid \$8,000 for the whole tract.

It was owned before Hepner by Peter Hain.

Early History and Settlement of Wiconisco.

[Statement of Christian Seip, Esq., now deceased, of Wiconisco].

The number of houses in and about Wiconisco in 1846 was probably not twenty. A man by the name of Lance built the first house in Wiconisco, where the Methodist church now stands. He now lives in Pottsville. Another house stood in the swamp, below the railroad, then occupied by a man named Wagner. Michael Shaeffer built the tavern now occupied by Neiffer. He never lived to take possession of it—died before it was completed and was buried in the old graveyard near the company's stables. He first kept tavern in an old frame house near the dirt bank. Many of the first miners boarded with him. Behind the old breaker there were two houses—one occupied by Mr. Couch, the company's superintendent.

Michael Shaeffer, with his brother Henry, came from Germany with their father when mere boys. It is thought from Hesse Darmstadt. An old block house near the company's stables was the meetinghouse—Methodist. Mr. Shaeffer took the coal trucks down to Millersburg with horses. The track began behind the old breaker. At that time "shin-plasters" were in vogue. The miners received no more than four dollars a week. Six dollars was considered very high wages. A man by the name of Frederick Alvord then received the highest wages, eight dollars per week, for blacksmithing for the company. In the beginning the trucks were only driven once a week to Millersburg, in trains of eight or ten. Drove only gangways then—no breasts. Mr. Bordner drove the first gangway of the Short Mountain mines. During the earlier mining period the men were paid only every three or four months.

Old Settlers of Lykens and Vicinity.

[Statement of Joshua Bowman, Esq., of Lykens.]

Passed through what is now Lykens in 1840. Was then living with my parents

on the property adjoining the Forge. The first house then in Lykens was Ferree's house, now occupied by the brick buildings of Charles Martz. The second, Zerbe's, opposite Squire Ferree's. Next the Conner house, but lately demolished for the erection of the brick house of William A. Wallace. Stehly's stood in the woods near the creek. Next Kissley's, owned by Jacob Bordner. Next an old log house, built by the Fegley's, now occupied by Isaac Derger. Next Patrick Martin's, now Leah Martin's, his wife. Next John Sheean's, now occupied by Gorman & Hensel's foundry. There was a two-story and a half frame house near the creek, back of the Valley House, on which now Water street. This was built by Edward Myers for a man by name of Fisher.

No store in Lykens at that time. Merchandise of every sort was chiefly bought from the store of Josiah Bowman, at the Forge. The other store in all this part of the country was that of Henry Shaeffer's, at the Lykens Valley colliery. Some few of the people worked in the mines, others employed themselves in the manufacture of shingles, spokes, posts and stays, which they traded for the necessities of life. No church at that time; but a place of worship in an old school house near the Company's stable. The company then mined coal without preparation. It was taken by horse railway to Millersburg, then flatted across the Susquehanna to Mt. Patrick, on the opposite side, and placed on the canal boats of the North Branch for shipment to Harrisburg.

There was no public house at that time. The company would not tolerate any upon its own grounds, would not sell ground for hotel purposes. Jacob Stehley, a gentleman at large, who died at Harrisburg a few years ago, rather eccentric, yet very entertaining and full of wit and humor—in his latter days fond of hunting and fishing—"botched" in the woods at that time, supported by his son John, of Harrisburg. Mr. Stehley was about sixty years of age, and quite intelligent, full of information and lively when in company which he tried to avoid, preferring the life of a hermit.

The mail was gotten at Thomas Har-

per's, at the Forge. Isaac Ferree was quite an old man then. Had sons running a saw mill in "Greenland"—the only saw mill then about. The mill in "Greenland" was erected in 1840, by the Ferree's—Joel, Jefferson, Washington, Uriah and Jacob. Shortly afterwards the mill at Round Top was erected by the same parties, and the one at "Greenland" abandoned. The elections were held at the tavern of Michael Shaeffer.

Deer were plenty—bear also—fish in abundance—wild turkeys. The men employed in the mines, about twenty. The old Lykens Valley breaker was erected in 1845-7. No breaker in 1840. The mines were then a mere drift.

In 1853 there were about fifty houses in Lykens. About the same number in Wiconisco. The Orders in 1853 were the American Mechanics and Sons of Temperance. No Odd Fellows at that time. They organized shortly after. The Orders mentioned met in John Hensel's building on Main street, second story, steps on the outside leading up. No minister then resident in Lykens. Preaching in the stone church, Lykens, the only church then, by Watson, it is thought. The first railroad consisted of wrought-iron tacked on wooden rails—called by the natives the "Slabtrack" road.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXII.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA — Mrs. Mary Wilson, relict of James Wilson of Derry, died at residence of Dr. Orth, January 31, 1843, aged 83 years.

David Fullerton, died at Greencastle, February 1, 1843, in the 72d year of his age; was born at that place and member of State Senate and of the U. S. Congress.

James Hutton, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Carlisle, Feb. 25, 1843, in his 88th year.

John Stroman, a soldier of the Revolution, died at York, Feb. 27, 1843, aged 87 years.

John Johnson a soldier of the Revolution, died in Westmoreland county, March 12, 1843, in his 103d year.

Mrs. Sarah Sloan, widow of Robert Sloan, died at Harrisburg, April 5, 1843.

Joseph Allison, now presiding judge at Philadelphia, was the author of a poem "Fall of Palmyra" published in the *Reporter* of March 31, 1843.

ROBINSON STEWART.—From Hon. Steuben Jenkins, of Luzerne county, we have the following:

"November ye 25th 1772. I, Lazarus Stewart, Mocks Good unto David Young, a Lott in Hanover, Number Seven; I, ye s'd Stewart, Doth Bind my Self In ye Pennsylvania Currence, for to Mock ye above mentioned Right Good unto s'd Young, if said Young Keeps and Holds possession according to the former votes.

LAZARUS STEWART. [L. S.]

Witness present — Lazarus Stewart, Jun.

"This 22d Day of December, 1772, I Do Signe over all my Right and Title of ye s'd within mentioned Right unto Thomas Robinson.

DAVID YOUNG.

On the 8th of May 1774, consideration £180, James Robinson and John Robinson of Northumberland county, deeded to Richard Robinson "of ye same place," land in Hanover, Susquehanna purchase, being Lot No. 22. and undivided land in said Twp. "which we are entitled to as heirs by Law to ye Estate of our brother Thomas Robinson dec'd."

LONDONDERRY IN 1777.

[The following assessment of Londonderry township has never been published. The names therein, as usual in our large lists of taxables, are badly spelled, and in many instances wide of the proper orthography. For the list we are indebted to 'Squire Evans, of Columbia.]

John Ash,	Widdow Kelley,
Michael Braun,	Emanuel Kingrice,
Widdow Braun,	Felix Landis,
John Buck,	John Landis,
John Ballam,	Jacob Leman,
Andrew Byers,	Jacob Longenecker,
Adam Bomgartner,	Abe Longenecker,
Philip Bedlion,	Danl. Longenecker,
Lodwick Beal,	John Long,
John Blessly,	Alexander Long,
Benjamin Boyd,	John Logan,

Joseph Boyd,	Josias McQueen,
Samuel Brodly,	John Mackley,
Christ. Beam,	Jacob Mackley,
Robert Buck,	David McQueen,
Stophel Bishop,	Robt. McQueen,
John Bowman,	John McDanal,
Henry Bowman,	David Mitchel,
Philip Bughman,	Thos. Mitchel,
Robert Clark,	Wm. Moore,
Walter Clark,	Alex. McClintock,
John Cooper,	Jos. McClintock,
Jacob Cook,	Robt. McLeery,
Conrad Crowl,	James Morrison,
James Campbell,	Thos. McCallan,
Wm. Campbell,	Robt. McCallan,
John Campbell,	John McCallen,
Elias Conrad,	John Mayes,
Joseph Cannan,	Petree Moral,
Henry Creegar,	Jacob Naftsgar,
Everhard Catrin,	Jos. Naftsgar,
Widdow Dalabough,	Adam Nay,
Adam Deininger,	Wm. Nay,
James Donaldson,	George Null,
John Duncan,	John Over,
Christ. Dalabach,	Peter Over,
Peter Dalabach,	Widdow Ostetter,
John Davis,	Martin Pinogle,
Arch. Eliot,	John Patton,
John Early,	George Peters,
Michael Ellis,	Peter Poorman,
Lod. Flegger,	Jacob Plough,
James Farney,	Robt. Rhea,
Philip Fishburn,	David Rhca,
William Farmer,	John Risscr,
James Forster,	Widdow Roan,
David Forster,	Philip Remad,
Joseph Falkner,	Conrad Risht,
Widdow Forster,	Jacob Risht,
Jacob Grove,	Christ. Snider,
Dewalt Grim,	Stophel Shanck,
Cornelius Green,	Christ. Stoner,
William Hays,	Jacob Spier,
James Hays,	Jacob Stoufer,
Widdow Hays,	Michael Shelly,
William Hunter,	Derrick Shultz,
John Heron,	John Shuster,
David Hunter,	James Sullivan,
Daniel Hershberger,	Wm. Sawyer,
Hugh Hamilton,	John Sawyer,
George Henry,	Wm. Sawyer,
Adam Henry,	Wm. Shaw,
Widdow Hays,	Jos. Shearer,
Robt. Hays,	John Stickly,
Patrick Hays,	Dennis Steel,
Jacob Horst,	Michael Shanck,
Anthony Hemperly,	Henry Shell,

Jacob Hunsburger,	Francis Taylor,
Benj. Hershey,	Philip Teets,
John Hoover,	John Tamer,
Wm. Hays,	Christ. Tamer,
Chas. Johnson,	Archibald Walker,
John Johnson,	Widdow Walker,
Mike Ketern,	Ulroy Meltimor.
James Kelly,	Jacob Wegler,
Thomas Kelly,	Mark Worst,
John Kennedy,	Michael Wolf,
Jacob Knisley,	Conrad Wolf,
James Kernoghan,	Conrad Wishin.

Freemen.

Jacob Sheira,	James Hughey,
Christ. Ketlin,	Christ. Noll,
Patrick Kelly,	Danl Hough,
Peter Worst,	Michael Eby,
Jeremian Sullivan,	James Young,
John Ballam,	Matthew Hays,
Christ. Early,	Wm. Buek,
John Weer,	Wm. Hunter,
Wendel Henry,	John Hays,
Chas. Dougherty,	Abe. Shifich.
John Rhay.	

THE UPPER END.

Interesting Reminiscences of Early Settlement.

II.

The Early History of Gratz.

[Statement of George Hoffman, Esq., of Gratz.]

Ludwig Shoffstall, who came from Lancaster county, built the first house in Gratz—a two story log, yet standing. Ed. Umholtz (tavern) lives in it. Frey kept his store in it for a long time—he then attached the tavern. Conrad Frey built the tavern about 1820. These buildings were followed in the succession named, by the log dwellings of Matthias Bellow, Faust, Rev. Handel, Daniel Fegley, Anthony Matthias, Squire Reedy and John Reichard. The first church was the brick, built in 1832—German Reformed and Lutheran.—The first pastors, Revs. Isaac Gerhardt and John Peter Shindel. Before the brick church was erected meetings were held by the said pastors in an old log structure, built for that purpose by Simon Gratz. The first school house was built in 1822 by El Buffington, the carpenter of the old Hoff-

man Church, which he erected about 1771. The original Simon Gratz donated the ground. Rev. Anthony Hautz was the first pastor of the old Hoffman church. He came back when he was seventy-five years of age—a very small, grey-headed man, about five feet in height.

A grist mill was built quite early, about a quarter of a mile from town, by one John Salladay, and ran by a stream of water from a spring—wheel over twenty feet high. Mr. Salladay was one of the first settlers. Jacob Loudenslager was also one of the old settlers—lived above the present town, and had patented 400 acres in one tract. Old John Hoffman lived about a quarter of a mile south of the Hoffman church. Andrew Hoffman lived east of Jacob Loudenslager a quarter of a mile, and had patented about 100 acres. Peter Stein, adjoining, had 300 acres. Peter Hoffman lived down the Wiconisco creek, a mile this side of the Forge, and had 400 acres. The Pottsville road was made about 20 years ago. The old Reading road about 1800.

Peter Hain owned the Gap west of town. The Gap was named for him. He originally owned the lands upon which Uniontown is now situated, before Hepner. Adam Heller laid out Berrysburg. He lived where Daniel Romberger now lives, which was formerly called Hellerstown. He was a very lazy, indifferent man. The place where the Brick church is now located, near Gratz, was formerly called Wild Cat Ridge, on account of the great number of wild cats congregating there. Conrad Frey came from Reading, Pa. The Methodist church was built in 1846.

Notes and References Regarding the History of the "Upper End."

Henry Shreiner warranted the land on which Wiconisco is now located about 1829-30, and contained 85 acres. He came from Philadelphia. Subsequently he sold out his interests to the company then already formed or being formed.

Andrew Lycan was the first settler of the old Oak Dale Forge. Subsequently Joel Ferree, the great-grandfather of the present Joel Ferree, became the purchaser. After the death of the first Joel Ferree, Isaac Ferree, of Lancaster, as one of the heirs, became the possessor, Dan-

iel Ferree built the brick mill, now known as Good's mill, in 1808. Lycan subsequently settled at Manada Gap, and died there, leaving his property at the Forge to his wife, Jane Lycan.

The names, with dates of birth and death, of some of the old inhabitants of Williams' Valley, who lie buried in the old cemetery in Wiconisco, now almost obliterated with age :

SUSANNAH,

Wife of Joseph Workman.

Born April 16, 1799,

Died February 27, 1856.

ANNEY,

Wife of George Waidel,

Born August 13, 1793,

Died October 26, 1857.

JOSEPH WORKMAN,

Born Decemb. 1795,

Died May 23, 1857.

Dayton was named for George Dayton, Esq., one of the directors of the old Lykens Valley company.

The coal shipment in July, 1856, did not exceed 2,500 tons per week.

South Second street, Lykens, was opened April, 1870, by Supervisor Ferree.

Rattling Run Fire company, Lykens, was organized 20th May, 1870.

S. P. K. instituted in Lykens, by the Shamokin Conclave, Tuesday evening, July 12, 1870. The S. P. K. had only recently been organized in Pennsylvania.

A deer shot in a cornfield near Lykens, Nov. 21, 1868.

Dec. 25, 1868—Lykens Valley Coal Company erecting machine shops, blacksmith shops, etc.

Dr. William S. Bishop, surgeon of U. S. Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, died in Lykens, July 4, 1869. He formerly practiced medicine at Halifax, Dauphin county.

Lykens Valley railroad leased by Summit Branch company in 1866. Passed into the control of the Pennsylvania and Northern Central railroads in 1863, together with Summit Branch coal operations at Williamstown.

The old cars at Lykens Valley mines were let down by means of "sprays."

On a farm near Gratz, were found by

first settlers the remains of an Indian fire hearth. Indian arrow heads, pottery, pipes, etc., were afterwards discovered. A tradition among the old pioneers of Lykens Valley was that on the top of the mountain, near the Cross Roads, there was a manufactory of Indian arrow-heads, etc—large quantities of stone chips of a peculiar kind discovered there by the first settlers.

Settlement of Washington Square began August, 1870.

George W. Hain, Esq., of Williamstown, was the first to enter commercial pursuits in Williamstown.

Lykens Bank established September, 1869.

Berrysburg incorporated a borough by a petition at November term of court, 1869.

The new Welsh American Baptist church dedicated on Sunday, December 19, 1869, Rev. A. P. Harris, of New York, and Rev. Philip L. Davis, of Philadelphia, officiating. The edifice cost \$2,000.

The old Stone church (Methodist) and school house in Lykens converted into a dwelling, June 11, 1869.

An order issued by court, February 19, 1869 granting permission for division of Williams township. Voted for March 9th following. First voting in Williams township took place in Hain's store, Williamstown, Saturday, June 5, 1869, for township officers.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXIII.

"THE STORY OF PALEMON AND ELIZA, founded on fact, by a student of Dickinson College," price eight pence, was published by John Wyeth, in May, 1796. Who has a copy of this book? We would be pleased to receive the full title, number of pages and size.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS IN 1803.—The *Oracle of Dauphin*, for July 4, 1803, states "On Sunday night last three persons made their escape from the jail of this town by means of a false key. By the assiduity of Mr. Rahm, the

jailer, two of them were on Wednesday evening last caught and safely redelged. Ten dollars and charges are offered for the detention of the other prisoner, John Hatton."

NOT COMPLIMENTARY OR POLITE.—The Reading *Adler* published by Gotlieb Youngman & Co., contained a communication in 1795 villifying the character of the German Minister at Harrisburg and vicinity, whereupon the trustees and elders rushed into print, and characterized the writer "one of the most daring, impudent, meanest characters, and a notorious liar"—signed by Jacob Shultz, John Peiffer, Henry Libhart, Jacob Ely, Fred Long, George Hoer, Henry Brunner, Leonard Umberger, Henry Kiblinger and Jonas Rupp, jr. Dated at "Harrisburg, August 15, 1795."

IN COURT 95 YEARS AGO.—In February, 1790, the Justices of the Supreme Court wrote to President Mifflin that a negro, "Loudon," a slave of Major James Dixon, of Dixon's Ford, a brave soldier, who had been at Quebec, "was in confinement for kicking James Gross, a poor man, so that he died," stating to the President "that the jail at Louisburgh [Harrisburg] is not finished, therefore the escape of the prisoner is feared. The expense to the county [of Dauphin] for their attendance would be considerable, before autumn." They request a specialoyer and terminer for the purpose of trial—naming as "Justices" Joseph Montgomery, Christopher Kucher, Alexander Graydon, William Brown and Col James Burd. In first series of Pa. Arch., p. 667, they are noted as "jurors." They were "judges." To save expense none of the Supreme Judges were present. Other gentlemen of Dauphin county were jurors.

H.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

For many years after the close of the War for Independence, the militia of Pennsylvania were kept properly organized ready for any emergency. Every man was enrolled, and was fined heavily for non attendance at the exercises which were quite frequent—during certain seasons once a week, at others once a month. From an old account book we have the

company of Capt. Robert McKee from 1793 to 1798, belonging to Col. Jacob Cook's Battalion. As will be seen, most of the members resided along the Swatara and Conewago:

John Reeser, jr.,	Jacob Rife,
Jacob Hershey,	Peter Riesser,
Henry Bricker,	Frederick Shaffner,
Christian Blough,	Daniel Shelly,
Jacob Metzger,	John Frey,
Joseph Prim,	Jacob Books,
Jacob Nissly,	Jacob Brucker,
John Branser,	David Detweiler,
Henry Ridley,	Daniel Blough,
John Rife, jr.,	Hanickle Zimmerman,
Andrew Black,	John Summy,
Jacob Shelly,	Andrew Fullenbach,
Jacob Smith,	Nithan Skear,
Peter Fullenbach,	John Blackney,
Abraham Shelly,	John Martin,
Enoch Skear,	Jacob Risser,
Abraham Gingrich,	Marx Books,
John Ritzell,	Israel Skear,
John Meyer,	Jacob Waggner,
Robert Herron,	John Forry,
George Bower,	Barney Trumb,
Jacob Hansberger,	John Shar,
William Gray,	Henry Alleman,
Frederick Shoat,	George Crabner,
Peter Books,	Henry Booser,
Conrad Crabner,	John Booser,
John Zimmerman,	Jacob Detweiler,
William Mills,	Daniel Bonine,
C. Burkholder,	Jacob Bricker,
Peter Yeats,	Simon Singer,
Abraham Sherer,	John Whitmer,
Dinnis Stabl,	Peter Rodrock,
Peter Breniman,	Jacob Sherer,
David Breniman,	John Fifer,
Joseph Rife,	George Noll,
Thomas Ogle,	Jacob Sherer,
Jacob Gingrich,	Peter Wertz,
Michael Foutz,	Joseph Gregg,
John Funck,	Henry Sherer, jr.,
Henry Singer,	Jacob Kettrin,
Daniel Ream,	Andrew Shimp,
Conrad Books,	— Kister,
John Miller,	Jacob Mulheisen,
Joseph Detweiler,	Alexander Barnet,
Lawrence Timsey,	Jacob Etter,
John Mills,	C. Huber,
John Bixler,	Abraham Meyer,
C. Ober,	Caspar Miller,
Adam Spidel,	James Kile,
John Fesser,	Patrick Lafferty,
Conrad Foutz,	

William Jamison, David Allison,
Robert Henderson, John Whitmore,
Abraham Shummy, Ohrisantian Brser.
John Kuhns.

MANNER OF PROCEEDINGS IN OUR EARLY COURTS.

[Among the papers of Joshua Elder, eldest son of Rev. John Elder of pious memory, we found the order or manner of proceedings in the early courts of our county. It differs, perchance, little from that now in use, yet we have concluded to preserve it in print. On the eve of the centennial of the organization of the courts of the county, its reproduction in *Notes and Queries* may be well-timed.]

I.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

To open the Court.

Cryer make proclamation.

O yes, 3 Times. All manner of persons who stand bound by Recognizance or have her anything to do before the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace here holden this day for the County of Dauphin draw near, give your attendance & you shall be heard. God save the Commonwealth & the Hon'ble Court.

To open the Court of Common pleas.

Cryer make proclamation.

O yes, 3 times. All manner of persons who wou'd sue or implead or have any thing here to do before the Judges of the Court of Common-pleas here holden this day for the County of Dauphin draw near & give your attendance. God save the Commonwealth & the Hon'ble Court.

To call the Constables

Say. Constables of the several & respective Townships in the County of Dauphin, Answer to your names & save your fines—

Then. Call them over according to the Names of each Township & as they appear swear & qualify them thus, they making their Returns.

A. B.—You do swear (or if an affirmant, you do solemnly, sincerely & truly declare & affirm) that you will true answers make to such Questions as shall be asked you by the Court touching your Return. So help you God.

Then say. Cryer make the proclamation.

O yes, &c. High Sheriff of the County of Dauphin return the præcept to you directed returnable here this day; That the Commonwealth's Judges may proceed thereon.

Cryer make proclamation.

O yes, &c. You good men who are returned to enquire for the Commonwealth and the body of the County of Dauphin, & answer to your names.

Then call the names of the persons returned by the Shff. till you have got 15 and enter them in the Docquet & proceed to qualify them as follows:

The Foreman's Oath.

You do swear, that as foreman of this Grand Inquest for the body of the County of Dauphin, you will diligently enquire and true presentment make as well of all such matters & things as shall be given you in charge, as of those things that you shall know to be presentable here. The Commonwealth's Council, your fellows and your own you shall keep secret. You shall present no person for envy, hatred, malice or ill will, neither shall you leave any one unpresented through fear, favour, affection, reward, gain or any hope thereof. But shall present all things truly as they come to your knowledge according to the best of your understanding. So help you God.

N. B.—You need not administer this oath at large to any of the Jurors except the foreman, but giving the book to 3 or 4 at a time, Say, you and each of you do swear that the same oath which your foreman hath to keep on his part, you and each of you will well and truly observe & keep on your parts. So help you God.

But it is to be repeated at large to all affirmants taking 3 or 4 at a time as follows:—You & every of you do solemnly, sincerely & truly declare & affirm, That you, together with your fellows of this inquest, will diligently enquire & true presentment make as well of all such, &c., &c.

Cryer make proclamation.

O yes, &c. All persons are charged & commanded to keep silence while the Charge is giving to the Grand Jury on pain of Imprisonment.

Oath of a Witness sent to Grand Jury.

You do swear, that the Evidence you shall give to the Grand Inquest for the body of this County upon such bills of Indictment whereto you shall be examined shall be the truth the whole truth & nothing but the truth. So help you God.

To adjourn the Sessions.

Cryer make proclamation.

O yes, &c. All manner of persons who stand bound by recognizance or have any thing here to do before the Judges of this Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace here holden this day for the County of Dauphin may at present depart and give their attendance here again at 3 o'clock this afternoon (or at any time the Court appoint) to which time & place this Court is adjourned.

To adjourn Common Pleas.

O yes, &c.—All manner of persons who would sue or implead or have any thing here to do before the Judges of this Court of Common Pleas here holden this day for the County of Dauphin in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania may at present depart & give their attendance here again, at &c.

On Return of Grand Jury.

Say. Gentlemen of the Grand Jury answer to your names. Cryer count.

Call them over. Ask. have you any Bills or presentments?

On Delivery say: These are you presentments, you are content the Court shall amend form not altering any matter of substance.

Ignoramus Bills Returned.

Proclamation to be made.

O yes, &c. If any one hath ought to say against C. D. let them come forth and they shall be heard, otherwise he is discharged on paying his fees.

The manner of Arraigning a Prisoner for felony.

Say. A. B. hold up your hand. You stand Indicted by the Name of A. B., &c., for that you &c. (reading the Indictment to him). How say you, are you guilty of the felony (or other matter) whereof you stand Indicted or not guilty. If he pleads not guilty, Record it, or say Culprit; and then shall ask him, How wilt thou be tried? If he say, by God & the Country—Then say. God send thee a

good deliverance, and shall write on the Indictment, p o s e.

Then call the Traverse Jury. You good men who are returned to enquire between the Commonwealth and the prisoner at the Bar, answer to your names, every man at the first call, upon pain & peril that shall fall thereon.

And then call them every one in order by his Name. When you have 12 swear them thus 3 at a time: You and each of you do swear that you will well & truly try this Issue Joined between the Commonwealth and A. B., the prisoner at the Barr, whom you shall have in charge, and a true verdict give according to your Evidence. So help you God.

When sworn, call them over & cryer count. Ask, Gentlemen, are you all qualified? If they say yes, Take the Indictment. Say, A. B. hold up your hand. That done, say, You of the Jury look upon the prisoner and hearken to his charge. Gentlemen, You must understand that A. B., the prisoner at the Barr, stands Indicted by the name of A. B. &c. (reading the Indictment). Upon this indictment he hath been arraigned & there'o hath pleaded not guilty. And for trial hath put himself on the Country, which Country you are. So that your charge is to enquire whether he be guilty of the felony (or other matter) whereof he stands Indicted or not guilty.

Then call the Witnesses & swear them thus: You do swear that the Evidence that you shall give to the Court and Jury in the matter now depending before them between the Commonwealth and A. B. shall be the truth, the whole truth & nothing but the truth. So help you God.

Interpreter's Oath.

You do swear that you will well & truly Interpret all things between the Court & Jury and this Witness according to the best of your skill & Judgment. So help you God.

Constable's Oath.

You do swear that you will well & truly keep every person sworn & affirmed of this present Jury Together in some private and convenient Room without meat, drink or candle, And that you will not suffer any person to speak to them, neither will you speak to them yourself until they have agreed on their Verdict,

Unless it be to ask them whether they are agreed. So help you God.

On Return of the Jury call them over. Cryer count.

Gentlemen have you agreed upon your Verdict? say, yes.

Ask, who shall say for you?

Ansr. foreman.

Ask, how say you, is A. B. guilty of the felony (or other matter) whereof he stands Indicted, or not guilty?

Then, Record the verdict and say Gentlemen of the Jury hearken to the Verdict as the Court hath recorded it.

You say that A. B. is (or is not) guilty of the Felony (or other matter) whereof he stands Indicted. And so say you all.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXIV.

MOREL.—In the Lutheran church graveyard at Hummelstown are the graves of the following:

Diedrick Morel, b. July 25, 1715; d. March 12, 1785.

Margaret Morel, b. April 13, 1719; d. April 15, 1795.

What is known concerning these early settlers. Our researches have failed to connect them with other families.

PATTERSON—TAYLOR.—In No. lxxix of the first series of *Notes and Queries*, information was asked concerning the descendants of William Patterson, of Paxtang, who died in October, 1745. A daughter *Jean* married Robert Taylor, and we have the following:

Robert Taylor, who married Jean Patterson, had issue:

i. *Henry*, b. 1731; removed to Big Valley, Mifflin county, about 1755, where he died in 1813.

ii. *Robert*, b. 1733.

iii. *Matthew*, b. 1735.

iiii. *John*, b. 1737.

v. *William*, b. 1739.

vi. ——— (dau) b. 1741.

EDGEELL.—Rebecca Edgell, widow, of Philadelphia, in 1743, had children:

i. *William*, who died prior to 1750; his widow, "Sarah, married John Cox, of

New Castle county upon Delaware, a physician."

ii. *Rebecca*, m. Samuel Mifflin.

What was the maiden name of William Edgell's wife? After her death, Dr. Cox married Esther——, and for whom he named the town laid out by him on the Susquehanna, a short distance above Harrisburg, prior to 1767, Estherton. Her maiden name is also desired. E.

EARLY CORN IN 1779.—In February, 1779, Mr. Shippen, of Lancaster, wrote his son in law, Col. James Burd, of Tinian, near Highspire, that Gen. Hand, who was then in New York State with his command of the Pennsylvania Line, had sent from Albany, "a remarkably early kind of Indian corn, brought from the foot of Lake Otsego," sending with his letter, "a few seeds." We may suppose this precious seed was successful in the hands of the intelligent farmer to whom it was entrusted to give it a fair chance, and we have no doubt that some of the early varieties cultivated in this locality have come down to us from those "few seeds." H.

ILLUMINATION IN HONOR OF PERRY'S VICTORY.

On Wednesday evening, the 29th of September, 1813, the borough of Harrisburg was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the great and decisive victory on Lake Erie by Commodore Perry. The illumination, says the *Chronicle*, was general, each citizen endeavoring to outvie the other in the enthusiasm. The event is recalled to mind by the discovery of the following subscription list to pay the expense thereof, which in the aggregate amounts to twenty dollars. How much of a celebration could we now get up for that amount of money?

We the subscribers promise to pay to the committee appointed for the purpose, the several sums annexed to our names respectively, for the purpose of paying the expense which may be incurred in celebrating the late victory attained by Commodore Perry and our brave Tars on Lake Erie. Witness our hands, Sept. 28th 1813:

Valentine Egle	50
Thos. Buffington.....	25

John ———	25
Geo. Whitehill.....	1 00
Wm. Smith.....	25
Baltzer Sees.....	25
Hummel & Lebkicher.....	25
Jacob Meese.....	25
John Bigler.....	25
Stephen Horning.....	25
George Kunkel.....	25
Joshua Elder.....	1 00
Wm. Allison.....	50
Wm. Greer.....	50
Andrew Mitchell.....	50
Daniel Miller.....	50
Jacob Rutter.....	50
James Maginness.....	75
John Shoch.....	50
John McMullen.....	25
Moses Swan.....	25
Samuel C. Wiestling.....	25
James [illegible].....	50
Peter Keller.....	50
John Mytinger.....	50
Henry McKinney.....	50
Andrew Dorsheimcr.....	25
John Noble.....	50
Conrad Bombaugh.....	25
Melchior Rahm.....	25
Josiah McFarland.....	37½
David Doeb'cr.....	25
George Boyer.....	25
Andrew Foltz.....	25
Charles [illegible].....	25
Isaac McGuire.....	25
——— Balsley.....	25
E. V. James.....	25
Jacob Greenawalt.....	25
Stephen Hills.....	1 00
Mrs. Hanna.....	50
Joseph Clendenin.....	25
J. Howard.....	50
John Fager.....	25
Mrs. Brenizer.....	25
John Brooks.....	25
Isaac Wills.....	50
Charles McManamy.....	25
Thomas Savens.....	25
Matthias Hutman.....	25

MANNER OF PROCEEDINGS IN OUR
EARLY COURTS.

II.

Recognizance.

Call the principal.

Say. Cryer call A. B. 3 times.

Then say. Come forth & appear, save you & your bail, or you forfeit your Recognizance.

Call the Sureties.

Saying. Call C. D. 3 Times.

Then say. Bring forth the body of A. B. whom you undertook to have here this day, or you forfeit your Recogniz'e.

The manner of taking a Recog'ce.

You A. B. do acknowledge yourself to owe & stand Justly indebted to the Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of 200 dolls. And you C. D. & E. F. do acknowledge yourselves to owe & stand Justly Indebted to the said Common-Wealth in the sum of 100 dolls. each, of your goods & Chattles, lands & Tene-ments, separately to be made & levied, On Condition, That if A. B. shall be & appear at the next General Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace to be held for the County of Dauphin. To answer to all such matters and things as shall be objected or charged against him on the Common-Wealth's behalf, & shall not de-part the Court without leave. And in the meantime to keep the peace & be of good behaviour to all the said Common-Wealth's Subjects. Then this recogni-zance to be void, other wise to be and u-main in full force & Virtue. Ar eeo content?

Form of Recog'ce of an Evidence bound over, &c.

You A. B. acknowledge yourself in-debted to the Common-Wealth of Penn-syl'a in the Sum of £50. to be levied on your goods & Chattles lands & Tene-ments for the use of the Common-Wealth, Upon Condition that you be & ap-pear at the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace to be holden for the County of Dauphin the second Monday in June next, then & there to Testify and give Evidence on such Bill or Bills of Indictment as you may be examined to. and not depart the Court without leave. Are you content?

Special form of an Oath with uplifted hand.

You A. B. do swear by Almighty God the searcher of all hearts That you will &c. —And that as you shall answer to God at the great day.

A Jew must be sworn in the 5 books of Moses opening the bible at the end of the

book of Numbers, & with his hat on. (2d Stra. 821)

Voire dire.

You swear that you will true answers make to such questions as shall be asked you by the Court on the matter now depending before them.

Constables of the respective Townships answer to your Names.

Constables appearing.

Ask Where is your return ?

You do swear you will true answers make to such Questions as the Court shall ask you touching your Return.

Quest'n 1st. Are there any persons who sell strong liquors in your Township other than those mentioned in this Return.

2d. Quest. Any Bastard children born.

3d. Any negroes or Mulattoes imported.

4th. Any Deer killed out of Season.

5th. How are the roads. Do you know of any Obstructions in the roads.

6th. Do you know of any other matter presentable here besides what you have set down in this Return.

Oath of a New Constable.

You do swear that you will faithfully execute the office of Constable for the Township of ——— for the ensuing year, and until you shall be legally discharged therefrom. So help

Attorney's Qualification.

You do swear that you will behave yourself in the office of attorney within the Court according to the best of your learning & ability. And with all good Fidelity as well to the Court as to the Client. That will use no falsehood, nor delay any person's Cause for Lucre or Malice. So help you God.

Larceny—Sentence of the Court.

Whereupon Judgt. that Defendt. restore the goods stolen to the owner or pay him — being the value thereof that he pay a fine of — to the Commonwealth and moreover undergo a servitude of one year in the Jail of Dauphin County, and be confined, kept to hard labour, fed & clothed as is directed in & by the Acts of Assembly in such case provided. That he pay the costs of this prosecution & stand convicted until this sentence he complied with. It is ordered by the court that the Defendant

be taken to the Jail & penitentiary house of the City of Philada.

And now to wit, June the thirteenth A. D. 1798, A Jury by the Sheriff Impanelled & returned, being drawn by ballot according to the Act of Assembly, and being called come to wit: A. B., &c., who being elected & tried & respectively sworn and affirmed to speak the truth of and concerning the premises, upon their oaths & affirmations respectively do say that they find C. M. guilty in manner & form as he stands indicted.

Whereupon, June 19th, 1798 it is considered by the Court here that the said C. M. be taken to the Jail of the said County of Dauphin from whence he came & from thence to the place of execution, & there be hanged by the Neck until he be dead.

SESSIONS DOCQUET.

At a Court of Oyer & Terminer & general Jail Delivery, & also a Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace & Jail delivery respectively, holden at Harrisburg in and for the County of Dauphin on Monday the eighth day of June Anno Domini, 1795, and continued, &c. Before Jno. J. Henry, Esqr., president, and J. C. & T. F., Esquires, Judges of the said Court.

The Sheriff of the said County having returned the precept to him directed with a panel thereunto annexed, the following persons are respectively sworn and affirmed a Grand Inquest.

A. B. sworn, &c.

Coroner, A. Seyfert, Esqr. appr. and returns the precept to him directed when the following persons were respectively sworn & affirmed a special Grand Inquest. J. K. sworn, &c.

Justices of the Peace.

J. McC. ——— app. &c. The following persons being duly elected & returned agreeably to the Act of Assembly entitled "An act to extend the powers of the Justices of the peace in this State passed 19th April, 1794, are appointed Constables for the respective Towns & Townships for the ensuing year, Viz:

Tiops. Cons. qual: app'ce. fine.

Paxtang A. B. Sworn.

Recognizances returned & filed of Record.

Trial in the Common Pleas.

June the —, A Jury being drawn by ballot according to the Act of Assembly, and being called come to wit: A. B. &c. swn, and C. D. affirm'd, who being duly empanelled, tried, chosen & respectively sworn & affirmed, upon their oaths & affirmations respectively, do say that they find for the Pl'ff £50 damages & six pence costs.

Judgt — —

Trial in the Quarter Sessions.

And now, Viz., June 11th, 1799, a Jury by the Sheriff empanelled & returned being drawn by ballot according to the Act of Assembly, & being called come Viz., A. B. &c. swn. and C. D., affd, who being elected & tried & respectively sworn & affirmed to speak the truth of & concerning the premises, upon their Oaths & Affirmations respectively do say that they find the Defendant guilty in manner & form as he stands Indicted. Whereupon Judgment.

Sentence of Death.

Whereupon, June 19th, 1798, it is considered by the Court here that the said Charles McManus be taken to Jail of the said County of Dauphin, from whence he came, and from thence to the place of Execution & there be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Entry on Appearance Docquet at the beginning of the Term.

Process returnable December Term, 1795, viz: the 14th. Before John J. Henry, Esq., president, and Thomas Forster & James Cowden, Esq., Judges, &c.

Quarter Sessions are headed thus:

At a Court of Oyer & Terminer & General Jail Delivery, & also a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace & Jail Delivery respectively, holden at Harrisburg in and for the County of Dauphin, on Monday, the eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & ninety-eight, & continued &c., before John J. Henry, Esq., prest., and John Gloninger, John Carson & James Cowden, Esquires, his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

The shff. of the said County having returned the precept to him directed with a panel thereunto annexed, the following

persons are Respectively sworn and affirmed a Grand Inquest, viz: A. B. & C.

CORONER, J. BUCHER,
Justice of the Peace.

A. B. & c.

Township, Paxtang.

Constable, A. Wilson. App. & Swn.

New const'b appoint'd. P. Wenrick.

sworn into office.

Recognizances returned by the Justices & filed on Record.

Orphan's Court is headed thus:

At an Orphans Court, holden at Harrisb'g in & for the County of Dauphin the seventeenth day of July in the year of Our Lord, &c., Before John Gloninger and James Cowden, Esqrs., Judges of the same Court.

Petition, Order &c., for valuation or appraisement of Dec'ts Estate.

Upon the Petition of A. B., &c., setting forth (Here recite the petition) The Court Do order that the Sheriff of D. County to wit, H. O., Esqr. Do forthwith summon an Inquest to view the said real estate with the appurtenances in the said place.

Plaint. always liable for fees as well Sch thff, Att'y as the Prot'y, vid. case of Elder & Graydon.

N. B. a certiorari not valid unless signed by one of the Judges as allowed.

Oath tendered to a Jury in com. pleas.

You do swear (or affirm) that you will well & truly try this Issue joined between A. B. and C. D. & true verdict give according to Evidence.

Open court.

Call constables.

Call Justices.

Call Grand Jury.

No Evidence entitled to fees for attending court unless sworn (or affirmed) on trial, more especially in State cases.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County

LXV.

JOSEPH COGLEY.—On Wednesday, December 8, 1802, Joseph Cogley, one of the earliest school masters in the borough, died in Harrisburg. The *Oracle of Dauphin*, in noticing his death says: "In

which line [a respectable schoolmaster] he was eminently useful—in his intercourse with mankind strictly honest, and in his friendship sincere. In his death will be experienced the loss of an affectionate husband, a kind father, a sincere friend, and a truly virtuous and useful citizen. The several schoolmasters within this borough, and their pupils, together with those of the departed, formed in mournful procession, and as a mark of respect justly due to the memory of their departed brother and teacher, attended his remains to the silent mansions of the grave." Mr. Cogley's widow, Margaret Cogley, with his intimate friend, John Downey, Esqr., administered on his estate.

ZIMMERMAN.—Frederick Zimmerman was an early settler in Lancaster now Lebanon county. His farm was located on the Colcbrook road two and a-half miles from the town of Lebanon. He died in 1793, having had issue:

i. *John*; m. Catharine Fisher daughter of Peter Fisher.

ii. *Catharine*; m. Isaac Blystone.

iii. *Margaret*; m. Peter Eichelberger.

iv. *Elizabeth*; m. Abraham Blystone.

v. *Juliana*; m. John Gossart.

vi. *Sophia*.

vii. *Adam*; d. prior to 1790, leaving a wife and three children, the eldest of whom was then five years of age.

viii. *Martin*.

ix. *Gotlieb*.

x. *Frederick*.

xi. *Michael*.

As Michael Zimmerman was the executor of the estate he probably was the eldest. He was b. August 21, 1752; d. June 3, 1789. His wife, Barbara, b. in 1753, d. in 1829. Their children were:

i. *Jacob*.

ii. *Michael*.

iii. *John*, b. July, 1785.

iv. *Adam*, b. August 2, 1787.

Adam Zimmerman came to Harrisburg very early, and there he died in November 1876, honored and respected by the community. His wife Catharine Orth, daughter of Conrad Orth, died in April, 1857. Of their children Conrad O. and Augustus remain with us.

UNJUST TO PENNSYLVANIA.

The eighteenth volume of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, just issued, contains an article on Pennsylvania which does manifest injustice not only to the State at large, but especially to certain portions of our grand old Commonwealth. The article is credited to "Prof. J. P. Lesley, State Geologist." Unfortunately, Prof. Lesley's zeal in his own field of work has so much absorbed his thoughts, that he has devoted four-fifths of this paper to the geology of the State. Strange to say, however, he omits a description of the petroleum field—and all we have relating to the oil yield is the fact that thirty million barrels enter into the statistics of Pennsylvania's productiveness. Had the author been ignorant of the vast extent of this, he would be excusable; and yet we can hardly think there was a *purpose* in ignoring this subject. The fertility of Lancaster and Chester counties are properly alluded to, but no note is made of that great wheat-producing belt, the Kittochtinny valley, which comprises the Lebanon and Cumberland valleys. In speaking of the educational institutions of the State, "only five" colleges are given as confining themselves to "college work;" Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and the colleges west of the mountains, we presume, do not confine themselves to "college work." If not, pray wherein do they differ from Haverford, Lafayette or University of Pennsylvania? No allusion is made to the Normal schools of the State. They probably do not amount to much in the general system of education. Be that as it may, it is an expensive system. The historical paragraph is too brief to contain any statement of value. Braddock's defeat is given as occurring in 1754, which is a typographical error. The "five serious local disturbances" could have been curtailed to two, or else if any save the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, and the Railroad Riots of 1877, enter into that class, the "Buckshot War" of 1838, the "Saw Dust War" of 1872, and other minor disturbances increase the number beyond five. The facts are, however, that the Whiskey Insurrection was not con-

fined to Western Pennsylvania, nor the railroad strike of 1877 to our good old Commonwealth exclusively. Any foreigner reading this information would at once be convinced that "mobs" were characteristic of Pennsylvania. As there was no room for an explanation, the bald statements might as well have been omitted. However, to cap the climax to this Pennsylvania sketch, it is stated that "Southern Lancaster, southern Chester, and Delaware counties, support the most intelligent and virtuous population in the State." Could bare-faced assumption and audacity go farther? *It is a fact* that the most intelligent minds who have been the leaders of our State, who have assisted in making Pennsylvania what it is, by all the highest virtues known to man, have been reared and educated elsewhere than within the narrow limits referred to. As to morals we need not refer to what is well-known to professional men, that as high a type, if not far superior, is to be found in many other sections of our great State. Why the author should have selected that particular spot of creation is not known. He no doubt traveled with his eyes toward the ground, not looking around and about him for the wisdom and intelligence scattered all over our Commonwealth. He was in search of *fossils* and found them—but they are *not* the *highest type* of creation.

W. H. E.

SPRING WEATHER IN OTHER YEARS

It may not be uninteresting just at this time, when "Winter lingers in the lap of Spring," to call up the records of the past, and a reader of *Notes and Queries* sends us the following notes, prepared several years ago:

On the 17th of March (St. Patrick's Day), 1843, there was a fall of snow two feet in depth, and, unlike most of our March snows, it "had come to stay for a while." This snow storm was accompanied with a terrific gale which caused great drifts along the highways—so much so that they were abandoned in many places and the fields resorted to. The writer well remembers that on the 1st of April the snow still remained as high as the fences, with a hard crust upon it, so

that people could walk on the surface, for it had been unusually cold weather. Small snow spots were yet visible on the 1st day of May in some remote places. This was the most backward spring we have upon record.

The spring of 1845 was a remarkably early one—the most forward one we have upon record—gardens were prepared and early vegetables put down as early as the 3d of March. The peach trees were in full bloom in the latter part of the month, the first and only time we have ever witnessed the like in this latitude. It has not, however, been unusual to see apricot trees in blossom prior to the first of April. There was no snow during the month that year except a light fall on the 31st.

On the 16th day of April, 1854, there was a fall of five inches of snow, and if we mistake not, a few sleighs were out just for the novelty of the thing. Many were astounded, for after jogging their memories, they remarked the like was never seen, as the weather was exceedingly cold.

In 1857, the ice on the Susquehanna did not break up until the 8th of April.

In 1862, on the 7th day of April twenty inches of snow fell, but it vanished in a day or two. Again, on the 25th day of April, 1867, there was a blinding snow storm for a few hours, and we have seldom witnessed a more wintry aspect than was presented to view that morning.

The 3d day of March, 1868, was the most terrific day that we have yet witnessed at that season of the year; the wind blew a perfect gale; the snow fell thick and fast, and swept into every crevice. The Susquehanna was ice-bound, and heavy teams crossing at the time, although the weather was almost too much for man and beast. This was the coldest day, taking the average, that we had during the winter of 1867-68, although it had been a severe one.

EARLY SURVEYS ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

[For the following copy of a letter from James Logan, the Proprietaries' confidential secretary, to Isaac Taylor, the surveyor for Chester county, (Lancaster not being yet formed), we are indebted to

Samuel Evans, Esquire, of Columbia. The Peter Bezallion and James Letort mentioned in the letter were Indian traders, the former of whom was for a number of years located at the mouth of Paxtang creek. The letter is interesting.]

“PHILAD., 4th, 9th, 1719.

“*Isaac Taylor:*

“LOVING FRIEND:—Thou wilt receive from Peter Bizaillon himself the warrants or orders for surveying a thousand acres of land to his wife and her brother; in executing of which I doubt it will be difficult to reconcile his and Anne Letort's expectations, but I request thee to use thy endeavors. Peter will talk high, but generally hearkens to reason. However, his and M. Combs' conveniency are principally to be regarded; tho' on the other hand, I am very desirous the old gentlewoman should have some land, that she may be fixed and leave something to her grandchildren. Pray see that it be laid out of a sufficient depth. I think a mile and a half or a quarter at least is little enough, but this is left to thee, and thou art by no means to produce or mention this Letter.

“J Letort is also to have 500 acres laid out in the same manner, but remember that if any person whatever shall pretend to say that if they cannot have it in such and such a manner, they will have none, Do thou appear willing to take them at their word, which is ye only way to make them easy. Keep this wholly to thyself.

Thy real friend,

J. LOGAN.”

These three tracts of land laid just below the mouth of Conewago creek. M. Coombes was the farthest up the river, next on the south was Martha Bezallion, then came Annie Letort's tract. These were the first tracts of land fronting on the river, surveyed above the mouth of Chickies creek. This fact can be easily ascertained, because all the other surveys south of Anne Letort's tract were made parallel to the sides of her tract, and that is the reason that those laid out above Chickies creek are not at right angles with the river. They were laid out however in the same year. Melchior Brenneman bought the land belonging to

Martha Bezallion and Coombes. He also bought Bezallion's land just below the mouth of Conestoga creek. John Haldeman married Maria, daughter of Melchior Brenneman.

NOTES AND QUERIES

lating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXVI.

FLOODS IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The principal floods in the Susquehanna from the earliest on record were as follows: In 1744, 1758, 1772; great ice flood of 1784-5; pumpkin flood of 1786; 1800; August, 1814; August, 1817; 1846 and 1865.

McNUTT:—Alexander McNutt, of Donegal, died in March, 1740, leaving a wife, Jean, and children as follows:

- i. Margaret.
- ii. [a dau.]; m. Patrick Hayes, of Derry.
- iii. [a dau.]; m. Hugh Wilson.
- iv. Robert.
- v. James.

Patrick Hayes and Arthur Patterson were the executors. Was the latter a brother-in-law? Perchance 'Squire Evans can inform us.

McCLURR.—David McClure of Donegal died about the first of July 1749, leaving a wife Margaret, and children as follows:

- i. Elizabeth.
- ii. Mary.
- iii. Jean.
- iv. William.
- v. Randel.
- vi. David.
- vii. John.
- viii. Alexander.
- ix. James.

How was this family connected with the McClures of Paxtang. There was no doubt a relationship—but how? Information is requested.

DIARY OF A SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—We are indebted to C. A. G. for the following notes from the diary of a soldier of the American Revolution, named Josiah Draper, who was a teacher in South

Hadley, Mass. He started with his company from home on the 12th of September, 1776, for Ticonderoga, New York. Such diaries, says our correspondent, were probably uncommon then among the militia, and this one is certainly a very rare preservation. It was made in this wise: He folded some foolscap and then stitched it to a piece of brown heavy paper. It is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and contains 17 leaves. Draper calls it his camp book. It was commenced in October 1776, and continued till April, 1777. It is a pretty correct account of the cost of his rum, brandy, gin and beer drunk on his march to Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and back to his home. First page, 1776; "Set out from S. Hadley this thursday Sep 12th; 2 o'clock the day after I enlisted. Slept Thursday night at S. Judd's. Started from Lynn about nine Friday 13th. Went up to W'd Lymans; Grog 3d. Out Edward's to Hunt's; Brandy and breakfast 11d. Thence to Col. Alger; thence to Dodge's at Supper. Thence to Stuffer's; Bitters 3d. Monday, Sep 16, to Wright's; dinner 8 pence. Thence to Jones, 7 miles. To Col Simons, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Thence to Garrett's 10 miles; Dinner 8 pence; cherry & toddy, 6 pence; toddy, 3 pence; Flyp, 3 pence; toddy 3 pence; supper, 8 pence; brandy, &c., 10 pence. To Capt. Clark I paid 12 pence. Wednesday, 10th, at Fay's at breakfast: Bitters, 11 pence; lodging Tuesday night, six pence. From Capt. Fay's to Gallicia, via Shaftsbury; grog 4 cops. Thence two miles, or less, and broke our waggon; 8 men were left to guard it; 2 bottles of brandy, two shillings. To Wallace's, Shaftsbury, 7 miles. Thursday just at night up to Gine's, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Sunderland. Thence to Mander's, 7 miles to Ross tavern. Slept there. Friday, Sept. 26, in ye morning, to Powell's, 3 miles; Bitters 3d. Thence to Dorset 5 miles; to Kent; up to Eastman Rupert. Slept there; supper 8 pence; Glass of rum 3 pence; Lodging 2 pence; Breakfast 18 pence. Saturday, September ye 21st, marched to Smith's 1 mile." The above contains most of the matter of first two pages. Interesting passages. Page 3, "Arrived at Ticonderoga. Slept in ensign's tent. Friday went on guard. Sunday, Oct. 6, Mr. Troop preached from "For What is man?" Last Sunday, 13th

Oct.. Crown Point was burnt. Oct. 18, Court Martialed ye deserter. Dr. Honeywood's things set up at vendue.

FULTON, HALL, AND STUART.

["A. C. K." writes us from Cincinnati Ohio, giving us certain data relating to these families. We print her information, with our remarks thereon in brackets.]

FULTON.—Robert Fulton, of Kilkenny, Ireland, m. Mary Smith, of Lancaster county, Pa. They had five children, of whom one was Robert Fulton, well known as the inventor, who m. Harriet Livingston, of New York. They had four children, of whom the eldest was Robert Barlow Fultou.

[Then follows this in regard to the Virginia Fultons; and we can say with authority that they did not belong to the family of Fultons above named. They were, however, connected with the Fultons of Paxtang, this county.]

Of the Fultons who settled in Augusta county, Virginia, near the "Finkling Spring Church," we have:

- i. John, m. Mary Steele.
- ii. Hugh, m. Miss Campbell.
- iii. James.
- iv. Thomas.
- v. William.

John Fultou, who m. Mary Steele, had five sons and several daughters—the former as follows:

- i. Andrew, m. Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Edward Hall and Eleanor Stuart.
- ii. Hugh, m. first Mrs. Sarah Hall Tate, daughter of Edward Hall and Eleanor Stuart (*see Hall*, further on). m. secondly, Dec. 11, 1798, in Mason co., Ky., Jane Rogers, dau. of John Rogers, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland.
- iii. Samuel, m. Miss Givens.
- iv. William [or John], m. Miss Steele, sister of Capt. Samuel Steele.
- v. James.

Hugh Fulton, above-named and his second wife Jane Rogers had issue:

- i. Sarah Hall, m. David Rice Kemper, of Cincinnati, O.
- ii. Mary-Tate, m. Alfred Metcalf, of Kentucky.
- iii. James-Rogers; d. unm.
- iv. Samuel; d. s. p.
- v. Andrew W.; d. s. p.

vi. Martha-Stark, m. Joseph Howe, of Kentucky.

Sarah Hall Fulton, above-named who married David Rice Kemper, had issue (surname Kemper):

- i. Hugh Fulton, m. Mary Jane Miller.
- ii. Mary Virginia, m. Rev. Henry William Taylor, D. D.
- iii. Henry-Lawson, m. Elizabeth Anderson Martin.
- iv. Andrew Carr, m. Louisa Alexander Anderson.
- v. Sarah, J. F.; m. William Harvey.
- vi. Salina-Hall, m. Rev. A. T. Fullerton, D. D.
- vii. David Rice, m. Anna Cloughen.

The wives of Henry L. Kemper and Andrew C. Kemper are grand daughters of James Anderson who died at "Crab Farm," near Pittsburgh in 1846. His wife was Sarah Bell sister of William Bell of Pittsburgh and Samuel Bell of Philadelphia. They came to America in 1801 from Glasgow.

STUART—The Stuarts were Scotch-Presbyterians who settled in County Derry, Ireland, during the reign of James I. Archibald Stuart, born at Londonderry, Ireland, in the latter part of the Seventeenth century married Janet Brown. After the birth of two children, Thomas and Eleanor, Archibald Stuart came to America and settled in Western Pennsylvania. Here two sons were born, Alexander and Benjamin. In 1737 or '38, Mr. Stuart removed to Augusta county, Virginia, where he died in 1761. His home was two miles southwest of Waynesboro, on the Greenville road. Thomas Stuart m. Elizabeth Moore, Eleanor Stuart m. Edward Hall.

[Archibald Stuart, who was the ancestor of the Virginia Stuarts, was one of the earliest settlers in Paxtang township, then Lancaster county, Penn'a. He was a brother of Andrew Stuart whose remains lie within the shadow of old Paxtang church. He and his family removed to the Virginia Valley about 1743, six years later than our correspondent gives, or as noted in the recent valuable history of Augusta county, Virginia, by Col. Peyton. He was the head of a remarkable family—the more prominent of recent years being Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and Hon. A. H.

H. Stuart, now the venerable president of the Virginia Historical society.]

HALL.—Edward Hall, of Lithmalcolm, Scotland, who married Eleanor Stuart, of County Derry, Ireland, emigrated to Virginia, and his residence built in 1736, is now occupied by descendants. His children were:

- i. Isaac; a physician; m. Miss Everard, and had Edward of Norfolk, and Diana m. — Parker of Norfolk.
- ii. Archibald; d. young.
- iii. Thomas; a lawyer; m. the Widow Chinn and removed to Kentucky.
- iv. Alexander; m. his cousin Mary Patterson Stuart.
- v. Benjamin; m. Priscilla Stuart.

iv. Sarah, m. first in 1770, Capt. John Tate, who was killed at the battle of the Cowpens, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. They had five or six children. Mrs. Tate m. secondly in 1785 Hugh Fulton, and they had issue (surname Fulton):

1. Tabitha, d. unm.
2. Sophia, m. Carr Bailey.
3. John, d. unm.
4. Nancy, m. Hugh Wardlaw.
- vii. Elizabeth, m. Andrew Fulton, and had four sons and two daughters.
- viii. John, m. Miss Weldon of North Carolina.
- ix. Eleanor.
- x. Janet.

[We are inclined to the belief that this family of Hall, is connected with those settled in Cecil county, Maryland, concerning whom we have further inquiry to make.]

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXVII.

PRICE —Dr. A. C. Price, in 1810, publishes an advertisement in the *Guardian* to the effect— "thankful for past favors, intends to remain in Middletown, next door to the Washington Inn." Where was this Inn, and what is known of Dr. Price?

HOW THE EARLY SETTLERS LIVED.
—Little we know, in this day of comfort and luxury, how our ancestors fared.

Although the older settlers had some sheep, yet their increase was slow, owing to the depredations of wolves and other animals. It was therefore a work of time to secure a crop of wool. Deerskin was a substitute for men and boys, and all generally wore leather breeches; and occasionally women and girls were compelled to resort to the use of the same material. The women did the spinning and generally wove all the cloth for the family, the men being engaged in clearing and cultivating the soil, or with their trusty rifle went in search of the deer or other game for food. Our early settlers, Scotch Irish as well as German, had large families, and it required the continued labor of the wife and mother to provide them with anything like comfortable clothing. The men were not insensible to this devotedness on the part of their wives, but assisted in whatever was necessary, even in the cookery, and the cases were few, where they could not do all the work of the house. The patient endurance, however, of the women, we commend to the ladies of the present. That endurance did not arise from a slavish servility or insensibility to their rights and comforts, but justly appreciating their situation they nobly encountered the difficulties which could not be avoided. Possessing all the affections of the wife, the tenderness of the mother, and the sympathies of the woman, their tears flowed freely for other's griefs, whilst they bore their own with a fortitude which none but a woman could exercise. The entire education of her children devolved on the mother, and notwithstanding the difficulties to be encountered, she did not allow them to grow up without instruction but amidst all her numerous cares, taught them to read and instructed them in the principles of Christianity. Noble matrons! Your achievements have come down to us through a hundred years for our admiration and example W. H. E.

TRANSCRIPTS OF INSCRIPTIONS

In Fox Graveyard, Susquehanna Township.

Wallower Leahart; b. July 22, 1762; d. May 22, 1822.

Wallower, Susan, w. of L., b. May 18, 1773; d. April 5, 1826.

Wallower, John; b. March 29, 1799; d. March 17, 1884.

Wallower, Catharine, w. of J.; b. May 24, 1801; d. Jan. 24, 1834.

Wallower Catharine, w. of John and d. of Danl. and Mary Gerberich; b. May 20, 1814; d. Sept. 20, 1853.

Jones, Thos. Geiger, s. of Thomas and Elizabeth Jones; b. Aug. 9, 1836; d. Aug. 25, 1847.

Saul, Samuel, b. Sept. 22, 1818; d. Sept. 22, 1874.

Abraham Saul, wno m. ——— Dysinger, had issue, beside the foregoing:

Jacob Saul, Huntingdon county.

John Saul, Ohio.

Wm. Saul, d. Middletown.

David Saul, d. Linglestown.

Joc Saul, d. York.

Hoke, David, b. July 3, 1823; d. June 2, 1866.

Hall, Samuel, b. July 5, 1821; d. April 29, 1852.

Lescher, John, b. Mar. 20, 1739; d. Mar. 20, 1811.

Jones, Thomas, grandson of Wm. Jones, founder of Jonestown, Leb. co., Pa., b. Feb. 2, 1794; d. May 25, 1837.

Hoke, Philip, b. May 8, 1767; d. Mar. 8, 1831.

Hoke, Charlotte, b. Feb. 17, 1769; d. May 8, 1844.

Hoke, Elizabeth, b. May 11, 1794; d. Dec. 30, 1850.

Hoke, Philip, b. Jan. 22, 1800; d. May 22, 1875.

Hoke, Maria, wife of P., b. Sept. 29, 1809; d. Dec. 21, 1861.

Fox, Peter, b. Feb. 22, 1815; d. Mar. 18, 1868.

Fox, Sam'l, b. Mar. 20, 1811; d. aged 10 weeks.

Fox, Benjamin, b. ——— 1769; d. Apr. 22, 1815.

Fox, Henry, b. Apr. 10, 1775; d. Mar. 19, 1850.

Fox, Peter, b. Sept. 22, 1779, d. Apr. 4, 1855.

Fox, Annie, w. of A., b. Sept. 11, 1787; d. Mar. 8, 1870.

Fox, Peter, b. Oct. 4, 1805; d. Feb. 25, 1874.

Fox, John, b. Nov. 7, 1806; d. Nov. 20, 1883.

Wallower, Catharine, d. Sept. 1, 1822, aged 8 months, 19 days.

Wallower, Elizabeth, (nee Unger,) w. of John Jr, b. Oct. 11, 1828, d. Nov. 17, 1849.

McCLURE OF DONEGAL.

David McClure came from Parish of Rapho, County Donegal, Ireland, to Donegal township, then in Chester county now Lancaster county, about the year 1720. In the year 1738 he took out a patent for four hundred acres adjoining the lower side of John Galbraith's farm at the mouth of Conoy creek. The land had been taken up by John Combs, brother of Martha Bizational. This land adjoined Conoy Indian Town, and is now owned in part by John Haldeman, and John Brennehan and the Wileys. David McClure died in 1749, leaving his wife Margaret and the following issue:

- i. Elizabeth.
- ii. Mary; who probably married, 1st, Captain Samuel Smith, Indian trader, by whom she had a son William, who moved to Baltimore with the McClures and entered into the mercantile business. Her 2d husband was Patrick Campbell who kept tavern at the Big spring which adjoined the McClure land on the northwest, and is now owned by Simon Engle.
- iii. Jean.
- iv. William; received one hundred acres from his father, which he sold to James Lowrey, the Indian trader, the same year his father died. He died in his minority.
- v. Randel; m. Ann. His share was also 100 acres, which he sold to Christian Wisler in November, 1791. He left issue:
 1. John.
 2. Alexander.
 3. James.
 4. Elizabeth.
 5. Mary.
 6. Jane.
- vi. David; received 100 acres of his father's land which he sold in 1770 to John Stoneman (Stehman). He removed to Baltimore, Md., prior to this sale and entered into the mercantile business.
- vii. John; also removed to Baltimore and engaged in the mercantile business.
- viii. Alexander; removed to Baltimore and was engaged with his brothers, David and John, in the mercantile business.

ix. James; was living in Donegal after his brothers removed to Baltimore. He probably removed from Lancaster county a few years later.

The witnesses to David McClure's will were John Galbraith, who sold his land and removed to Cumberland county about the year 1755; Richard McClure, who was a relative. In 1746 Francis McClure and Charles McClure, of Rapho Parish, Donegal, Ireland, sold a farm along Conewago creek (in Dauphin and Lancaster counties) to David McClure, who was probably this witness. Mary Campbell was the other witness. After Patrick Campbell's death she removed to Baltimore and resided with her son, William Smith, who inherited several hundred acres from Capt. Samuel Smith, which adjoined the Marianda-Campbell farm on the east, along the Maytown and Bainbridge road, adjoining the village of Ridgeville.

William was probably the only son of Capt. Samuel, at least he seems to have come into possession of the whole of his father's land. The Cooks also adjoined this land. It is quite likely there are descendants of the McClures and Smiths in Baltimore. My impression is that William Smith's son became an officer in the Revolutionary army, and was a member of Congress for several terms from Baltimore.

ARTHUR PATTERSON was a cousin of Alexander McNutt.

There was a HUGH WILSON who resided at Donegal Church, whose son Hugh (Hotel keeper) m. a daughter of Rev Colin McFarquahr.

SAMUEL EVANS

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXVIII.

THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERY, 1689.—Through the courtesy of J. Montgomery Forster, Esq., we have had the privilege of perusing a copy of Walker's "Diary of the Siege of Londonderry," Ireland. We found it contained the names of many of the ancestors of our Scotch-Irish set-

tlement, and in order that our readers may learn the names of some of those brave defenders of two centuries ago, we glean which follow :

William Campbell,	John Hamilton,
Adam Morrow,	Richard Robinson,
Alexander Stewart,	James Curry,
Thomas Johnston,	Wm. Hamilton,
John Hamilton,	Robert Rogers,
Robert Boyd,	Arthur Hamilton,
Ralph Fullerton,	James Cunningham,
Michael Cuning-	Arch. McCulloch,
ham,	Alex. Sanderson,
Robert Bayley,	Arch. Sanderson,
John McClelland,	Andrew Hamilton,
James Graham,	Robert Wallace,
Wm. Thompson,	Richard Fleming,
Joseph Johnston,	Benj. Wilkins,
James Young,	John Buchanan,
Richard Cormach,	Thomas Barnett,
Patrick Moore,	Wm. Stewart,
John Humes,	Francis Wilson,
Robert Dennison,	John Logan,
Marmaduke Stewart,	Robert Walker,
James Flemiug,	James McCormick,
John Campbell,	John Cochran,
James Carr,	John Cunningham,
Wm. Montgomery,	Francis Boyd.
James Moore,	

Among "the clergymen who stayed in London-Derry during the siege," was Rev. Andrew Robinson, who we are inclined to believe was the father of Andrew Robinson, of Derry, and Thomas Robinson, of Hanover, early settlers of this locality.

TOMBSTONE TRANSCRIPTS found in the family grave yard on the "old Peter Ebersole farm" in South Hanover twp., Dauphin county, one mile north of Hummelstown:

Ebersole, Peter, b. Sept. 29, 1757; d. Sept. 4, 1804.
 Ebersole, Barbara, w. of P., b. Dec. 5, 1764; d. Mar. 20, 1825.
 Ebersole, John, b. Nov. 12, 1786; d. Jan. 12, 1868.
 Ebersole, Annie, w. of J., b. Oct. 10, 1794; d. June 24, 1869.
 Ebersole, Jacob D., s. of Peter and Mary, b. Dec. 24, 1849; d. July 16, 1875.
 Carberry, James, sen., b. Nov. 27, 1797; d. Mar 3, 1837.
 Carberry, Margaret, w. of J., sen., b. April 17, 1796; d. July 31, 1865.

Carberry, James, Jr., b. 1816; d. Oct. 10, 1841.
 Brenneman, Henry, b. Sept. 30, 1784; d. May 2, 1834.
 Gerberich, David, b. Mar. 27, 1812; d. April 3, 1839.
 Gerberich, Mary Ann, d. of David and Rebecca; b. Sept. 9, 1837; d. Nov. 24, 1852.
 Schmidt, John, b. Sept. 24, 1777; d. Aug. 26, 1811.

THE FAMILY OF SHAFFNER.

I. HENRY SHAFFNER came to America about the middle of the eighteenth century from Bossell, Germany; settled at Gloucester, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he worked two years with a Mr. Harris, where he worked for his fare. He afterwards came to Middletown, Dauphin county, where he bought two lots of ground and where he died in the year 1773: his trade was a hemp dresser. His wife was a native of Barren, Germany. They had issue:

i. Henry, the oldest son; settled in Lebanon county, Penna.; m. Christiana
 ii. Barbara, m. a Mr. Hess, of Switzerland.

2. iii. Elizabeth; m. Christopher Alleman.

iv. Susan, m. a Mr. Rewalt.

v. Jacob, m. Margret Smith.

3. vi. Martin, m. Fanny Haldeman.

II. ELIZABETH SHAFFNER (Henry) m. CHRISTOPHER ALLEMAN of Middletown, Pa. They removed at the close of the century to Cumberland county, in the vicinity of Newville; he was the owner of a grist and saw mill; both buried in a farm graveyard, and had issue (surname Alleman):

i. John, m. Catharine Shott, b. Feb. 23, 1782, and had issue, Catharine and Christiana, who became respectively the wives of Samuel Boyer and Michael Newman, the latter residing in Harrisburg.

Mrs. Alleman m. secondly March 14, 1809, by Rev. F. Peterson, JOHN WHITMAN; b. Dec. 30, 1786, in Wernsheim, Wurtemberg, Germany; he was the grandfather of Benjamin Whitman, a native of Middletown, Pa., now a prominent and influential citizen of Erie, Pa.

ii. Elizabeth, b. June 17, 1781; d.

April 21, 1835; m. John Jacob Parthemore; b. Dec. 21, 1766; d. June 13, 1843; son of John Philip Parthemore and Ann Eve Hypsher; they had a large family, of whom our townsman, George F. Rohrer, is the grandson.

iii. Magdalena, b. about 1790; d. about 1839; m. Oct. 7, 1806, Frederick Parthemore; b. 1781; d. 1846; son of John Philip Parthemore and Ann Eve Hypsher; they had a large family of whom the wife of George W. Rhoads, of this city, is a granddaughter.

III. MARTIN SHAFFNER, (Henry) b. Feb. 27, 1759; m. Aug. 5, 1782, Fanny Haldeman, b. January 30, 1762, whose mother's maiden name was Herr and came from Germany accompanied with her five brothers. Martin Shaffner at an early age bought for \$200 225 acres of land in the vicinity of Middletown, Pa., where he lived; at the end of twenty-two years sold it for \$3,500 and moved to Lykens valley, where he purchased one hundred acres. They had issue:

i. Jacob, b. August 22, 1783; was married and had seven children.

ii. Nancy, b. Oct. 7, 1785; d. — 1830 in Millersburg, Pa.; m. John Fleisher, b. —, 1780; they had issue twelve children, one of whom, Simon Fleisher, b. March 31, 1821, m. Elizabeth Parthemore resides in Annville, Pa.

iii. Martin, b. January 22, 1787; m. and had twenty-one children.

iv. Henry, b. April 25, 1789, m. and had eight children.

v. Christian (first), b. Oct. 16, 1791; d. aged 16 mo.

4. vi. Frederick, b. December 9, 1793; m. Catharine Deibler

vii. John, b. Jan. 28, 1796; m. and had five children.

viii. Christian (second), b. April 1, 1799; m. and had eight children.

ix. Fanny, b. Jan. 21, 1801; m. and had nine children.

x. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 9, 1803; m. and had ten children.

IV. FREDERICK SHAFFNER (Martin, Henry) b. Dec. 9, 1793; resides at Steelton, Dauphin county, Penna., at the ripe old age of ninety-two years, and the only survivor of his father's family; m. August 29, 1815, CATHARINE DEIBLER, b. May 7, 1797; d. Nov. 18, 1859; dau. of George

Deibler and Barbara Garman (b. Jan. 25, 1773—May 19, 1853); they had issue:

i. Mary, b. Oct. 13, 1816.

ii. Sophia, b. July 2, 1818; d. aged 9 mo. 22 days.

iii. John George, b. Feb. 22, 1820; had a number of children; John and Jacob, residing in Harrisburg, Pa.

iv. Isaac, b. June 17, 1823.

v. Emanuel, b. May 23, 1825.

vi. John Frederick, b. March 7, 1827.

vii. Jacob, b. April 12, 1830; m., first Miss Reily; second, Miss Rise; resides in Harrisburg, Pa.

viii. Philip b. Jan. 10, 1832.

ix. Catharine b. Jan. 26, 1834.

x. Barbara b. December 7, 1835.

xi. Fanny b. Dec. 2, 1837.

xii. Martin b. March 4, 1842.

OLD TIME REMINISCENCES.

[The following items of interest concerning matters and people figuring more especially in the "Upper End," were gathered from the recollections of Joseph Miller, of Lykens, in 1876, who for many years was clerk to the county commissioners.]

William Clark, from whom Clark's Valley was named, was United States Treasurer, at Washington, under John Quincy Adams' administration. He was also in Congress for many years. He was a member of the Convention to Reform the Constitution of Pennsylvania in 1838. He lived in Clark's Valley, near what is now known as the Red Bridge—at the terminus of the Peter's Mountain turnpike. He was a venerable man—florid, healthy complexion, iron-gray hair, well dressed, in black, tall and stately. William Robinson's wife, of Dauphin, is a daughter of his. His son was elected to the Legislature in Mark Whitman's place. William Clark was supposed to have been in Government service on Lake Erie during the war of 1812.

Dauphin was formerly called Greensburg, until incorporated into a borough, in honor of Innes Green, son of Col. Timothy Green, of Revolutionary fame. Innes Green had been a member of Congress from the Congressional district of which Dauphin forms a part for a num—

ber of years. He was also an Associate Judge of Dauphin county for many years, in fact until he died. Innes Green lived in Dauphin where William J. Robinson resided. There he died.

Among the Hessians captured at the battle of Trenton, who remained in America, was Peter Stein, grandfather of Charles and Peter L. Stein, living in Washington township; Schwalm, father of the present aged Frederick, yet living in Schuylkill county, five or six miles east of Gratz.

Andrew Daniel, sr., in the army of the Revolution, held a commission of ensign; lived and died on the farm now in possession of one of his grandchildren, Simon Daniel; in Lykens township. He told of the battle of Brandywine—in the retreat, meeting his captain, inquiring where the other men were.

The last slave in Dauphin county was the property of Archibald McAllister, living on the land occupied by Fort Hunter. This slave is buried on this land. Tomb yet to be seen near the railway.

The land of the Summit Branch R. R. company, from Williamstown, including the whole of Williams' Valley, eastward across the Schuylkill line, and northward, including the whole of Bear Valley, and for some distance eastward in Bear Valley, had been warranted by Daniel Williams prior to the year 1800. This tract also included the property known as the "Old Mill" property. Daniel Williams was a native of Philadelphia; a very extensive land owner throughout the State, and had been a county commissioner from the county of Philadelphia for 15 years prior to the year 1800. He had also patented lands now in Union, Lycoming, Clinton, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Berks, Mifflin and other counties. The whole of Jack's mountain, from New Berlin to Lewistown, was patented to him, in different names. About 150,000 acres were thus patented. He died in 1805. His heirs, having no sons to the narrator's knowledge but a daughter married to a man by the name of Moulson, of Philadelphia, he (Moulson) claimed these lands. He came up frequently and sold parts for farming, considering the mountains as worth nothing, which are now

the most valuable. The heirs of Moulson neglected this valuable estate. The taxes remained unpaid—lands sold for the taxes—all could yet have been redeemed as late as 1846. In 1854 John McKee, a son-in-law of Moulson, made efforts to secure them—all in vain, however. They were sold for taxes in 1848. Henry Buehler, in 1830, or thereabouts, warranted these same lands by new warrants and suffered the lands so warranted—being the same of Williams' or Moulson's—to be sold, and then had them bought in for the purpose of erasing the claims of Daniel Williams and heirs. He also had bought the interests of some of the heirs of Moulson. These warrants of Williams and Buehler also included the only settlement that ever existed in Bear Valley, which was occupied by a man by the name of Conrad, whose right of possession was purchased by Charles Snyder, and others, of Harrisburg, prior or immediately after the year 1828. Conrad had lived in Gratz, and was a shoemaker by trade.

Conrad Updegrove had squatted on parts of these lands of Daniel Williams, including the lands now occupied by the best portion of Williamstown. Some time prior to the years 1832 or 1833 a man by the name of E. W. Roberts laid claim to the part so occupied and in possession of Conrad Updegrove. He claimed it under the Williams title, and entered suit of ejectment against Conrad Updegrove in the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas of the year 1833, upon which suit Updegrove engaged John Adams Fisher, of Harrisburg, as his counsel, who defended the title of Updegrove, which he held by right of possession. The Court awarded Updegrove 300 acres.

Williams' patents embraced the lands from east of the Schuylkill line westward through Williams and Bear Valleys, to a place called by him the "Narrows"—according to his letters now on file in the County Commissioner's office, Harrisburg. Those letters are valuable, as detailing much of his life and troubles.

John McKee who came with his trunk-full of patents of Williams' married a grand-daughter of Williams'.

EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE FOUNDER.

[As at this period much interest is taken in every portion of the life of the Founder of our city, John Harris, we give place to the following incidents in his history, which are in fact portions of that of our State.]

In 1755 the disastrous defeat of Braddock occurred on the banks of the Monongahela. This unfortunate and unexpected event cast a pall of gloom over the minds of the settlers, and they feared the worst consequences. True to their expectations, scarce three months had elapsed after this event till a body of Indians from the West Branch fell upon the settlement at Penn's creek. The attack was made upon the 12th of October, 1754, and every person in the settlement, consisting of twenty-five, including men, women and children, with the exception of one man, who made his escape, though dangerously wounded, were either killed or carried into captivity. The scene of havoc and devastation presented in this once happy settlement, is described to have been mournful in the extreme. They barbarously killed and scalped a large number, and carried the rest into captivity. Their houses were burned and their fields laid waste. A number of settlers near the scene of the massacre immediately came up to bury the dead. They described the scene as follows: "We found but thirteen, who were men and elderly women. The children we suppose to be carried away prisoners. The house where we suppose they finished their murder we found burned up; the man of it named Jacob King, a Swisser, lying just by it. He lay on his back barbarously burned, and two tomakawks sticking in his forehead; one of those newly marked W. D. We have sent them to your Honor. The terror which has driven away almost all the back inhabitants, except the subscribers, with a few more, who are willing to stay and defend the land; but as we are not at all able to defend it for want of guns and ammunition, and few in numbers, so that without assistance we must flee and leave the country to the mercy of the enemy." Jacob King, alias Jacob LeRoy, who was

so inhumanly butchered, had only lately arrived from Europe. At the time of his murder his daughter, Annie LeRoy, and some others, were made prisoners and taken to Kittanning, where she was kept a captive for about four years.

This massacre spread terror and consternation throughout the settlements; and on intelligence being received below, about the 20th of October, a party of forty five, commanded by John Harris, set out from Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg,) and proceeded to the scene of the disaster, where they also found and buried a number of mangled bodies of the victims. From this place they proceeded to Shamokin to see the Indians and prevail upon them, if possible, to remain neutral. This visit, it is alleged, they were persuaded to make by John Shiekeley and Old Belt. Their reception at the village was civil, but not cordial, and they perceived, as they thought, that their visit had disconcerted the savages. They remained there till the next morning. During the night they heard some Indians, about twelve in number, talking to this purpose: "What are the English come here for?" Says another: "To kill us, I suppose; and we then send off some of our nimble young men to give our friends notice, that can soon be here." They soon after sang the war song, and four Indians went off, in two canoes, well armed. One canoe went down the river, and the other across. In the morning they made a few presents to the Indians, who promised to remain neutral, and assist them against a large scalping party of French and Indians, that they had learned were on their way across the Allegheny mountains to attack the settlements. They were distrustful of the good faith of the Indians, after what they had heard the previous night, and were anxious to get away. Before leaving the village on their return, they were privately warned by Andrew Montour, a half breed Indian interpreter, not to take the road on the western side of the river, but continue on down the eastern side, as he believed it to be dangerous. They, however, disregarding his warning, either relying on the good faith of the Indians at Shamokin, or suspecting that

he intended to lead them into an ambuscade, and marched along the flats on the west side of the river. The fording place across Penn's Creek was then at the place where the stream divides, one part passing south, the other and main embouchure turning nearly due east, towards the Susquehanna. This was the branch which Harris and his party were to pass. The northern shore of the creek, where they entered the water, was low; on the southern side—the head of the Isle Que—was a high and steep bank, near and parallel to which was a deep natural hollow where the savages, some thirty in number, lay concealed. Before the whites, partly on foot and partly mounted, had well time to ascend the bank, the savages rose and fired on them. Four were killed. Harris states that himself and about fifteen of his men immediately took to trees and returned the fire, killing four Indians, with the loss of three more men. They retreated to the river, and passed it with the loss of four or five men drowned. Harris was mounted, and in the flight was entreated by one of the footmen, a large fat man, and a doctor, to suffer him to mount behind him. With some unwillingness he consented (fortunately for himself,) and they entered the river. They had not got entirely out of rifle distance when a shot struck the doctor in the back, and he fell wounded into the river, from whence he never rose. The horse was wounded by another shot, and falling, Harris was obliged to abandon him and swim part of the way. The remainder of the party, after several days of toilsome marching through the rugged country, reached home in safety.

• • •
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXIX.

DR. PRICE, OF MIDDLETOWN—(N. & Q., *lxxii*).—I can only say that the Washington Hotel was at the corner of Main street and Centre Square, now occupied by Mr. Jacob Rife, and Dr. Price's office and residence, at the time of his death, was on the Square, at the corner, and Main cross street, now Union street, in

the present ownership of George Rodfong. The Dr.'s widow afterwards married Christian Spayd.
J. R.

A NEW DIRECTORY OF THE CITY.—We see it announced that a new Directory for the city of Harrisburg is being canvassed for by the agents of the former publisher. As so much fault has been found with the Directories for 1883 and 1884, we deem it proper to give a few words of advice, which to the *wise* is always appreciated. We have taken notice that in recent years the directory for this city has been very carelessly gotten up. Those whose duty it is to secure a full and perfect record of the names of our citizens have slighted their work, and "the sins of omission" are without number. According to the directory of 1884, the number of inhabitants judging by a comparison with 1883 would be from 500 to 1,000 less—while that of 1883 compared with the previous directory would show a similar falling off. We know that this is not the case—but that our city's population is on the increase. The cause of this discrepancy is due to the slovenly manner in which the record is made—or per chance to the giving the work into the hands of persons too ignorant or too lazy to perfect their labor. A new directory for Harrisburg is indispensable—and it is especially appropriate in this Centennial year of our City's History. But *it should be done well*. It should be no partial record, but every householder's name and residence should be given, no matter in what portion of the city he or she resides. Our citizens have been imposed upon long enough, and now we think that every subscriber or advertiser in the Centennial Directory will insist that the work shall be thoroughly and well done. It is deserving so to be, and if Mr. Boyd will assure us all of this fact, he will deserve to be encouraged. If not, we hope it will be the last Directory published by him.
W. H. E.

• • •
THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT BOX.

[The following memorial is just as worthy of consideration to day as it was over a century ago. It is deserving preservation in *Notes and Queries*, and

should remind us of the fact, that the purity of our elections is just as sure a safeguard to our liberties now as then.]

PAXTANG, 26th Jan. 1781.

To the Hon'ble Gen'l Assembly of Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, when sitting:

The Petition of the Subscribers belonging to the 9th and 10th Battalions of Lancaster county, most humbly sheweth:

That when the County was divided into Districts, for the greater ease and Encouragement of the Inhabitants to attend our annual Elections, the Place appointed for to meet in this District, is quite inconvenient, lying so much off to the one side, and so remote from the greatest number of the Inhabitants, that it, by no means, answers the valuable purpose of said Division: may it therefore please this Hon'ble House to alter our Place of Meeting on that occasion, and order it, instead of John Garber's, to be for the future at ——— as more contiguous to the majority of the voters, and so tending greatly to promote the laudable design of the original plan.

That, as not only the place of election, but even the elections themselves while kept pure, and are properly conducted, are of the last importance, as being in a great measure the foundation of our Liberties; we flatter ourselves, this Hon'ble House will do every thing in their power to secure their purity and freedom; and, as it's well known that the Laws respecting elections now in being are either insufficient, or that the force of them may be eluded by some base and low arts, to the great Prejudice of our invaluable privileges; For may we not as well be bound by the decisions of the British Parliament as subjected to Laws framed in this house by a set of Men not duly elected by the fair and unbiased votes of the Freemen; but thrust in by the collusive arts of a few corrupt and ill-designing men; and how soon such a house may be formed and the dismal consequences felt, if not timely prevented, may be easily conjectured; May it therefore please this Hon'ble House to take this dangerous and alarming evil under their serious and immediate consideration, and provide some effectual

remedy against it; and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

NEIDIG FAMILY.

I. PETER NEIDIG, died prior to 1800, leaving a wife Anna Maria, and children:

i. John.

ii. [A dau.]; m. George Hartman.

iii. Peter; d. March, 1852; and by will left his estate to his nephews, Henry Neidig, of East Hanover, and his relative, George Mumma, of Cumberland county, Pa.

iv. John George.

The widow and son John were executors of the estate.

II. JOHN NEIDIG, probably of the family, b. May 20, 1771, in Berks county, Pa.; d. January 11, 1844, in Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pa.; was a minister fifty-one years; m. MARY BEAR, b. May 20, 1771, in Lancaster county, Pa.; d. October, 1842, in Dauphin county. They had issue:

i. Elizabeth; b. April 10 1790; d. Dec. 3, 1821; m. Michael Frantz; and had issue (surname Frantz):

1. Mary; m. John Raysor.

2. Elizabeth; m. John Miller.

ii. Abraham, b. June 12, 1793, d. July 19, 1853, in Frederick county Md.; m. Feb. 12, 1818, by Rev. George Loehman, Nancy Hagey, and had one son.

iii. Daniel, b. 1795; d. Sept. 6, 1822; m. Fanny Nisley, and had a daughter, Mary married Samuel Bowman.

iv. John, b. Jan. 18, 1787; d. Dec. 20, 1871, in Linn county, Iowa; m. Nancy Hershey, daughter of Rev. Hershey, of Lancaster county, Pa.

3. v. Samuel, b. April 27, 1798; m. Elizabeth Miller.

vi. Annie; d. at the age of tw lve years, in Dauphin eo. Pa.

vii Jacob; b. Dec. 25, 1806; d. March 10, 1838, in Cumberland co. Pa.; m. Catharine Shoop; and had issue:

1. John.

2. Harry.

viii. Benjamin; b. February 22, 1808; resides in Muscatine, Iowa; m. 1st., Catharine Snively, of Cumberland co., Pa., m. 2dly, Mary Hershey, of Hagerstown, Md.

ix. Isaac; b. Oct. 8, 1809; resides in

Muscatine, Iowa ; m. Mary Miller, d. April, 1849; daughter of Andrew Miller; and had one son and four daughters.

x. Jonathan, b. April 3, 1811; d. Feb. 20, 1868, in Lancaster co., Pa.; m. Catharine Hershey, daughter of Rev. Hershey, of Manor township, Lancaster co., Pa.

III. SAMUEL NEIDIG (John,) b. April 27, 1798, d. April 27, 1851, in Highspire, Dauphin Co. Penna.; m. Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Andrew Miller and his wife Anna Good. They had issue:

i. Mary, b. July 29, 1827; d. Jan. 14, 1852; m. Isaac Nisley, son of Martin Nisley and had issue (surname Nisley):

1. Emma m. Michael Cassel.

ii. Solomon, b. April 5, 1833; d. Jan. 6, 1853.

iii. Sarah, b. Dec. 14, 1837; m. David S. Herr, son of Henry Herr, of Harrisburg.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Old Paxtang Church Grave-yard.

VII.

To the memory of
ELEANOR JANE POWER,
who died April 21, 1841,

aged
2 years & 9 months.

From sorrows blight, from danger and
temptation God in his wisdom took the
precious one.

SARAH
MONTGOMERY
PEFFER,

born April 6th, 1821,
died July 2d, 1822,

" 'Tis God that lifts our comforts high.
Or sinks them in the grave."

In
memory of
DAVID PATTON,
who departed this life
Jan'y 10, 1832,
Aged 74 years.

Dear relations, do not weep,
I am not dead but here do sleep,
And here my body must remain
Till Christ shall call me forth again.

In
memory of
SARAH PATTON,
wife of
David Patton,
who departed this life
May 24th, 1835,
aged 76 years.

Also, her daughter,
SARAH,
who died Feb'y 9th, 1816,
aged 19 years.

Kind angels watch this sleeping dust,
Till Jesus comes to raise the just,
Then may they awake with sweet sur-
prise,
And in their Saviour's Image rise.

In
memory of
AGNESS C. PATTON,
Daughter of
David & Sarah Patton
who departed this life
February 20th 1840
in the 44th year of her
age.

SUE PAWLING
Died
April 9 1877
in the
54th year of her age

In
Memory of
DAVID RITCHEY JR
who departed this life
May 28th 1830
aged 24 years.
Also
JOHN DUNCAN RITCHEY
who departed this life
Sept'r 20th 1800
aged 22 months.

In
memory of
DAVID RITCHEY
who departed this
life April 22d A D 1823
Aged 71 years.

In
memory of
REBECCA RITCHEY
who departed this life
January 8th A D, 1825
in the 75th year
of her age

In
memory of
ANN RITCHEY
who departed
this life June
the 27, 1783
Age 26 years
one month & 20
days.

Here
Lieth the Body
of JEAN REIGART
who departed this
life Sept 22nd 1801
aged 6 months
and 2 days

LYDIA A
wife of
John A. Rutherford
Died Feb. 14, 1880
In the 46th year
of her age

“Will you meet me.”
PRISCILLA
wife of
JOHN RUTHERFORD
Died Aug. 23, 1873
Aged 82 years.

In
memory of
JOHN
RUTHERFORD
Died
May 1st 1832
in the 59th year of his
age

ALICE,
Daughter of Wm W.
& Ellen R. Rutherford
Died Oct'r 20th, 1841
Aged 9 months
& 12 days.

In
memory of
JAMES RUTHERFORD
who departed this life
March 6, 1809
Aged 62 years
Also his wife
MARGARET
who departed this life
in March 1825
Aged 73 years

In
memory of
THOMAS RUTHERFORD
son of John Ruther-
ford Who Departed
this life Oetr 15th
1793 aged 26
years.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXX.

THE KIRKPATRICK FARM, on the
Swatara, near Middletown, in 1780 passed
from William Kirkpatrick to Blair Mc-
Clenachan, and in 1797 to George Frey.

GREAT KILL CREEK, commonly called
Neycommer's creek prior to 1800, a tribu-
tary of the Swatara—what is the present
name of this stream?

Boggs.—William Boggs, of Paxtang,
died prior to 1785, leaving a wife Lydia,
who subsequently married Joseph or
Josiah White, and children as follows:

- i. James.
- ii. Catharine, m. Richard Swan.
- iii. Ann, m. Andrew Wiley.
- iv. Margaret.
- v. Elizabeth.

Of the foregoing, Capt. Richard Swan,
under the auspices of the Harrisburg and
Presqu' Isle Land company, settled in
Erie county, where many of his descend-
ants reside.

CROUSE, ANDREW, Tobaeconist, “from
Holland,” resided on Paxtang street,
next to Robert Harris, in 1795. Who
was this person? The orthography of
the name is different from that of a race

of tobaccoconists who resided in our city. Information is desired on this point. R.

HARRISBURG IMPRINTS.—We desire preparing a list of all Harrisburg imprints save State publications prior to 1840. We will be under obligations to any of our readers who will give us the full title line for line, size of volume and number of pages of any works published here.

Capt. John Reily published in 1795, "A Valuable Companion for the Penn'a Justices of the Peace," &c.

Anthony Seyfert, in 1802, printed a work, entitled "Collection of Precedents."

Copies of these works seem to be very rare, and yet we are inclined to the belief that there are some in existence. We will be glad to secure either—or at least a full transcript of title. E.

SOME OLD TOMB-STONE INSCRIPTIONS.

In Londonderry township, in an old grave-yard on "Iron Mine Run," are the following:

Smith, Henry, b. Dec 20, 1772; d. August 8, 1840.

Smith, Catharine, w. of H., b. 1785; d. January 20, 1851.

Clouser, Mary, w. of Amos, b. Dec. 14, 1826; d. Oct. 1, 1848.

In an old grave-yard in Middletown, a few years since, were gathered the following:

Toot, David, b. 1782; d. Feb. 15, 1792.
Toot, Mary, w. of Geo., b. May 4, 1756; d. March 7, 1801.

Alleman, Elizabeth, b. July 26, 1756; d. Feb. 21, 1791.

Eberle, Conrad, b. 1718; d. July 16, 1785.

Spayd, Susanna, d. of Conrad and Anna Maria Scharz, b. Jan. 26, 1777, in Lancaster; d. August 9, 1805; m. May 30, 1805, Christian Spayd.

Conrad, John Michael, b. 1729; [illegible.] 1772.

Wolfey, Elizabeth, w. of Ludwig, b. Sept. 18, 1721; d. Feb. 27, 1804.

Hemperly, Mary, b. July 11, 1734; d. Feb 19, 1780.

King, Margaret, w. of Christian, b. 1747; d. Sept. 29, 1782.

King, Rachel, w. of Christian; b. 1783, d. March 22, 1801.

King, Elizabeth, daughter of Christian and Rachel; d. July 8, 1801.

Oberlander, Christopher Frederick, b. Jan. 1, 1848; d. Oct. 2, 1795.

Oberlander, Catharine, w. of C. F., b. August 6, 1864; d. Jan. 1, 1796.

SOME OLD MARRIAGES.

Allen, Thomas, and Priscilla Worley, by Rev. Mr. Lochman, Dec. 6, 1824.

Audenreid, William, and Jane Maria Wills, dau. of Alexander Wills, of Cumb. county, by Rev. Mr. Williams, April 24, 1826.

Awl, Jacob M., and Fanny Horning, by Rev. Mr. Winebrenner, April 27, 1826.

Armstrong, William, and Matilda Ayres, May 1, 1826.

Alward, John, and Elibabeth Sloan, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, Sept. 11, 1827.

Armstrong, William, and Rachel Huckle, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, March 17, 1828.

Alricks, Hermanus, and Mary Kerr, dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Kerr, of Marietta, and grand daughter of James Wilson, Esq., of Derry, by Rev. Mr. Sharon, Dec. 9, 1831.

Barnett, Joseph, and Elizabeth Allen, dau. of the late Timothy Allen of Hanover, by Rev. Mr. Buchanan, March 30, 1813.

Burd, Joseph, of Swatara twp. and Miss Cochran of Shippensburg, by Rev. Mr. Moody, Sept. 7, 1813.

Barnett, William and Ann, Graham, of West Hanover, by Rev. Snodgrass, Dec. 12, 1817.

Bobb, Peter, and Elizabeth Wanne-macher, by Rev. Dr. Lochman, April 5, 1821.

Black, Joseph, and Elizabeth Krause, by Rev. Lochman, July 18, 1822.

Bucher, George H., and Rebecca Pool, by Rev. Dr. Lochman, Oct. 16, 1822.

Boyd, George W., and Elizabeth Mish, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, Oct. 24, 1822.

Boyd, James R., and Eliza Sloan Beard, dau. of Robert Sloan, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, Feb 3, 1831.

Boas, Jacob D., and Elizabeth A. Seiler, dau. of C. Seiler, by Rev. Lochman, Feb., 1831.

Bucher, George H., and Hannah

Hough, of Bainbridge, by Rev. Mr. Zacharias, May 19, 1831.

Christie, Joseph, and Hannah Gribb, by Rev. Dr. Lochman, August 8, 1822.

Cameron, Simon, and Margaret Brua, dau. of Peter Brua, by Rev. Dr. Lochman, Oct. 16, 1822.

Cameron, John, and Mary Shulze, of Myerstown, Jan. 16, 1828.

Crabh, Henry S., and Elizabeth Duane dau. of Col. Duane, of Phila., by Rev. Mr. Allen, April 26, 1826.

Birkman, Peter, and Hannah Swoyer, by Rev. A. H. Lochman, Sept. 14, 1826.

Bombaugh, Aaron, and Myra Lloyd, dau. of the late Joseph Lloyd, of Phila., by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, May 3, 1827.

Brenizer, Samuel, and Elizabeth Goodman, by Rev. Mr. Kay, March 30, 1828.

Blythe, Calvin, and Patience Elliott, dau. of Judge Elliott, of Hutingdon co., by Rev. John Peebles, Aug. 6, 1828.

Beatty, George, and Catharine Shrom, by Rev. Mr. Reed, Sept. 21, 1830.

Colestock, Ephraim, and Hannah Boon, by the Rev. Mr. Keller, May 8, 1827.

Crabh, Lieut. Horatio N., of the U. S. Marine Corps, and Rebecca Karrick, by Rev. Benj. Allen, May 14, 1827.

Clemson, Rev. John B., and Margaret Jacobs Bull, dau. of Levi Bull, of Chester co., by Rev. Wm. Boyd, Sept. 6, 1827.

THE ROOP FAMILY.

[A correspondent, "P." has furnished us certain genealogical data concerning this family of whom there are many representatives in Dauphin county. In addition we give other information gathered from our notes.]

I. JACOB ROOP, of Cocalico township, Lancaster county, Penn'a, d. prior to 1777, leaving a wife Juliann and children as follows:

- i. Jacob.
- ii. John.
- iii. Catharine.
- iv. Salome.
- v. Mary.

vi. Juliann, m. Henry Rechm.

II. JACOB ROOP, b. July 21, 1720, d. Sept. 1792; m. BARBARA —, b. July 30, 1720; d. August 10, 1793. They had among other children:

i. Jacob, b. July 22, 1745.

ii. Christian.

iii. John, b. August 11, 1750.

III. JACOB ROOP, of Swatara, b. July 22, 1740; d. March 22, 1826; m. HETTIE A. —; both buried in the Greiner graveyard on the Gray farm. They had issue:

i. Barbara; m. David Fisher.

ii. John.

iii. Jacob, b. March 1, 1782; d. Dec. 2, 1875; m., first, March 17, 1807, by Rev. F. D. Peterson. Fanny Witmer, and had issue:

1. Christian.

2. John.

3. Jacob.

4. Sarah.

We have no knowledge of his second wife.

iv. Nancy, [Anna], b. April 11, 1785; d. July 11, 1861; m. Christian Alleman, b. July 12, 1781; d. Oct. 11, 1843, and had among others, David, b. August 31, 1805; d. June 23, 1830.

v. Christian, b. Sept. 3, 1788; d. Nov. 11, 1872; m. Mary —, b. Nov. 9, 1800; d. July 28, 1872; and had issue.

vi. Peter, b. Jan. 9, 1791; d. April 22, 1868; m. Catharine —, b. Jan. 21, 1793; d. August 24, 1854 and had issue.

vii. Elizabeth; m. John Nisley.

viii. Mary; m. Jacob Neidig, and had issue (surname Neidig):

1. David.

2. Mary [Molly].

IV. CHRISTIAN ROOP, Sen., d. in February, 1826; by will he left his estate to his children, as follows:

i. Barbara, dec'd; m. George Weidman and had issue (surname Weidman):

1. Leah.

2. John.

ii. Jacob.

iii. John.

iv. Elizabeth.

v. Rachel.

vi. Magdalena.

V. JOHN ROOP, of Swatara, d. March, 1824, leaving a wife MARIA, and children as follows:

i. John, of Londonderry, d. Sept. 1837; m. Christiana —, and had issue:

1. John.

2. Nancy, m. Samuel Shopp, of Cumberland county.

ii. Jacob.

- iii. Christian.
- iv. Peter.
- v. Joseph.
- vi. Elizabeth.
- vii. Eve.

viii. Mary; m. Jacob Eagley.

[We are not certain whether these families dove tail or not.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXI.

"CHAMBERS' LOWER MILL."—James Chambers' mill on the 5th of Dec., 1760, was deeded to William Brown, who on the 23d of May, 1764, deeded the same to Thomas Renick. In the documents referred to, it is designated "known as Chambers' Lower Mill." Where was this mill?

CATHERWOOD.—John Catherwood on the 10th of July, 1742, at the house of Patrick Campbell, in Donegal, "the place of his usual abode," in the presence of Patrick Campbell, David Campbell, Hannah Owen and Dorcas Galbraith, declared his last will. The legatees were John and William Davenport, sons of Jonah Davenport—his executors being David McClure and John Galbraith.

CATHAY.—John Cathay, of Paxtang township, under date of Sept. 13, 1742, devised his estate to his wife Ann, and children as follows: Alexander, Eleanor m. — Moorhead, George and Jean; also, to his grand children Alice Cathay, John Cathay, Jean Trindle and John Graham. What is known concerning the descendants of this early pioneer?

HISTORICAL SCRAPS.—In making researches among the early deeds at the Court House of this county we frequently come across memoranda which are worth preservation in *Notes and Queries*. The following are valuable:

Thomas Cookson, of Lancaster, held land in Derry prior to 1750. His widow, Mary Cookson, subsequently married George Stevenson, of Carlisle, while of his children, Margaret died unmarried, and Hannah married the notorious Jo-

seph Galloway, of Ann Arundel county, Maryland.

Col. Nicholas Haussegger resided prior to the Revolution in Lebanon, Pa.

The Manor of White Church, one of the Proprietaries' manors was situated on a branch of the Tulpehocken creek, then in Lancaster county, and on the 21st of December, 1736, was surveyed to John Page, of Austen Fryers, London.

Col. Philip DeHaas purchased a lot in the town of Lebanon on the 23d of May, 1767

Margaret, wife of William Hilton, of Middle Paxtang, Elizabeth, wife of James Smiley, of Cumberland county, and Mary, wife of William Sloan, of Hanover, were sisters, all living in 1789. What was their maiden names?

In 1770 William Faber of Myerstown (now Lebanon county) was styled "Teacher of the German Language."

Shad Fishery at the town of Port Royal, mouth of Swatara, in 1780, sold by William Mills to Peter Bollinger.

In a deed of 1760, to Thomas Forster, land on west side of Paxtang creek is designated as a part of the Manor of Conestoga.

Patrick Murray, "clothier and Fashioner," in 1789, resided on lot 117, Walnut St.

MACLAY RUN.—On the original plan of the town of Harrisburg is shown the outline of a small stream which came down from that section of the present city north of State street across South, Pine, Second, Locust and Front streets, discharging itself just above Walnut street, at the residence of the late William Calder. A stone arched bridge at that point is covered over, and no doubt in the lapse of centuries, if unearthed, would be credited to the aborigines. Tradition has it that a tan-yard was just at South street on the east side of the brook. Who was its owner it has been impossible to ascertain. Mr. John Zinn had a yard from South to Pine on the west bank, east of Second. Then on the west side of Second, north of Cranberry alley, Mr. Benjamin Kurtz had his establishment. South of that alley on the same side of the way, north of Locust, Mr. George Boyer had a tannery and

tavern. Then below Locust on Front came the establishment of Mr. Jacob Greenawalt, who purchased of a former owner. There was a tannery there before 1800, when the stone arch was thrown across the stream to permit the use of Front street. This stream made a deep valley. In the early days of the village, it afforded excellent drainage until the encroachments of increasing population and consequent impurity rendered it beyond measure, filthy and noxious. The cross sewers cut off much of this, notably those in State and Pine streets, however, making what was left of it more offensive. At last the borough and private owners were compelled to bury it out of sight. Thus the brook disappeared bit by bit; soon the arch across it on the line of Front street; then the ditch there was handsomely filled to its present stately proportions. This stone arch was for quite sixty years a favorite lounge for the curious to note the changes in the river. When the "ice broke" and the "floods came down," great was the crowd of a bright spring Sunday to note the ever-changing objects borne on the turbid Susquehanna.

H.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

[Among the collections of the Dauphin County Historical Society is a file of Kline's *Gazette*, published at Carlisle. It is a valuable repository, and frequently consulted by persons from a distance. Recently in looking over the volumes, we made note of the following, which are of interest.]

Francis Campbell, d. March 1, 1791, at Shippensburg.

Lieut. Joseph Collier, of the Penn'a Line of the Revolution, d. Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1790, at Carlisle. His funeral was attended by the Light Infantry company, of which he was an officer, and by members of the Cincinnati.

Rev. John Cuthbertson d. March 10, 1791, in his 73d year, at Middle Octorara.

Bernard Dougherty resided on Dry Run, Bedford twp., Bedford co., Pa., in 1790.

James Galbraith, of East Pennsboro', Cumb. co., d. prior to 20th of March, 1790—Elizabeth Galbraith and Bertram Galbraith being executors of his estate.

Jacob Gehr resided at Lisburn, in 1791. Isabel Hoge, wife of Jonathan Hoge, d. Jan. 27, 1791 in her 64th year.

Abdiel McAlister, in July, 1790, resided at Hanover, York county, and operated Spring Forge.

Hugh McAlister, at this date, resided at Carlisle.

James McCormick, teacher of mathematics in Dickinson College, made the astronomical calculations for the "Western Almanac for 1792," published at Carlisle.

James McCormick received the honorary degree of B. A. at the Commencement of Dickinson College May 3, 1792, and was chosen Professor of Mathematics in that institution.

Archibald Lyon, Esq., late captain in the Third or Penn'a Regiment of Artillery, d. March 17, 1784, at St. Augustine, in East Florida. [See *Penn'a Packet* for June 17, 1784.]

Capt. Alexander Parker d. March 1, 1791, at Carlisle Pa.

Adamson Tannehill, in December, 1791, was one of the committee of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

Washingtonburg, near Carlisle, is the place designated as the location of the works of Capt. Worsley Emes, on the 2d of Nov., 1789, when offering them for sale.

Jeremiah Talbot, of Chambersburg, sheriff of the county, d. Jan. 17, 1791.

James Wallace, of Shearman's Valley, was a candidate for Senator in 1790, [What is known of him?]

Nancy Woods, daughter of George Woods, of Bedford, m. Jan. 13, 1791, James Ross, Esq., of Washington, Pa.

SOME OLD MARRIAGES.

II.

Dale, James, of Union county, and Eliza Bell, of Hanover, by Rev. James R. Sharon, Feb. 24, 1818.

Dearmond, Andrew S., and Eliza Chambers, of Trenton, Sept. 13, 1818.

DeWitt, Rev. Wm. R., and Mary M. Wallace, dau. of the late Wm. Wallace Esq., by Rev. Mr. Duffield, March 15 1825.

Dock, Jacob, and Eliza Kissecker Ott, by Rev. Mr. Lochman, Oct. 21, 1824.

Downey, Ellen, late of Harrisburg, and Daniel Kilgore, Senator in the Ohio Legislature, at Steubenville, O., April 5, 1831.

Egle, Sophia, and Peter Mooney, both of Harrisburg, by Rev. Dr. Lochman, July 4, 1822.

Elder, Ann, dau. of the late Samuel Elder, and Alexander M. Piper, by Rev. James R. Sharon, April 25, 1816.

Elder, Eliza, youngest dau. of John Elder, and Henry Alward, by Rev. James Buchanan, May 21, 1818.

Elder, John, and Mrs. Mary Thompson, dau. of John McCammon of Middletown, by Rev. James R. Sharon, Oct. 17, 1826.

Elder, Maria, eldest dau. of David Elder, and Dr. Henry B. Dorrance, by Rev. James R. Reily, July 2, 1817.

Elder, Mary, dau. of Thomas Elder, and Amos Ellmaker, by Rev. Philip Gloninger, June 13, 1816.

Elder, Sarah, and William H. Doll, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, April 13, 1824.

Elder, Thomas, and Elizabeth Shippen Jones, dau. of the late Robert Strettel Jones, of Phila., by Rev. Mr. Gloninger, May 30, 1813.

Espy, James S., and Mary H. Pollard, dau. of Thomas Pollard, of Cumberland, Md., by Rev. Mr. Skinner, at Phila., March 10, 1825.

Etter, Philip, and Sarah Beatty, of York co., by Rev. Mr. Keller, at Carlisle, July 5, 1825.

Fahnestock, Hannah, dau. of Obed Fahnestock, and James A. Mahaney, of Phila., by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, 1824.

Forster, Catharine, dau. of Col. Thomas Forster and R. T. Timberlake, Purser U. S. Navy, by Rev. Mr. Reed, at Erie, Pa., 1819.

Forster, John M., and Jennette Wright, youngest daughter of the late John Wright, by Rev. Mr. Lochman, Sept. 22, 1818.

Forster, Janc, and Daniel Reis, both of Swatara, by Rev. Dr. Lochman, Feb. 18, 1824.

Forrest, Lydia, daughter of Dr. Andrew Forrest, and Major Lyman Hodge, by Rev. David Kirkpatrick, at Milton, August 4, 1831.

Fought, James and Mary Ann Boyer, by Rev. A. Lochman, May 19, 1831.

Frazer, Philip, and Eleanor Whitehill, daughter of the late George Whitehill, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, Nov. 15, 1821.

Frazer, Samuel W., of Prairie Bluff, Alabama, and Eliza Seltzer, by Rev. E. Keller, June 16, 1829.

Fritchey, John, and Theresa Stocker [Stucker], by Rev. A. Helfenstein, jr., March 21, 1826.

Fulton, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Richard Fulton, and John Buffington, by Rev. Mr. Buchanan, Jan. 9, 1816.

Fulton, Mary, of Swatara, and James Kelton, jr., of Chester county, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, March 14, 1825.

Geety, William, and Catharine Gillespie, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, May 1, 1827.

Geist, John, and "the amiable Miss Susan Frederick," by Rev. J. P. Shindel, at Millersburg, Dec. 10, 1824.

Geiger, Bernard, and Charlotte Lewis, by Rev. Dr. Lochman, Dec. 9, 1823.

Geiger, John, and Sarah Wilson, dau. of Col. James Wilson, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, Dec. 22, 1831.

Gilchrist, Robert and Janc Young, dau. of the late Wm. Young, of Hanover, by Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Oct. 28, 1813.

Gloninger, Mrs. Eliza and Lieut. Robert Hanna Hammond, by Rev. James Buchanan, Oct. 13, 1818.

Graydon, Alexander, and Jane McKinney, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, Sept. 19, 1822.

Graydon, Eleanor, dau. of William Graydon, and Dr. Joseph Smith, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, June 29, 1824.

Greer, William, printer, and Susanna Coleman, of Alexandria, Va., Sept. 4, 1821.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXII.

HEBKER.—John Charles Hebker, of Londonderry, d. in March, 1776, leaving his estate to his parents, Abraham and Elizabeth Hebker, of Hamburg, Germany.

INNIS.—Brice Innis, a very early settler in Hanover, died in February, 1778, leaving a wife Elizabeth [Graham] and children:

i. James; m. and had Brice and John, the former a surgeon in the Army of the Revolution.

ii. Ann; m. Abraham Irwin.

iii. Rachel; m. David Sterrett.

iv. Elizabeth; m. John Gilchrist.

v. Mary; m. Timothy Green.

ASTON—CARRUTH—McCORMICK.—Alexander Aston, of Hanover, d. December, 1743, leaving a wife Isabel and a son James. John and Henry McCormick were legatees. Walter Carruth and John McQueen were the executors named in the will. Was his wife a Carruth or a McCormick? E.

AN OLD AUTHORITY.—Weever, an old English writer, held this language two centuries ago: "Now, generous reader, let me intreat thy furtherance thus farre, that in thy neighbouring churches, if thou shalte finde any ancient funeral inscriptions, or antique obliterated monuments, thou wouldst be pleased to copie out the one, and to take so much relation of the other as tradition can deliver; as also to take the inscriptions and epitaphs upon tombes and gravestones, which are of those [or later] times; and withall to take order that such thy collections, notes, and observations may come safely to my hands: and I shall rest ever obliged to acknowledge thy paines and courtesie."

OLD SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.

[The following from our note books show that education in the early days of our city was not neglected:]

In April, 1795, James Ross opened a school to teach the Latin and Greek languages.

In the spring of 1795, it is stated of Andrew Mitchell that "for several years past laid a number of respectable inhabitants of this place under many obligations for his steady and unwearied exertions as a teacher of the different languages."

On the 18th of May, 1795, Anthony Seyfert, announces that he "will this day open the public school in this town, to teach children the several branches of reading, writing, the English grammar, arithmetic and mathematics, by the approbation of the trustees."

Of the same date, "Peter Shaw, school-master, returns his thanks to the inhabitants of Harrisburg, will open school, Monday, the first of June next, in Market street, in the house formerly occupied by Capt. James McNamira."

In its issue of June 8, 1795, the *Oracle* says: "James Ross being offered two pistareens and a five penny bit more in Franklin county," left this town.

On the 16th of November, Anthony Seyfert, announces that he will "open evening school at the public school house, commencing on the 23d of November."

The 26th February, 1796, the *Oracle* says: "The pupils belonging to the school of Anthony Seyfert, Esq., exhibited before as crowded an audience as the court room of this town would admit, the farces of the 'Padlock' and the 'Mayor of Garrett,' with great satisfaction."

On the 4th of April following, the same paper states: "The trustees of the English school inform the citizens of Harrisburg that Mr. Alpheus Johnson will commence teaching at the public school house on Monday next."

On the 13th of June, 1796, Richard Dougherty, school-master, opened school in Market street, and is stated "had experience in Europe and America."

The 25th of July following, "The subscribers to the public school of this Borough are requested to meet this day at the school house at 5 o'clock, P. M., in order to choose trustees."

On the 6th of August, John McCan, "informs his friends and the public in general that he has lately opened school at the public school house in Harrisburg, where he proposes to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and the principal branches of the mathematics, and also the Latin language," &c.

In October, John Downey announces that he intends opening an evening school at his school room in Raspberry alley on Monday evening, October 31st, where he proposes teaching, on the usual terms, reading, writing and arithmetic. No care or attention will be spared for the instruction of his pupils.

On the 21st of June, 1797, Mrs. Bell "proposes to open a boarding school for

young ladies—subscription paper to be seen at Adam Boyd, Esq."

The 9th of August, 1797, John Wright gives notice that "an English school will be opened in the German school house, the 10th instant, at 9 in the morning."

On the 30th of the same month, Richard Dougherty commences his second year of tuition.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Old Paxtang Church Graveyard.

VIII.

MARGARET
RUTHERFORD
Departed this life
January 18, 1810,
Aged 73.

JOHN
RUTHERFORD
Departed this life
October 1st, 1804,
Aged 67.

SUSANNA
RUTHERFORD
Departed this life
May 8th, 1813, aged
63.

In
Memory of
THOMAS
RUTHERFORD
Died
August 4th, 1804,
in the 23d year of his
Age.

In
Memory of
SAMUEL
RUTHERFORD
Died
Nov'r 26th, A. D., 1833,
in the 65th year of his age
Also his son
JAMES
Died
April 7th, A. D., 1809,
Aged 13 months.

In
Memory of
ELIZABETH
RUTHERFORD
who departed this life
April 29th, 1843,
in the 73d year of her
Age.

In
Memory of
MARTHA RUTHERFORD
who departed this life
Oct. 20, 1857
in the 48th year of her
age.

In
Memory of
DR. LEVI RUTHERFORD
who departed this life
Feb 8th 1851
in the 26th year of his
age.

In
Memory of
CYRUS G. RUTHERFORD
who departed this life
March 30, 1850
in the 31st year of his
age.

In
Memory of
SARAH RUTHERFORD
died June 17, 1852
aged 74 years

In
Memory of
WILLIAM RUTHERFORD
who departed this life
Jan. 17, 1850
in the 74th year of his
age.

SUSAN ESPY
Daughter of
Abner & Ann
RUTHERFORD
Died May 5, 1846
Aged
2 years 7 months
& 18 days

ALICE AGNES
Daughter of Abner &
Ann RUTHERFORD
Born March 16th 1849
Died Aug 26th 1850
Aged
one year three mo.
& ten days

—
In
Memory of
ELIZABETH
wife of
Samuel RUTHERFORD
Born Oct 18, 1816
Died April 24, 1881
Aged 64 years 6 months
and 6 days

—
NANNIE H. McPHERSON
wife of
J. E. RUTHERFORD
Born Dec 19 1844
Died April 3, 1882

—
MARY AGNES
Daughter of
J. E. and N. H.
RUTHERFORD
Born Oct 7, 1877
Died Dec. 5, 1881

—
ALICE E
Daughter of
S. & E. RUTHERFORD
Died Jan. 1, 1863
Aged 7 yrs 9 mo
& 20 days

—
HORACE G.
son of
S & E RUTHERFORD
Died Jan. 10, 1863
Aged 10 yrs 2 mo
& 26 days.

—
In
Memory of
SAMUEL RUTHERFORD
Born Oct 8, 1810
Died March 26, 1772
Aged 61 years 5 months
and 18 days

NANCY ELDER
Daughter of
J. Q. A. & M. B.
RUTHERFORD
Born Aug. 2 1873
Died Sept 21, 1874
Not lost but gone before

—
FLORENCE.

—
In
Memory of
J. MARSHALL RUTHERFORD,
Died May 24, 1869
Aged 27 years 8 mos
and 20 days.

—
In
Memory of
ABNER
son of
Abner & Ann
RUTHERFORD
Died Jan 10, 1855
Aged 7 years & 18
days

—
In
Memory of
ISABELLA S. RUTHERFORD
died March 10, 1852
Aged 54 years

—
ELIZA
wife of
John P. RUTHERFORD
Born Oct 30, 1801
Died Jan 30, 1860

—
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD
Born Feb. 14, 1802
Died May 12, 1871

—
SMITHIE P.
son of J. A. & L. A.
RUTHERFORD
Died June 1, 1864
Aged 20 mos & 6 days
Also
An infant son

—
THE FAMILY OF ALTER.

[In reply to queries from the State of
Indiana, we have gathered the following
data relating to this family.]

I. JACOB ALTER, a native of Switzer-

land, a shoemaker by trade, came to America about the year 1765, locating in Lancaster county, Penna. During the Revolution he made shoes for the patriot army; in 1790 removed from Litiz, Lancaster county, and settled at or near Alter's mill on the Conedoguinct creek, where he died in 1806. He represented Cumberland county in the Legislature six or seven terms. He m. about 1768, [VERONICA] LANDIS, of Lancaster county. They had issue:

2. *i. Veronica*, b. Oct. 9, 1769; m. Lawrence Lefevre.

3. *ii. John*, b. Sept. 13, 1771; m. Eleanor Sheetz.

4. *iii. Jacob*, b. Jan. 1, 1773; m. Elizabeth Foutz.

5. *iv. David*, b. Feb. 7, 1775; m. — Mell.

6. *v. Esther*, b. February 28, 1777; m. Michael Bear.

vi. Samuel, b. March 17, 1779; d. s. p.

7. *vii. Susannah*, b. Oct. 30, 1780; m. Joseph Ritner.

8. *viii. Henry*, b. Oct. 25, 1784; m. Maria E. Rinehard.

ix. Abraham, b. March 13, 1787; d. unm.

x. Margaret, b. March 23, 1790; m. Mr. McCullough, of Washington co., Penna.; no children.

II. VERONICA ALTER, (Jacob) b. Oct. 9, 1769; m. LAWRENCE LEFEVRE. They had issue (surname Lefevre):

i. Jacob.

ii. John.

iii. Isaac.

iv. David.

v. Joseph.

vi. Elizabeth.

vii. Panny, m. George Whitmyer.

viii. Esther, m. Rev. J. W. Hann.

Mr. Lefevre, m., secondly, Sarah Line; no issue.

III. JOHN ALTER (Jacob), b. Sept. 13, 1771; m. ELEANOR SHEETZ. They had issue:

i. Joseph, b. March 19, 1795; d. August 17, 1816

ii. Esther, b. July 14, 1798; d. 1880; m. Isaac Vanardsdale; had nine children.

iii. John, b. July 1, 1801; m. 1st. Charity Vanardsdale, d. 1835; 2d. Lucinda J. Black, d. 1877; 3d. Mary Ann Chamberlain; had eighteen children, among them

Lewis Simon Alter, civil engineer of Remington, Ind.

iv. Jacob, b. Feb. 27, 1804; m. Prudence —; had fourteen children.

v. David, b. Dec. 3, 1803; m. 1st — Rowley; 2d Amanda Rowley, d. 1880; had thirteen children.

vi. Simon, b. 1810; m. Mary Braddock, d. 1878; had seven children.

vii. Isaac, b. 1813; d. May 12, 1827.

viii. Benjamin, b. 1816; d. May, 1849; m. Anna Bell; no children.

IV. JACOB ALTER (Jacob), b. Jan. 1, 1773; d. June 29, 1839, in West Pennsboro' twp., Cumberland co., Pa.; represented his county in the Legislature twenty one consecutive terms from the year 1814; m. ELIZABETH FOUTZ, b. April 19, 1768, near Hagerstown, Md.; d. June 7, 1855, in Cumberland co., Pa. They had issue:

i. Susan; b. Dec. 19, 1797; d. March 7, 1861, in Cumberland co., Pa.; m. Samuel McCormick, of Mifflin twp., Cumberland co., Pa.

ii. Eliza; b. Jan. 16, 1805; d. in Cumberland co., Pa.; m. George Graham, of West Pennsboro' twp., Cumberland co.; their son, John Graham, represents his county in the present (1885) Legislature.

iii. Mary [Polly]; b. April 14, 1806; m. Dec. 3, 1844, Dr. David Clugston, of Perry co., Pa.; both deceased.

iv. Jacob; b. Aug. 16, 1799; d. in West Virginia; m. Eliza Tice, of Maryland.

v. Benjamin; b. Dec. 25, 1800; d. in Greencastle, Penn'a; m. 1st Nancy Lindsay; 2d Cath. Walters, and had eighteen children.

vi. William, b. March 7, 1802; d. in West Pennsboro, Cumb. co., Pa., m. Sarah Sterick; his children own the mill built by him on the Conedoguinct.

vii. John, b. July 3, 1803; resides in Harrisburg, Pa.; m. Mrs Sarah Hardy, dau. of Nicholas Brown, of Newburyport, Mass.

viii. Simon; b. Feb. 19, 1808; resides in Eldorado county, California; m. Sarah Hardy, of Newburyport, Mass.

ix. David; b. Feb. 7, 1810; d. March 1, 1861, in Juniata co., Pa.; m. 1st, Eva Calvert; 2d, Sarah Garman; 3d, — Fronk.

V. DAVID ALTER (Jacob); b. Feb. 7, 1775; m. — MELL. They had issue, among others:

i. David; m. Margaret Ritner, his cousin.

ii. Jacob.

VI. ESTHER ALTER (Jacob) b. Feb. 28, 1777; m. MICHAEL BEAR; d. at Plainfield, Camb. Co., Pa., a Mennonite preacher. They had issue (surname Bear):

i. Benjamin; m. and removed to the West.

ii. Esther; d. at Mechanicsburg, Pa.; m. — Stevenson.

VII. SUSANNAH ALTER (Jacob), b. Oct. 30, 1780; d. about 1840, at Mount Rock; m. in 1800, JOSEPH RITNER, b. March 25, 1780, in Berks county, Pa.; d. Oct. 16, 1869, near Mount Rock, Cumberland county, Pa.; son of John Ritner, who emigrated from Alsace, on the Rhine. Was brought up as a farmer with little advantages of education. About 1802 removed to Washington county, Pa.; elected a member of the Legislature, serving six years, and for two years was Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1835 was elected Governor of Pennsylvania as the Anti-Masonic candidate. Was a candidate for re election in 1838, but defeated by David R. Porter. Was an earnest advocate of the common school system, and a decided opponent of human slavery. In 1848 was nominated by President Taylor Director of the Mint, Philadelphia, serving only a brief time. He then retired to his farm in Cumberland county, where he passed the remainder of his days. They had issue (surname Ritner):

i. Jacob; m. 1st — Scott; 2d — Moore.

ii. Henry; m. Louissetta Alter, dau. of Henry Alter.

iii. Michael.

iv. Abraham.

v. Peter; resides on the old homestead at Mount Rock, Cumberland county, Pa.; m. 1st — Davison; 2d — Davison; 2d Mrs. McKeegan.

vi. Emma; d. unm.

vii. Susan; m. George Krichbaum, of Chambersburg.

viii. Margaret; m. David Alter.

VIII. HENRY ALTER (Jacob) b. Oct. 25, 1774. m. MARIA E. RINEHARD. They had issue:

i. Louissetta; resides at Danville, Ill.; m. Henry Ritner; had 11 children.

ii. Eliza

iii. David; m. and had 5 children.

iv. Margaret

v. Sarah.

vi. Henry; m. and had 11 children.

vii. Jacob; m. and had 10 children.

viii. Solomon; m. and had 2 children.

ix. Isaac; m. and had a son Isaac.

x. Maria; m. and had 7 children.

xi. Jeremiah; m. and had 10 children.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXIII.

"POTTSTOWN, adjoining Maclaysburg, tavern stand therein for sale by Abram Oves, in February, 1823." Where were these localities?

[Maclaysburg was that portion of the present city of Harrisburg north of South street extending to Herr street. Pottstown adjoined it on the river, and was that section known in after years as "Hardscrabble."]

REVOLUTIONARY ENLISTMENT PAPERS.

[The following are copies of the enlistment papers of Jacob Hiney a soldier of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery.]

I, Jacob Hiney, do acknowledge myself to be fairly and truly enlisted in the Service of the United States, in the fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Artillery during the present War. In witness whereof, I have set my Hand, this twenty third Day of January, Anno Domini, 1781.

his
JACOB ~~X~~ HINEY.
mark

Witness Wm. Martin, Cpt.

Received of the State of Pennsylvania, by the Hands of Ezekiel Howell, Lieut. Artillery, the Sum of Three Pounds, being the first payment of the Bounty of Nine Pounds, on the above Enlistment; the

VOL. 1.

No 3.

NOTES AND QUERIES

CHIEFLY RELATING

TO THE

HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

CHIEFLY RELATING TO THE

HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

VOL. I.

1885.

No. 5.

second Payment to be made on the 2d Day of February next; and the third Payment on the Day and Date above next.

Witness my Hand, this 23d January, Anno Domini, 1781.

his
JACOB $\times$ HINEY.
mark

Witness; WM MARTIN, Capt. Artillery.

I, Jacob Hiney, do swear that I am not a Deserter from the British Army, or from the Army or Navy of the United States; that I renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance to the King of Great Britain, his Heirs and Successors; and that I will be true and faithful to the United States of America; and that I will faithfully serve them in the Pennsylvania Line, during the present War; and that I will be obedient to the orders of Congress, and the Officers by them set over me, according to the Continental Articles of War, and the Establishment of the Corps in which I am enlisted. So help me God.

his
JACOB $\times$ HINEY.
mark

Sworn before me, this 24th Day of January, 1782,

JNO. FINLEY, Deputy Judge Advocate.

Received of the State of Pennsylvania, by the hands of Will'm Martin, Cpt. Lieut. Artillery the sum of nine pounds specie, being the bounty for my enlistment to serve during the war. Witness my hand, this first day of February A. D. 1782.

his
JACOB $\times$ HINEY.
mark

Witness :—JOSIAH TANNEHILL, Ens. 7th Virginia Regiment.

These are to certify that I have examined the above Jacob Hiney and find him to be an able bodied recruit.

JNO. FINLEY, Capt. and Sub-Inspector.

January 24th, 1782.

NEARLY EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

A friend has placed in our possession a copy of the *Dauphin Guardian* for Tuesday, January 10, 1809, "From the Press of Jacob Elder, in Second street, next door to the Sign of the Golden Lion." Under the "Latest from Europe," are news with the dates "Paris, 27th October, 1808," "London, November 4," and "Constantinople, September 10." Contrasting the date of news then with that of to-day, how vast the change. Home news came along very slow—that from Charleston is of the date of December 13th and Baltimore of December 22d. The press of that date are filled with foreign and domestic news, while local affairs are to be gleaned from the advertisements.

The appointment of "George Diven as postmaster at Hummelstown, Dauphin county," is announced.

John McCammon, the postmaster at Middletown, publishes a list of letters remaining in the post office there. Among these are letters for Wendel Shelly, of Shelly's Island, James Hamilton, a prominent man in Derry at that period, Thomas Stubbs, a Quaker, and the first manufacturer of steel in the county, and Edward Crouch, afterwards member of Congress.

John Binns, a celebrated politician of eighty years ago, and a great admirer of the then Governor of Pennsylvania whom the authorities have just honored by the erection of a monument over his remains, Simon Snyder, requests subscriptions for an engraved portrait of His Excellency.

A subscription paper having been left with Mr. John Forster, notice is given that "On Thursday, the 12th of January, there will be a *Practicing Ball* at Mr. John Norton's large room, for scholars from 2 till 9 o'clock P. M.—after which ladies and gentlemen who may choose to attend, will be permitted to attend—admission tickets may be had at the bar, price 50 cents."

Notice is given that "the partnership of Elder & Kean is dissolved. All accounts are to be adjusted by John Elder at New Market Forge."

There is given the "Scheme of a Lottery for raising the sum of \$3,000 to aid the inhabitants of the village of Palmyra, in the township of Londonderry, Dauphin county, in procuring a constant supply of water." The managers of this "scheme were John Elder, Daniel Wonderlich, John Ernest, Matthew Irwin, John Downey and Levi G. Hollingsworth.

Joshua Elder offers for sale "A Negro Man, about forty years of age—a slave for life"—and states that "he is stout and healthy, honest, careful and industrious—he is handy among horses, and capable of doing all kinds of work belonging to a farmer." Surely a good recommendation.

A similar advertisement offering to sell "a negro woman, about 22 years of age—a servant until 28—together with her female infant child." For terms, enquire of the printer."

Rhoads & Boas offer to pay, at their store, the highest price for flaxseed.

The Juniata Mail Stage is advertised to run once a week from Harrisburg to Alexandria—to "start every Tuesday at one o'clock P. M. from the public house of Andrew Berryhill, in Harrisburg, and arrive at Alexandria the Friday following; leave Alexandria every Saturday morning and arrive in Harrisburg on Tuesday morning following." "Fare of passengers from Harrisburg to

Alexandria \$6 with the privilege of 14lbs baggage—way passengers 6 cents per mile, 150 wt. of baggage equal to a passenger."

The foregoing notices gathered from this newspaper of the long ago, are interesting, and show our readers the great advantages we possess over our forefathers.

SOME OLD MARRIAGES.

Hamilton, Mrs. Mary, of Middlesex, Cumb. co., and Gen. Robert T. Stewart, of Pittsburgh, by Rev. Mr. Wilson, Oct. 12, 1830.

Hanna, Mary, and Dr. James Roberts, by Rev. Mr. Lochman, March 28, 1818.

Hays, William P., and Rosanna Keller, dau. of Michael Keller, by Rev. Mr. Lochman, Oct. 27, 1831.

Harris, George W., and Mary E. Hall, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, Sept. 12, 1822.

Hoyer, Jacob, and Lucetta Brua, by Rev. Mr. Lochman, March 26, 1818.

Hatfield, John, and Harriet Benjamine, both of Harrisburg, by Rev. Mr. King, July 3, 1826, at Lebanon, Pa.

Hummel, David, of Hummelstown, and Catharine Kerr, of Lancaster co., by Rev. A. Helfenstein, June 25, 1826.

Hynicka, Christopher, and Mary Ann Rahm, dau. of the late Melchior Rahm, by Rev. Helfenstein, July 4, 1826.

Ingram, Maria, dau. of the late Major Ingram, and Nathaniel Henrie, printer, by Rev. Mr. DeWitt, November 22, 1826.

Jacobs, Eliza, dau. of Cyrus Jacobs and Molton C. Rogers, by Rev. Mr. Bull, June 7, 1821.

Johnson, Samuel, and Ann Barnett, by Rev. Mr. Snowden March 20, 1813.

Johnston, William, of Dauphin co., and Catharine Schneck of Reading by Rev. John B. Clemson, Sept. 5, 1826.

Keim, George M., of Reading and Julia C. Mayer dau. of the late Christopher Mayer, of Lancaster, by Rev. G. T. Bedell, May 8, 1827.

Keller, Maria, dau. of Peter Keller, and Lewis Plitt, by Rev. Enders of Lancaster, Jan. 1827.

Kelso, Mary E., dau. of Dr. Kelso, and Isaac Cruse, of Baltimore, by Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, May 31, 1831.

Kemble, George, and Catharine Felty, by Rev. Dr. Lochman, Sept. 6, 1821.

Krause, John, of Harrisburg, and Elizabeth Lineaweaver, dau. of Peter Lineaweaver, of Lebanon, by Rev. Mr. Hiester, June 2, 1825.

Kunkel, Sarah, dau. of Christian Kunkel, and William M. Carson, by Rev. Mr. Enders, of Lancaster, Jan. 1827.

Kurtz, Caroline E., and Andrew G. Miller, by Rev. Mr. Herbert, of Gettysburg, Feb. 7, 1827.

Lee, Col. Washington, and Elizabeth Campbell, dau. of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Carlisle, June 26, 1817.

Luchenbach, George B., of Doylestown, and Julia Ann Beissel, of Harrisburg, by Rev. A. Helfenstein, Jr., March 23, 1826.

Lutz, Henry H., and Jane Barnett, of West Hanover, by Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, April 25, 1826.

McAllister, Archibald, of Fort Hunter, and Mrs. Sarahbella Dunlop, of Chambersburg, May 6, 1826.

McAllister, Amelia, dau. of Archibald McAllister, and Zelah Paine of the M. E. church, State of New York, by Rev. Schwartzwater, June 25, 1817.

McAllister, James, and Elizabeth Geiger, by Rev. Mr. Lochman, Sept. 6, 1824.

Michael, Philip, and Elizabeth Adams, by Rev. A. Helfenstein, May 10, 1827.

Montgomery, Caroline, dau. of James Montgomery, and William Chatham, of Wayne twp., Lycoming co., by Rev. John H. Grier, Sept. 24, 1830.

Montgomery, John G., and Henrietta S. Cooper, dau. of John Cooper, of Danville, by Rev. R. F. Dunlap, Sept. 13, 1831.

Murray, Mary, dau. of William Murray, and Jacob B. Weidman, of Lebanon, by Rev. Mr. Zacharias, June 1, 1831.

Murray, William, and Elizabeth Wright, dau. of John Wright, by Rev. Mr. Buchanan, Nov. 1813.

Musgrave, Charlotte Wikoff, dau. of Moses Musgrave, and Robert Owen Wharton, of Phila., by Rev. John B. Clemson, Nov. 1, 1827.

Lower Paxtang township, are the following:]

Baum, John, b. October 4, 1785; d. December 7, 1863.

Bowers, David, b. May 8, 1808; d. February 2, 1881.

Cassel, Emanuel, b. October 24, 1775; d. February 20, 1854.

Cassel, Eve, w. of Emanuel, b. August 7, 1776; d. March 24, 1840.

Cassel, Christian, b. July 24, 1783; d. April 25, 1854.

Cassel, Susanna, w. of David, b. Jan. 28, 1839; d. December 5, 1883.

Chubb, Hannah, w. of Samuel, b. April 3, 1824; d. August 18, 1858.

Chubb, Samuel, s. of S. and H., b. August 27, 1845; d. June 27, 1865.

Chubb, David, b. March 31, 1834; d. March 26, 1881.

Damy, Christian, b. October 16, 1798; d. November 22, 1872.

Damy, Sarah, w. of C., b. April 19, 1810; d. February 16, 1878.

Damy, William H., b. March 27, 1842; d. April 28, 1879.

Fackler, Jacob, b. March 6, 1835; d. March 26, 1881.

Hoover, Abe, b. April 11, 1798; d. December 5, 1848.

Hoover, Rebecca, b. November 15, 1795; d. March 25, 1854.

Hoover, George, b. May 4, 1809; d. July 11, 1863.

Hoover, Sarah, w. of Samuel, b. March 10, 1820; d. August 3, 1883.

Lyter, Eliz. [Rabuck], w. of Samuel, b. November 27, 1853; d. November 20, 1883.

Lyter, Emaline [Page] w. of Sam'l, b. June 4, 1851; d. March 3, 1875.

Lyter, Catharine, d. of Christian and Barbara, b. September 2, 1823; d. November 5, 1883.

Page, Daniel, b. April 29, 1791; d. Aug. 29, 1868.

Shope, Jno. A., b. September 19, 1809; d. March 13, 1883.

Shope, Barbara Ann, w. of Chris. Lyter, married Jan. 1, 1823; b. July 4, 1803; d. October 20, 1883.

Schmidt, George, b. April 23, 1781; d. October 5, 1867.

Schmidt, Dolly, w. of Geo., b. December 27, 1818; d. August 4, 1876.

TOMBSTONE RECORDS

In German Baptist Church-Yard, Lower Paxtang Township.

[In the grave-yard attached to this church on the Union Deposit road in

Schmidt, George, son of G. and S., b.
August 26, 1814; d. March 7, 1837.
Ziegler, Nancy, w. of Emmanuel, b.
January 12, 1811; d. December 16,
1857.

• • •
NOTES AND QUERIES.

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXIV.

REED.—James Reed, of Halifax town-
ship, died in February, 1822; his wife,
Esther, in February, 1830. Their chil-
dren were:

- i. William.
- ii. Elizabeth, m. Hiram McNeal.
- iii. Mary; m. Thomas McConnel.
- iv. John, d. prior to his father, leaving
a daughter, Lucetta.

• • •
NEARLY 120 YEARS AGO.

Characteristic Letter from Col. James
Burd.

[The following letter has been fur-
nished us by 'Squire Evans, of Colum-
bia. It was written by Col. Burd to his
brother-in-law, Col. Joseph Shippen, of
Lancaster. This letter gives us the date
of the erection of the house at "Tinian,"
and shows that it is not quite as old as
the Harris Mansion. It is more than
probable that there are several dwellings
within the limits of the county, which
even ante-date these.]

MIDDLETOWN, 26th September, 1767.

Dear Brother: Some time ago I re-
turned you all the officers' papers, as you
desired, since which I have not heard
from you. Please, in your first, lett me
know if you received the papers. There
is not one officer signed with me yet but
Lieut. Patrick Allison. I send you here-
with the Governor's Indian account, &
the Ballance being £3, 2, 6. I should
have transmitted you this account sooner,
but sickness prevented me. As the In-
dians will soon be returning Home, &
Messrs. Mason & Dixon will probably
send them to my care, (as they did here-
two that I sent to Phila.), I should be
glad to have His Hon'r the Governor's
Directions before they arrive; without
which I shall be much at a loss. They
are Troublesome, Expensive People, &
I shall be affraid of giving them umbrage

on the one hand and on the other of lead-
ing the Governor into charges without
his Hon'rs Directions.

All our family here, except your sister,
has had a spell of sickness tho' favorable.
They are all getting better, &c. I am
quite well, only weak. Our house is
covered, & the Carpenters will have all
the floors laid in about ten or twelve
days hence, and I hope to have
the kitchen finished this Fall,
if I continue to keep my health.
We must gett into the House again April
at furthest, as it will not answer us at all
to live so far from our business. We put
in 30 acres of Fall crop, which is all I
could accomplish this year, as our people
on the Farm has been constantly em-
ployed about our buildings, but I will not
be quite content untill I can put in 40 or
50 acres of wheat only, besides the other
grain, & I hope soon to be able to do it.

I write your Brother by this oppor-
tunity, and send him an account that Mr.
Mordica Moses has sent me. He has
lived three years & I believe upwards in
my House at Northampton and brings me
in Debt to him £7 odd money, which to
be sure is very modest. However, I will
gett your Brother's opinion what I shall
do with that Raskell.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES BURD.

• • •
TOMBSTONE RECORDS

In German Reformed Grave-yard, Middle-
town.

[The following transcripts are from the
German Reformed grave-yard, corner of
High and Pine streets, Middletown. The
burial ground was deeded by George
Frey and his wife Katlarine, May 22,
1770, to John Backenstow, carpenter,
and Philip Parthemore, blacksmith, as
trustees for the German Calvinists or
Presbyterian congregation. The re-
mains of very many of the earliest inhab-
itants of the locality lie buried there, but
over few have been placed any stones
whatever to tell the present generation
who rest beneath.]

Crown, Justus, G. W., s. of T and C.,
b. June 1, 1833; d. July 29, 1816.

Crown, Thomas M., b. Oct. 15, 1787; d.
Aug. 10, 1852.

Critson, Mary, b. Sept. 21, 1785; d. April 21, 1834.
 Door, Conrad, b. 1728, d. August 29, 1800.
 Door, Abraham, b. 1737; d. Jan. 27, 1798.
 Davis, Jacob, b. 1782; d. Oct. 24, 1827.
 Davis, Catharine, d. of J. and M., b. Jan. 26, 1827; d. Sept. 26, 1834.
 Early, Jacob, b. Oct. 23, 1759; d. March 29, 1806.
 Eshenauer, Magdalena, b. Aug. 17, 1773; d. Feb. 1, 1854.
 Eshenauer, Daniel, b. Dec. 2, 1766; d. Dec. 31, 1825.
 Ehrisman, Frederick, b. May 1, 1765; d. May 30, 1824.
 Fisher, Anna Catharine, w. of D. b. Jan. 25, 1774; d. Oct. 1, 1836.
 Hicks, Sarah E., d. of J. and S., b. April 6, 1839; d. June 20, 1839.
 Hawk, Magdalena, w. of H., b. Aug. 13, 1791; d. Sept. 18, 1836.
 Kahler, Jerry, b. July 24, 1790; d. Oct. 3, 1847.
 Kahler, Anna, b. Nov. 11, 1788; d. March 23, 1857.
 Kob, Samuel, s. of A. and C., d. August 3, 1849.
 V. B. K.
 M. X. K.
 Kob, Rachael, w. of Peter, b. Oct. 20, 1795; d. Dec. 7, 1828.
 Lutz, Hanna, b. July 24, 1797; d. Jan. 24, 1816.
 Lutz, Maria, w. of Jacob, b. Aug. 27, 1769; d. Jan. 11, 1824.
 Lutz, George, b. Aug. 4, 1740; d. Aug. 26, 1822.
 Mauch, Christina, b. June 29, 1830; d. June 16, 1869.
 Myers, Peter, b. Dec. 14, 1808; d. Oct. 21, 1853.
 Myers, Elizabeth (Ridley) w. of Peter, b. Feb. 6, 1809; d. June 22, 1852.
 Parthemore, John Jacob Sen., b. Dec. 21, 1766; d. June 13, 1843.
 Parthemore, Elizabeth (Alleman) w. of Jacob, b. June 17, 1779; d. April 21, 1835.
 Parthemore, George, Sen., b. May 9, 1771; d. Dec. 12, 1848.
 Parthemore, Eve (Winagle) w. of George, b. Jan. 4, 1782; d. Mar. 24, 1844.
 Parthemore, George, jr., b. June 25, 1795; d. April 6, 1843.

Revalt, Franklin, b. March 8, 1827; d. Aug. 2, 1829.
 Rathvon, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 11, 1803; d. Aug. 26, 1858.
 F. R.
 B. R.
 Reif, Barbara, w. of Abraham, b. June 15, 1778; d. Dec. 25, 1802.
 Shenk, Catharine, d. of Samuel and Sarah, b. Aug. 21, 1818; d. Dec. 18, 1820.
 Shepler, Michael, b. July 3, 1779; d. Dec. 11, 1833.
 Shepler, Catharine, b. Sept. 5, 1810; d. Oct. 10, 1833.
 Shepler, John, b. Sept. 3, 1815; d. Sept. 29, 1833.
 Shepler, Michael, b. Sept. 13, 1812; d. July 21, 1833.
 Shepler, Lavina, b. Oct. 29, 1820; d. Sept. 10, 1833.

[It will be noticed that the last named persons died in the autumn of 1833. The family resided at the old Frey Mill on the Swatara near the railroad, in Middletown, and probably died of typho malarial fever.] P.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, M. D.

John Armstrong, the son of Dr. James Armstrong, was born in 1798, in Carlisle, Penna. His grandfather, General John Armstrong, settled at Carlisle in 1751, and assisted in laying out the town; and his public services, civil as well as military, had an important bearing on the frontier settlements. The destruction of the Indian town of Kittanning, in what is now Armstrong county, by the expedition under his command, completely broke the power of the savages in the central portion of the Province. He was afterwards a member of the Provincial Congress and as a Major General in the army of the Revolution did valiant service at the battle of Brandywine. He left two sons: Major John Armstrong, aid-de camp to Gen. Gates in the war for Independence, afterwards Minister to France, and Secretary of War during Madison's administration. He married into the Livingston family, of New York, and his daughter became the wife of William B. Astor of that city. The other son, James Armstrong, became a physi-

cian, having finished his medical education in Europe, married a Miss Stevenson, of Carlisle, and became eminent in his profession. Dr. John Armstrong was the oldest son of this marriage. He studied medicine under his father, and practiced several years in Bellefonte and in Carlisle. From 1833 to 1837 he was located at Harrisburg, where he was greatly appreciated. He possessed a highly cultivated mind, and his talents under more favorable auspices would have gained distinction in almost any walk of life. His skill as a physician was of no ordinary character; his social qualities were of a high order, and he had a grace and dignity of manner that bespoke the innate gentleman. Owing to failing health he relinquished the practice of medicine early in life, and resided mostly in Carlisle, Harrisburg and Princeton, N. J., at which latter place he died on the 7th of February, 1870, in his seventy-second year. His remains were interred at Carlisle, Penna. Dr. Armstrong was the brother of Prof. Alfred Armstrong, for many years principal of the Harrisburg Academy, and who recently deceased.

REV. SAMUEL DUBBENDORFF.

SAMUEL DUBBENDORFF, a native of Germany, where he secured a classical education and ordained to the ministry, came to America at the outset of the Revolution as chaplain to one of the regiments of the Hessian mercenaries. Shortly after his arrival, having procured permission from Gen. Howe, to leave New York, he went to Philadelphia where he ministered to the Reformed congregation at Germantown. He labored there with much success, but impoverished by the war through the plunderings of the English soldiers, he left that field and removed to Lykens Valley in the early part of the year 1780, where he "labored poor among the poor." In the minutes of the Reformed Synod is this reference to that patient, and faithful and self-denying minister: "Herr Dubbendorff verlässt Germantau und nahm weit entlegene Gemeine an, in Leickenthal genandt. Dieser alte Herr hatte das Schicksal, mit den Hessischen Truppen herueber zu

kommen, und hielt sich eine geraume zeit auf unter den Britten zu New York, woraus mann argwoehnete, er halte es mit denselben, und verlohrt daher das zutragen der Germantauener." It is stated that much sympathy was manifested for him in Holland and fifty guilders were sent him. In 1784, a call was extended to him from Carlisle, which he declined, preferring to remain with his people in Lykens Valley. Later it seems he went to Carlisle, where he resided from 1790 to 1795, returning however to his former field of labor, where he remained until too feeble from age to minister to the congregations, removed to a friend's near Selinsgrove, where he closed his life and sufferings. His grave is unmarked.

JAMES FINDLAY.

JAMES FINDLAY, son of Gov. William Findlay and Nancy Irwin, was born in the year 1801, near Mercersburg, Franklin county, Penn'a. His father removed to Harrisburg when James was in his twelfth year, and his early education was received in the old Harrisburg Academy; and at the age of nineteen was sent to Princeton College, where he graduated. He studied law with his brother-in-law Francis R. Shunk, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar at the November term, 1822. He at first located at York, Penn'a, but afterwards removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland county. Upon his locating there he was appointed prosecuting attorney for that district, the duties of which position he discharged with integrity and ability. In 1831, he was sent to the Legislature and re-elected in 1832 and 1833. In December, 1833, Samuel McLean, then Secretary of the Commonwealth, having been chosen United States Senator, Mr. Findlay was tendered the position by Governor Wolf, which he accepted, resigning his seat in the House. At the incoming of Governor Ritner's administration Mr. Findlay decided to locate at Pittsburgh, which he did, subsequently entering into law partnership with Francis R. Shunk, and the firm being successfully established when James Findlay died suddenly in 1843 in his forty-second year. He never married. He

was a man of versatile genius, of legal crudition. and of amiable disposition. None ever enjoyed in as great degree the respect and affection of his professional brethren.

REV. JOHN MOODY, D. D.

JOHN MOODY, the son of Robert Moody, was born July 4, 1776, in Hanover township, Lancaster now Dauphin county, Penna. He was educated at the college of New Jersey (Princeton) where he graduated in 1796. His theological studies were pursued under the direction of the Rev. James Snodgrass, of Hanover. He was licensed to preach by the Carlisle Presbytery, and in 1803 having accepted a call, was installed pastor of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church about two miles north of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. This was the only congregation of which he ever had charge—serving it for the period of fifty years. During his protracted and faithful ministry the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the trustees of Washington College, Penna. During his pastorate at Middle Spring, Dr. Moody resided at Shippensburg. Being the owner of some fields near to his dwelling, he carried on agricultural operations to some extent. His time, however, was mainly devoted to the spiritual interests of his congregation, which was very large, and scattered over a wide extent of territory. He died at Shippensburg, October 7, 1857, at the age of 81 years. The Rev. Dr. Moody m. Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Crawford, of Hanover. Of their children Robert Crawford Moody, the eldest, was a physician, but died in middle life; the second son, John W. Moody, also a physician, who long and successfully practiced his profession in Greensburg, Indiana, died there in 1870; the third son, James Crawford Moody, is a lawyer of ability, and about 1865 was a United States judge for the district of Missouri; the fourth son, Joseph, died in early youth; Mrs. Jane Culbertson, of Cincinnati, O., is a daughter.

Dr. Moody was a gentleman of stately

personal appearance and dignified bearing. He was eminently courteous in manner and sound in judgment. Apparently free from ambition, he was desirous only to be found faithful in the duties of the sphere to which Providence had called him. "As a preacher," wrote the Rev. Dr. Alfred Nevin, "he he had an excellent reputation. He was a logical, instructive and able expounder of the Gospel. He always read his sermons. With him there were none of the flourishes of oratory or flashes of fancy, or efforts after novelty, which so often attract without any permanent interest or benefit; but his ministry was ever characterized by a plain, manly and edifying exhibition of the Word, and a bringing of things new and old out of his treasure, which saved his acceptableness in the pulpit from anything like abatement." The remains of Dr. Moody now lie entombed in the same grave with those of his wife; and over the grave the congregation has erected a handsome monument, a fitting expression "of their affectionate regard for one to whom their parents were so much attached, and whose memory is endeared to themselves by so many tender and touching associations."

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXV.

MILLER.—JACOB MILLER, of Middle Paxtang township, d in the year 1800, leaving a wife SUSANNA, and children, as follows:

- i. Susanna; m. Henry Kreick.
- ii. Isaac.
- iii. Adam.
- iv. Elizabeth; m. Philip Ettinger.
- v. Daniel.
- vi. Margaret; m. Joseph Cogley.
- vii. John.

Can any of our readers tell to which family of Millers the foregoing belong?

A CENTURY AGO.—The following bill gives the prices current just one hundred years ago:

2½ yds. cloth at 35s.....	£3	18	9
1¼ yds. sattin at 10s		12	6
¼ yd. sarconet.....		1	10
½ yd. lawn at 12s. 6d.....		6	3
2 skenes silk.....		2	0
6 yds. chintze at 13s.....	3	18	0
4¼ yds. plush at 15s.....	3	3	9
Newspapers.....	7	17	6
2 yds. gauze at 3s. 6d.....		7	0
½ yd. muslin		8	9
Stockings.....	1	2	6
Buckles.....		12	6
Pamphlets.....		4	0
2 lb. tea.....		18	0
3 lb. chocolate.....		7	8
½ lb. pepper.....		4	0
Memorandum book.....		18	9
Black ball.....		1	10
	£25	5	5

GOV. SIMON SNYDER.—The recent unveiling of the monument over the remains of that famous Governor of Pennsylvania, and the error in the inscription thereon, call to mind the following family record in our possession. It will be seen that the birth of the Governor should be 1759 instead of 1769 which it is, and no delay should be made in correcting the blunder:

ANTHONY SNYDER, father of the Governor, was born in Plaenig, near Kretznach, in the Palatinate, Germany, in November, 1725. He emigrated to America in 1744, where he married in 1750 Maria Elizabeth Knippenburg, widow of John Kreamer. He died on the 25th of April, 1774 and left issue:

- i. Peter, b Sept. 16, 1751.
- ii. Rosina, b. July 3, 1753.
- iii. John, b. Nov. 15, 1755.
- iv. Simon, b. Nov. 5, 1759.
- v. Catharine, b. Oct. 12, 1762

CHARACTERISTIC LETTER OF THE FOUNDER.

[An extract from the following letter has been heretofore published. We now give the letter, written to Jasper Yeates, in full. In view of our Centennial, as also the recurrence of the nation's natal day, it will prove an acceptable contribution to our county's history.]

PAXTANG, July 4th, 1775.

SIR:—The cash you rec'd of Wm. Kelsoe due to the Estate of my De-

ceased Brother, Wm. Harris, you'll please pay to myself only, as his widow is deceased and I design to administer to the Estate and the take whole into my hands in a short time. If you have the s'd Cash in Philada, on receiving a line from you, I'll draw for it. If at Carlisle, you can order it paid to me in a short time. I saw Mr. Hoge this day, the former guardian, who is willing to resign and settle the whole Estate with me, when he gets his harvest in. I wrote you about my son David; I forgot to inform you I never hinted to him, anything of the kind. You see I am willing to send all the sons I have to serve their country—with the greatest cheerfulness, let the consequence be to them what Providence turns uppermost. Perhaps Mr. Geo. Ross, yr. Friend, may not chuse to serve me in recommending David, as he did last year displease numbers by his vote in Assembly—tho' I think nothing will have the least weight with him of such trifling, at this time, or Perhaps any other. He is my old fr'd and Ancient acquaintance. I am, Sir, Y'r Most humble Servant,

JOHN HARRIS.

P. S.

My sons will not Presume to Disobey my Directions. I Expect, therefore in such a Case advising with them, I think not necessary.

SOME OLD LETTERS.

[The following letters are worth preservation, and no doubt will interest our readers]:

Robert Montgomery to Joshua Elder.

PAXTANG, February 24th, 1783.

Sir: I understand that Mr. John Steel has been with you, and has Proven an account against John Hersha for taxes, which account I will make Bold to say is not Right. To Let you know the true state of the case, I told Mr. Steel 2 years ago, or near, that I would Pay him Hersha's tax, and accordingly paid him £30 of s'd monies. If you will look in Mr. Steel's Papers you have, you will find Christian Page for a Bushel of wheat £30 which I never counted with John Steel, for which he cannot Deny, if he lets conscience speak; the wheat was for me, for he paid Mr.

Steel in money. Steel told me so himself, & advised Page to set it in his Book as it would Pay his taxes, which is just £30, which monies we never counted for, which I am free & willing to prove. Last spring I told Max'l Chambers to Pay him the Rest, which he said he would do, but I can't say whether he has Paid him or not. But if he has not paid him, if he will be so good as to go Down to Coln. Chambers, I will Engage he will Pay the Remainder. If there is anything here written that Mr. Steel has the conscience to Deny, Let me know & will make it good; But I Begg you would stop the Execution. From your

Very humble servant,

ROBT. MONTGOMERY.

To Squire Elder, these.

James Campbell to Mrs. Sarah Elder.

CANNIGOGHUE, August ye 23d, 1786.

DEAR SALLY: I take this opportunity of letting you know we are all well. The childer is got well over the small-pox, and your Mama enjoys as reasonable state of health, and all other Friends here in general is well. I Received a letter from Mr. Elder, Dated the 10th instant—gives account he is well. He has had much Difficulty to get the Depreciation land over the Alleganie put to sail, as the last sail went to low. The sail is to be the 6th of next month, which he must attend to get his fees, and does not know how long after, as he says money is scarce, and has hard getting fees for what has been done in the District, so that you may not think much about his staying long untill you see him come home, which, if health permit, will be as soon as his Business will admit him. I have nothing worth Ritting to mention. Your Brothers and sister, Mama and myself joyns in our best wishes for your health and wellfair. Give my compliments to cusen Charles Campbell and Misses Campbell.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

To Mrs. Sarah Elder.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Old Paxtang Church Grave Yard.

IX.

WILLIE B.

son of J. A. & L. A

RUTHERFORD

Died Oct. 14, 1865

Aged 5 yrs 1 mo
and 20 days

WILLIAM BRISBEN

son of

Samuel S & Mary A.

RUTHERFORD

Died Oct 7, 1855

Aged 4 yrs 1 mo & 1d.

Dearest child thou hast left us

Here thy loss we deeply feel

But 'tis God that has bereft us

He can all our sorrows heal.

JESSIE

Daughter of

Wm S & J. Eliza

RUTHERFORD

Died July 24, 1864

Aged 6 months
and 3 days

SAMUEL S. RUTHERFORD

Born

December 17, 1803

Died

January 23, 1872

In

Memory of

MARY G. RUTHERFORD

Born Feb. 8, 1805

Died Aug 13, 1872

Aged 67 years 6 mos
and 5 days

MARY W.

wife of

S. S. B. RUTHERFORD

Died Sept 26, 1874

Aged 32 years

ALICE
GERTRUDE,
daughter of
Wm. S. & J. Eliza
RUTHERFORD,
Born Jan. 15, 1870,
Died Aug. 9, 1870,
Also
JAMES,
Born July 9, 1873,
Died July 28, 1873.

In
memory of
JESSE L. RANDALL,
who died
March 25, 1831,
aged 27 years.

ELEANOR RUTHERFORD
RENNINGER,
Born Sept. 3, 1874,
Died Oct. 8, 1874,

In
memory of
SARAH A. RENNINGER
(RUTHERFORD,)
Died Dec. 21, 1883.
Aged 38 years, 3 mos
and 21 days.

In
memory of
ELIRABETH STEWART
who Departed
this Life May the
1st 1773
aged 23 years

In
memory of
MARY STEWART
who Departed
this Life April
30th 1772
aged 65 years

In
memory of
ANDREW STEWART
who departed
this Life March
the 31st 1774
aged 75 years

In memory of
THOMAS SIMPSON
and his family
who settled in Paxtang
Anno Domini
1720

As a tribute
to the virtues
and worth of
ELIZABETH SIMPSON
consort of
Michael Simpson
this monument
has been erected
She died in 1806
aged 67 years.
Mourned and regretted
by Friends and Relatives

Sacred
To the memory of
MICHAEL SIMPSON
who died
on the 1st day of June
A D. 1813
Aged 73 years

In
Memory of
ANN E. STEPHEN
consort of Andrew Stephen deceased
Born October 8th 1754
Died August 10th 1814

In
Memory of
ANDREW STEPHEN
Died Dec. 3, 1800
Aged 47 years
Also in memory of
ANDREW
son of
Andrew & Ann E. STEPHEN
Born May 30, 1791
Died Jan 12, 1832
Aged 40 years 7 mos & 12 ds.

In
Memory of
MARY
wife of
Andrew STEPHEN
Born Oct 11, A D 1797
Died May 29 A D. 1855
Aged 57 years 7 mos
& 18 ds.

Also
In memory of
ANN STEPHEN
Died April 20, 1800
Aged 15 years.

In
Memory of
MARGARET R.
SHERER
who departed this life
July 17th 1822
aged
34 years 10 months
and 9 days

ELIZABETH SHERER
died September 24th
A D 1816
Aged 55 years

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXVI.

MEYER FAMILY.—From Rebersburg, Centre county, Pa., we have the following :

"I have been engaged for several years at intervals in tracing the genealogy of the Meyer family of which I am a member, and have read with much interest that part of your recent history of Dauphin and Lebanon counties relating to the early settlers who located along the Muhlbach, the place where our ancestor from Germany took up his abode on his arrival in this country. You have given a number of facts in relation to Alex. Schaeffer, who laid out Schaefferstown, a list of his children and grandchildren, &c. Now, Christopher Meyer, who married Maria Schaeffer, daughter of Alexander Schaeffer, was a son of the Meyer who came across from the old country and settled at the Muhlbach spring and gave name to the stream. I have been down in that section and "interviewed" a number of the old citizens, but failed to get the information I was trying to secure. I thought possibly you could direct me to a source where I could find some information in regard to our family."

We present the foregoing in full, because it is but one of a large number of letters received weekly making similar inquiries in regard to the families of our early settlers. These go to show that in all directions there are many persons who are awakening to the duty they owe to posterity to preserve somewhat of the records of the past—that relating to their own families—all of which is laudable and praiseworthy. Meagre though the data of the Scotch Irish and German settlers may be, yet much can be gathered from old wills, deeds, orphans court records, assessment lists and other documents extant in the court houses of the various county towns. Tradition is of great assistance, but unfortunately when too much relied upon leads genealogists astray. The deep interest taken by so many is deserving of cheerful aid in their genealogical work, and we are glad that we have had it in our power to render assistance to a vast number. Our regret, too frequently, is that we have no information in our possession. As to the Meyer Family, concerning whom our correspondent makes inquiry, we have little more data than given in the History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, and that is what follows:

John, Isaac and Henry Meyer, brothers, were among the earliest settlers in Heidelberg township. All were on the assessment list for 1752. Christopher Meyer was probably the son of Henry. He was a farmer, and in 1790 conveyed to his son John, whose wife was Catharine, a tract of land in Heidelberg, "for natural love and affection." Our court records may show in the distribution of his estate who his other children were, but we presume our correspondent is in possession of that information.

OLD CHURCH RECORDS.

[Among the archives of Fetterhoff's church, in Armstrong Valley, is the following, which I have translated for *Notes and Queries*, deeming it of sufficient local and general interest to merit publication. It is the first official record of this noted house of worship. L. J. E.]

Communicants.

1797. Up to Holy Whitsuntide, Rev-erend Enderlein (Enterline) gave weekly

instruction to young people and after our catechism truly instructed them in the Christian doctrine. On Saturday they assembled in the confessional. Were called forward on Whitsunday. An examination was held. They made their confession of faith before God and the Denomination, and were by Reverend Enderlein consecrated or confirmed, and along with others were admitted for the first time to the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Their names were:

1. Daniel Enderlein, son of Philip Enderlein.
 2. Henry Betz (?), son of Martin —.
 3. George Scheaffer, son of Franz Scheaffer.
 4. Johannes Herman.
 5. Simson Herman.
 6. Johannes Miller, son of Jost Miller.
 7. Elizabeth Miller, da't of Jost Miller.
 8. John Adam Warfel, son of Henry Warfel.
 9. Catharine Warfel, da't of Henry Warfel.
 10. Elizabeth Zimmerman.
 11. Catharine Zimmerman.
 12. Catharine Enders, daug'ter of Philip Enders.
 13. Elizabeth Bauerman.
 14. Magdalena Schneider (Snyder).
- Of the Denomination the following partook of the Sacrament:
1. Philip Enders and daughter
 2. Christiana.
 3. Anna Maria Miller.
 4. Henry Warfel.
 5. Anna Maria Zimmerman.
 6. Isaac Brown and his wife
 7. Eva Maria.
 8. Barbara Deisen.
 9. Anna Maria Sweigard.
 10. Magdalena Chubb.
 11. M. Eva Messerschmidt.

REMINISCENCES OF THE OLD HOME.

[Nearly three years ago, a native of the county wrote us a personal letter, from which we take the following. It will no doubt prove as interesting to our readers, as it has been entertaining to ourselves. We give the notes as written without note or comment, for there is a freshness and piquancy in the recital that commend them to all. In this connection, we trust that our esteemed friend will find it conven-

ient to grace the Centennial of his native county by his presence in September next.]

I am waiting with special interest your forthcoming history of the Conestoga massacre. I have seen your criticism of my article on the Paxtang Boys, and learn with great surprise that Captain Smith was not responsible. My attention was called to this incident of Provincial history in early life. In 1828 or '29 I saw an article on the subject in "Niles Register," copied in part from an old issue of "Hazzard's Register," which, to my recollection, gave Smith full credit for the act. My father, Uncle Sam, and Uncle Gray, at that time concurred in the same view. In 1840 my Uncle James Collier, then in his 91st year, stated to me the same opinion. He was ten years old at the time and remembered it well. No doubt you have Day's "Historical Collections" by you to the same purport. Captain Stewart always denied the killing. Did nobody do it, or was it a myth; an event that never happened?

Uncle Robert Gray was drafted for service in 1777, and was ordered to join General Sullivan's expedition against the Susquehanna Indians. The rendezvous was at Middletown, where they were mustered in and awaited the forces from below. The second days' march brought them to McKee's, where they rested two days and then went on to Shamokin. McKee, he described as an old man, with a large farm well supplied with stock and forage. "We took everything we could use and stripped him bare." "McKee," he added, "never received anything for his loss." In my boyish simplicity I enquired, "And did they never make him any compensation? Anan." "Did the State never pay McKee for his loss?" "No, he was a Tory." No Indians were seen, but their corn fields could not run away and were destroyed as high up as Wyoming. Coming back to Shamokin, a few companies marched up the West Branch to make a treaty with the Senecas. The conference was held in a settler's deserted cabin. Uncle was on guard, and as the day was rainy he stood inside the door. Chiefs Cornplanter and Bald Eagle were present. Cornplanter

he described as a very large man, and as he thought the noblest looking he had ever seen; although he had looked upon the faces of Washington and of Mercer many times. Bald Eagle was of middle size and of less distinguished appearance. He was killed two years afterwards by Capt. Brady.

My mother lived in Harrisburg when the town was plotted. Her stepfather, Casper Smith, was a carpenter, and worked there the remainder of his life. He is buried in Paxtang. If I remember her aright, the first two cellars were dug by a Mr. Murray and excavated in a field of rank wheat. When the troops for the Whiskey Expedition camped at Harris's ferry, they brought with them the new French song "Marsellaise." It was very popular and having a taste for music, she could in her old age repeat one or more of its verses in the French text. Of these troops the best drilled and the best equipped were the "Macpherson Blues" 800 strong from Philadelphia. According to her recollection, Dr. Fenton was the first physician. He was a bachelor and sporting man, with a fondness for whisky. Kept a race horse of pony make which he called "Bucky," and what was as rare then perhaps as it is now, he ran him without a rider. In my own lifetime I have never seen but one race o' the kind. That was at Mt. Patrick, in Perry county, where the riderless horse won easily by two lengths.

THE FAMILY OF FRITCHEY.

[There have been two families of this name in our county. Out in Wenrich's church graveyard lie the remains of the older family, and we shall at some future time refer to them. The following information coming to our hands relating to the family still represented here is of interest]:

JOSEPH FRITCHEY was a native of Hufingen, Grand Dukedom of Baden, Germany, where he was a merchant at the time of the Napoleonic wars. He was a member of the town council and treasurer of Hufingen. During the war in the winter of 1814-15, when a great many soldiers were quartered in the place, an epidemic broke out, and while engaged in his efforts to provide for the care of the sick and the

burial of the dead, he fell a victim to the disease. His widow, a most exemplary woman, died in the year 1851, aged 90 years and four months. They had four children who were all born and reared in Hufingen—Franz-Joseph, John-Baptist, Francis Xavier and Maria-Ann.

After the death of the father, the eldest son, Franz Joseph Fritchey, took charge of the business for the support of the family. He subsequently married, was appointed by the government tax receiver of the town, which position he had until his death in 1870 at the age of seventy two years.

The daughter, Maria Anna Fritchey, married George Raible, a schoolmaster of Braumlingen. They had two sons, Lewis and John Raible, both of whom came to America, and settled in Indianapolis, Indiana. John Raible died there in 1871 and Lewis in December, 1879.

JOHN BAPTIST FRITCHEY, who had learned clockmaking, emigrated to America in 1823 and located at Harrisburg, Pa. He died there in 1831, leaving a widow and two sons, Joseph and John F. The former died young—the latter resides in Harrisburg, and the father of Dr. John A. Fritchey, a member of the City Council.

Francis Xavier Fritchey, the youngest son of Joseph Fritchey, was born March 3, 1806, in Hufingen. After the death of his father he resided with his sister at Braumlingen, where he was educated, and learned the trade of watch and clock making. In the year 1825 he followed his brother John Baptist to Pennsylvania, and for four years traveled through Western Pennsylvania and Ohio selling clocks. In 1829 he settled in Harrisburg, where he remained with his brother for some time. With a man named Avis, who also worked for his brother, he entered into partnership in the city of Pittsburgh, where he continued about three years, in the clock and watch making. He afterwards removed to Zanesville, Ohio, and in July 1834 to Coshocton in that State where he went into business on his own account, and was residing in 1880. He married at Coshocton, April 30, 1835, and his children were:

i. *Mary Elizabeth*, b. Feb. 7, 1836; d.

July 13, 1877, in Denver, Col.; m. May 13, 1862, Mr. Williamson; and left five sons.

ii. Alexander Harper, b. Nov. 3, 1837; m. Nov 12, 1861. Gertrude Sharpe; resides at Columbus. O.

iii. Lydia Ann, b. Dec. 3, 1841; resides at Massillon; m. Mr. Myers who died in 1875.

iv. Sarah Ellen, b. October 8, 1843; m. Mr. Howard; reside at Coshocton, O.

v. William Burns, b. April 14, 1847; m. Sophia Muth, of Pittsburgh, Pa., where they reside.

vi. Emma Frances, b. August 25, 1849; d. July 12, 1880, in New York city; m. Mr. Griste, of Allegheny City.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXVII.

FORT MANADA.—We are informed that a portion of the walls of old Fort Manada can yet be seen. We will be under many obligations to any of our readers, if they will furnish *Notes and Queries* with a statement in regard to this subject, giving a description, with exact location.

BUCHER-FRITCHEY.—On a recent visit to Old Wenrick Church east of Linglestown, we noticed the grave of Casper Bucher as also of those connected to him. As he was the head of a family, more or less prominent both in the male and female line, we give the record as we find it:

CASPER BUCHER, of Paxtang, was born in the year 1733, and died June 11, 1799. His wife Catharine born February 16, 1742, died on the 31st of January 1821. Their children were as follows:

i. John Casper; was a minister of the Gospel, and the ancestor of Judge Bucher, of Lewisburg, Pa.

ii. Elizabeth; m. Jacob Engel.

iii. Catharine; m. Henry Goetz.

iv. Anna Maria; m. Dr. Samuel Christopher Wiestling, the ancestor of the family here.

v. Dorothea; b. Nov. 1, 1770; d. Dec. 23, 1853; m. Godfrey Fritchey, b 1756; d. 1821. They had a large family of children, several of whom became quite

prominent in the church. The remains of these worthies lie in the grave-yard of Wenrick church. This family settled very early in this country, and are of different origin to that noted in the last number of *Notes and Queries*.

vi. Magdalena; m. Henry Shiley.

vii. Jacob.

If any of our readers can furnish additional information as to the descendants of either of the foregoing families they will confer a favor.

HARRISBURG IMPRINTS.

[From time to time as we receive them, we propose giving a list of Harrisburg imprints. Those sending us information will be kind enough to include along with a copy of title in full, size of book and number of pages.]

Johann Huebner's zweymal zway und funfzig auserlesene Biblische Historien aus dem Alten und Neuen Testamente versehen mit 1 4 Kupferstichen, und den noethigen Registern; Der Jugend zum Besten abgefasset, nebst Einer Vorrede des Autors. Erste Americanische Auflage. Harrisburg; Verlegt und gedruckt by Wm. Wheat und Wm. Boyer, 1826.

[Translation.]

John Huebner's Twice Fifty-two selected Bible Histories, from the Old and New Testament, embellished with 104 copper plates, and the necessary Index. Composed in the best manner for the young, together with a preface by the Author. First American Edition, Harrisburg; printed and published by Wm. Wheat and Wm. Boyer, 1826. 16 mo., 360 pages. The names of the subscribers to the book are given; 170 are from Harrisburg and Dauphin county. H. Miller, a Harrisburg book-binder, took 12 copies. The preface states that the book was written in Hamburg in 1714. The cover is of oak wood covered with leather, with two clasps attached. s.

Psalms, carefully suited to the Christian Worship in the United States of America, being an Improvement of the Old Versions of the Psalms of David. Allowed by the Rev. Synod of New York and Philadelphia, to be used in Churches and Private Families. Harrisburg. Printed by John Wyeth, 1799.

The following books were published by
Rev. John Winebrenner. V. D. M.:

1. Der Entdeckte Beynahe Christ :
[*Almost Christian*, translated from the
English work of Matthaeus Mead, Lon-
don, Oct. 12, 1661]; 1830.

2. Prayer Meeting and Revival Hymn
Book; 25 cents per copy.

3. A Brief View of the Formation,
Government and Discipline of the Church
of God, in English and German; price 50
cents.

3. A Treatise on Conversion by Rich-
ard Baxter; price 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

4. Fuller on Backsliding; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

5. Young Christian's Guide; price 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
cents.

6. Baxter and Fuller, bound up in one
volume; 25 cents. R. F. K.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Old Paxtang Church Graveyard.

X.

ELIZA
daughter of
Joseph & Mary
SHERER died
Oct'r 4th 1822
aged 11 months

Here
lieth interred
the body of
JOSEPH SHERER
who departed this life
the 4th day of March 1824
aged 38 years & 6 months.

Sacred
to the memory of
ANNE STURGEON
who departed this
life October 28, 1811
aged 34 years 9 months
and 2 days.

Sacred
to the memory of
JEREMIAH STURGEON
who departed this life
March 11th 1826
aged 57 years 11 months
& 1 day.

SAMUEL SHERER
died December 26th 1821
aged 66 years

In
memory
of GRACE STEWART
& child
who departed
this life
Jan'y 31st 1787
aged 39 years

In
Memory of
WILLIAM SWAN
who departed this life
September 25th, 1782
in the 37th year of his
age

In
Memory of
MOSES SWAN
who departed this life
September 11th 1822
in the 41st year of his
age

In
Memory of
MARTHA SMITH
who departed this life
May 27th 1817
aged 62 years
[The foregoing is interred beside the
Swans and Major Ingram.]

In
Memory of
ELIZA ANN
Daughter of
William & Eliza TRULLINGER,
Died March 26, 1862,
Aged 6 years & 6 days.

In
Memory of
WILLIAM ALVAN
Son of
William & Eliza TRULLINGER,
Died Aug. 3, 1858,
Aged 12 years, 10 mon
& 12 ds.

In
Memory of
JAMES IRA
Son of
William & Eliza TRULLINGER,
Died July 30, 1858,
Aged 10 years, 6 mo
& 4 ds.

MARY LOUISA
daughter of
William & Eliza
TRULLINGER,
Died
April 2d, 1842,
Aged
1 year 4 months
and 13 days.

CLARA ESTHER,
daughter of
William & Eliza TRULLINGER,
Died July 9, 1851,
Aged
10 months & 4 days.

In
Memory of
ANDREW EDGAR,
Son of
William & Eliza
TRULLINGER,
Died April 26, 1855,
Aged 10 mo & 15 ds.

HARRIS' FERRY.

**Border Recollections of One Hundred
and Thirty Years Ago.**

I.

[In 1854 George Vanartsdalen, Esq., of Bucks county, was at Harrisburg, and called upon Dr. Robert Harris, jr., a grandson of the founder of Harrisburg. He also visited the grave of the first John Harris, and bore off with him a block of wood from the stump of the tree which at one time cast its shadow on his grave. He was also favored while here with the following "recollections" of Charles Cist, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In these Centennial days the article as originally published in the Cincinnati *Advertiser* thirty odd years ago is worth preservation in the *Notes and Queries* of to-day.

My readers have doubtless noticed a narrative of the remarkable escape of John Harris from being burnt alive by the Indians, on the spot where Harrisburg, the seat of government of the State of Pennsylvania, has been since built. That publication has been the means of bringing to light several interesting incidents connected with Harris and his wife, one of those pioneer mothers in whom the danger and exigencies of the frontier life, develop the highest degree of daring, compatible with the exercise of that sound judgment which is of yet greater importance in the sphere of existence.

Harris, as has been stated in the narrative referred to, was a trader among two or three savage tribes, whose headquarters seem to have extended along the West Branch of the Susquehanna, even on this day of improvement embracing some of the wildest mountain and river scenery in the United States. The wolf and the fox still dispute possession of extensive tracts in this region with the settler, and even the panther and the bear are occasionally tracked to and shot in their retreats by the hardy mountaineers, who vary the toils of husbandry with relaxations—as they deem it—of the chase, rendered here by the character of the country, the most arduous species of it in the world. One of these tribes, believed to be the Muncies, an offshoot of the Delawares, had built their wigwams and settled their families, at the junction of the West and North branches of the Susquehanna, on the site of the present village of Northumberland. The towns of the others receded further into the wilds along the West Branch.

It will be recollected, that a chain of posts was established during the provincial government of Pennsylvania, probably in 1756, by Gen. Forbes, extending from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, near Pittsburg. One of these was where Harris resided, who occupied a trading house, and had rendered himself, in those early days, acceptable to the Indians, who found it a great convenience to trade their peltries for powder, lead and such other things as they needed, in their own neighborhood. Here he had bought a plow, the first ever seen on the banks of

the Susquehanna, with other implements of husbandry, and made a little clearing sufficient for a kitchen garden, and here was born John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, believed to be the only individual ever existing that laid out a town at his birth place, and who, as the first child of white parents, received from that circumstance a grant four hundred acres of land, offered as a premium by the Proprietaries, * for the settlement west of the then frontier parts of Eastern Pennsylvania—Berks and Lancaster counties.

After Braddock's defeat, one of the British officers on his way to Philadelphia, called at Harris' station, for the purpose of staying all night. Through the neglect of the person whose duty it was to attend to closing the port-holes at sundown, they had been on that day left open. The officer was engaged in conversation with Mrs. Harris, with his back to the port-holes, and she facing them. In this position and looking over his shoulder, she heard the click and saw the flash of a rifle. Without any exclamation of surprise, or saying anything to interrupt his disclosure, she turned to one side where the candle stood, and blew it out. The next day the officer fell in with an old Indian chief and his attendant, who acknowledged to him that he had aimed at his life, but the weather being drizzling his powder had got wet and the piece hung fire; and he was unwilling to repeat his fire after the candle was extinguished, for fear of injuring Mrs. Harris.†

At a somewhat later date, when Pennsylvanians had extended themselves west of the Donegal settlement, in Lancaster county, and had formed a settlement on Paxtang creek, the Indians began to entertain great fear of being finally expelled the country, and concerted measures with their usual secrecy, for the extirpation of the whites. Having ascertained that they collected once a week for religious worship, they made their arrangements to attack Paxtang Meeting house, and cut off all the inhabitants at a single blow. They rendezvoused in considerable numbers at a spot west of the Blue Mountains, and poured in on the settlement through *Manada Gap*, about four-

teen miles from the Susquehanna, with such celerity and secrecy as to station themselves in the thicket around the meeting house, without the least suspicion having been formed by the settlers of any sinister designs. They had, however, missed one day in their reckoning, and taken Saturday in place of the Sabbath, for their abuscade. As the usual hour passed without any of the whites making their appearance, the Indians began to suspect that they had in some way or other been put on their guard, and fearing injury to themselves, they broke up and made their way home without loss of time, and as quickly and secretly as they had found their way into the settlement. The next day the number and character of the tracks around, revealed to the settlers the threatened danger, as well as the hostile intentions, generally of their savage neighbors. A council was held on the spot, and it was determined to despatch Harris, with some forty others, well armed, to visit the Indian villages, and ascertain if possible their purposes.

*The John Harris, who first located on the Susquehanna, entered the Indian trade in the early years of the Province of Pennsylvania. In January, 1705, he received his license from the commissioners of property authorizing and allowing him to seat himself on the Susquehanna, and "to erect such buildings as are necessary for his trade, and to enclose and improve such quantities of land as he shall deem fit." It is probable his "plow" was the first ever seen on the Susquehanna north of the Conewago hills—but not the first on the river as stated in Mr. Cist's recollections. There were Maryland settlers near the mouth of the river prior to that date.

The second John Harris was *not* the first white child born on the Susquehanna, as we have satisfactory evidence. There were possibly hundreds born prior to the year 1725, when the founder came upon the stage of life. Neither did he receive a grant of four hundred acres of land from the Proprietaries on that account. The land which was in possession of the second John Harris, came to him through his father who purchased the same.

In the light of our present knowledge of the life of the Harrises, father and son, and of the history of this section of our State, it is proper that this statement is made. Tradition has been so much at fault not only here but everywhere, that even in reprinting old stories and reminiscences of half a century or more ago, the errors be pointed out and corrected. E.

†This was Mary McClure Harris, the first

wife of the Founder, whose daughter became the wife of William Maclay, the first United States Senator from Pennsylvania. She was a remarkable woman in many respects—and one whose memory should be tenderly cherished by her descendants.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXVIII.

SWAN—SMITH.—Martha Smith, whose remains rest within the shadow of old Paxtang church, it is stated, was the widow of William Swan, she subsequently marrying Casper Smith. Is this the person referred to by "H. R." in "Reminiscences of the Old Home" given in *N. and Q.* No. 76?

THE LAST TOLL-GATE.—The Philadelphia Press, of July 12, contains an article on "Old Toll Gate Roads," and we wish that its statement that the last toll gate on the road between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh has been removed, was correct. The writer of the article is not well posted on toll-gates or turnpikes, or he would not have made the statement. Had he limited this to Philadelphia it would have been proper, but all along the old turnpikes between the two cities named, are these relics of a past age. That they ought to be abolished at once is true, but unfortunately, the impecunious stockholders are determined to make out of their small investments all they can. The courts in every county where these toll-gates are should declare them nuisances, and promptly abate them. The pikes are in very bad repair, not near as good as the ordinary township roads, and in proof of this assertion we need not go farther than Steelton on the Lancaster pike to satisfy any one that what we say is correct. The time has arrived when the Toll Gate must go.

R. B.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In the Fisher Graveyard, Lower Swatara.

[On what is now the Nissley farm, in Lower Swatara township, is located the Fisher family graveyard. From the

stones therein we have the following inscriptions. Adjoining the first one given is a limestone on which are the letters "P. F.," who was the father of Daniel. It is desired that the dates of his birth and death, as also those of his wife whose grave adjoins be furnished *Notes and Queries.*]

Hier Ruht

DANIEL FISCHER

wahr geboren den 25th
December 1765 und starb
den 14 November 1836
erbrachte sein alter
auf 7 Jahr 10 monat
und 19 Tag.

Hier Ruht

DANIEL FISCHER

sohn von Daniel und
Anna Catharine Fischer
war geboren den 17 May 1799
und starb 1837 den 28 Jenner
sein alter war 37 Jahr 8 monat
und 10 tag.

Hier Ruht

SARAH

Tochter von Adam &
Esther FISCHER starb
1844 den 10 October
war alt 4 Jahr 9 m.
& 5 tag.

Hier Ruht

BARBARA FELTS

starb 1846 den
28 Juni alt. 86
Jahr 6 m. & 8
Tag.

THE FETTERHOFF FAMILY.

I. Two miles northeast of Halifax, is a Lutheran and Reformed church, which is named for this family. FREDERICK FETTERHOFF, b. August 6, 1765, probably in the Palatinate, Germany, settled first in now Lancaster county. About the beginning of the present century he removed with his family to Upper Paxtang township, and established a mill in what is now Jackson township. Here he died on the 16th of July, 1837. His wife was SUSANNA HECKERT, a native of Lancaster county, b. June 27, 1768, and d. June 28, 1831,

in Jackson township. They were the ancestors of the Fetterhoff family of Dauphin county. Besides three children died in infancy, they had issue:

2 *i. Philip*, b. Sept. 2, 1788; m. Eve Boyer.

3 *ii. John*, b. Oct. 12, 1790; m. 1st, Elizabeth Snyder; 2dly, Katharine Haines.

4 *iii. George*, b. May 3, 1795; m. Mary Zimmerman.

II. PHILIP FETTERHOFF (Frederick) b. Sept. 2, 1788, in Lancaster county, Pa.; d. Sept. 4, 1833, in Jackson township, Dauphin co., Pa. He was brought up to the occupation of his father. In the last war with Great Britain he commanded the company from his neighborhood which marched to the defense of the city of Baltimore in 1814. After his return he was chosen colonel of one of the militia battalions. He was elected coroner of the county of Dauphin, serving from October 24, 1821, to November 20, 1824, and filled a number of local offices. Col. Fetterhoff, m. about 1811, EVE BOYER b. June 27, 1792; d. Jan. 11, 1839. They had issue:

i. John, b. July 18, 1812; resides near Fisherville.

ii. Susanna, b. July 20, 1813; m. Henry Willvert.

iii. Elizabeth, b. November 19, 1815; d. June 7, 1860; m. John Fowber.

iv. Mary [Polly], b. 1817; m. Henry Hoover.

III. JOHN FETTERHOFF (Frederick), b. Oct. 12, 1790; d. June 27, 1829; was twice married; first to ELIZABETH SNYDER, and they had issue:

i. Susanna, b. March 23, 1814; m. George Enders.

Mr. Fetterhoff m. secondly, KATHARINE HAINES, b. June 18, 1791; d. Dec. 6, 1862, and they had issue:

ii. H. Elmira, b. Jan. 15, 1817; d. March 30, 1875; m. Dec. 10, 1835, John Shepley.

IV. GEORGE FETTERHOFF (Frederick) b. May 3, 1795; d. March 16, 1862; m. MARY ZIMMERMAN, b. March 5, 1798; d. August 1, 1863; daughter of Christian Zimmerman. They had issue:

i. Joseph, b. April 22, 1816.

ii. Catharine, b. Oct., 1819.

iii. Samuel, b. Feb. 26, 1821; d. Feb. 26, 1866.

iv. Philip, b. Nov. 3, 1825.

v. Susannah, b. 1827.

vi. Mary, b. April 7, 1828; d. Oct. 14, 1877.

vii. Margaret, b. 1830.

viii. Abby, b. April 28, 1833.

[We will be pleased to receive additions to this brief record. W. H. E.]

HARRIS' FERRY.

Border Recollections of One Hundred and Thirty Years Ago.

II.

The company set out next day, and on reaching the town on the opposite bank of the Susquehanna*, found a war party assembled in council painted and arrayed with war-clubs. This, of course, left no doubt of their hostile designs, but in the face of these signals, the Indians disclaimed any unfriendly feelings towards their white neighbors, and asserted their pacific intentions, the design being if possible to put them off their guard. The party of the whites reposed no confidence in these protestations, but prepared for their return, their road being well known to the Indians. They had to cross the river some distance below, at the mouth of a little creek, where Selin's Grove is now built. Harris had withdrawn for a short distance from the camp, and was returning to it, when he met an old Indian whom he recognized as an individual who had once been indebted to him for his life. The savage without halting or turning his head, or even glancing at Harris, for he was aware, on account of his friendly feeling to that individual, that he was narrowly watched, passed him, and in a hurried manner, said "John Harris, don't you cross the river!"

After starting for home, Harris mentioned to his company this warning, as he understood it to be, of a meditated ambuscade on the other side, and suggested the propriety of going down on

*The Indian town alluded to could not have been directly opposite Harris' Ferry. It was higher up the river, probably beyond Shamokin, now Sunbury, on the West Branch, whither the perfidious Shawanese had gone, as the white settlements increased on the lower Susquehanna.
E.

the west side of the Susquehanna. The party generally judged it rather a decoy to induce them to rush into danger, which they supposed was actually on that side. Harris then explained to his friends the relation in which he stood to the Indian, avowing his conviction that he was sincere, and appealing to the party whether they were not convinced that they owed it their thorough preparation for battle, that they had been permitted to leave the Indian camp, instead of following the friendly advice. The party, however, were obstinate, and rather than separate from them, Harris, against his better judgment, accompanied them on their route.

Scarcely had the first boat in which they crossed touched the opposite shore, when a destructive fire opened on them from the bushes which lined the bank. Harris was the only one of the party that escaped to tell the tale, the residue being either shot down in the boats or overtaken at a disadvantage. He swam the river three times to baffle the pursuit made in his case.

Harris generally rode a horse which was well known to the Indians. On another occasion while the whites and Indians were on unfriendly terms, he had been with a party of settlers hunting on the west side of the river, who had imprudently, by some circumstance, become separated from their rifles. The Indians attacked the party, after detaching a few warriors to intercept their retreat by a narrow defile. The bank of the Susquehanna is very precipitous in that region, and this afforded the only opening to the ford opposite the settlement. Harris was as usual mounted, and making his way down to the pass, when he found himself confronted by an old chief, well known to him as *Indian John*, who stood in the pathway with his rifle raised to shoot. He was compelled to risk the shot. Leaping instantly to the ground he ungirthed the saddle, held it by the girths twisted over his arm, and vaulting on his horse's back, stooped forwards raised the saddle, and holding it in front so as to form a shield, he rushed at his enemy at the top of his speed. The Indian sprang to one side, disconcerted by the sudden movement, and, fearful of missing, reserved his fire.

As soon as Harris passed the foe he swung the saddle over his head so as to form a protection for his rear, and pursued his way to the river. The Indian fired, his ball taking effect on the saddle, the rider and horse escaping unharmed.

One of the party whose horse had been shot down (a little Dutch doctor), had reached the edge of the river, and when Harris overtook him there, begged with such earnestness that he would take him on behind him, that Harris could not resist his entreaties, although fearful of encumbering his progress through the water with the added weight. He was accordingly taken on behind, but they had hardly got fifteen yards into the stream, when a ball struck the doctor, killing him instantly. The Indians were at the horse's heels, and the humanity of Harris, in place of endangering his escape, had proved the means of saving his life.

A short time before the massacre at Paoli, Harris's house had been made a depository of powder, to protect it from falling into the enemy's hands in case they should penetrate into the Lancaster settlements. It was stored in the garret of the building, one barrel having been unheaded and left open for retail purposes. His negro, Hercules*, already alluded to, had been sent up to get some grain from the loft, and having occasion to set the candle down, stuck it into the open powder, which he took to be flaxseed. Fearing an accident, Mrs. Harris followed, and comprehended the danger at a glance. Reproving him simply for staying so long, she took the candle between her open fingers, and slowly withdrawing it, pointed out to him the danger he had escaped. Such was his alarm at the suggestion, that he ran to the stairs, and in his agitation, made but one step to their foot.

*This has reference to the traditionary incident connected with the first John Harris, whose life was saved from Indian torture and cruelty by his negro slave Hercules, and concerning which we shall have something to say at another time. The incident, however, here related, was one in which Hercules was not connected. The stupid party was an Irish bound servant. With this correction it is accurate. This story has been given in the "Annals of Harrisburg," but the wife of the first John Harris given as the brave woman. It was the first wife of the founder.

During the dark hours of the Revolutionary struggle, when public credit was at the lowest ebb, and Congress had appealed to the public spirit of the American people for aid in contributions of money, provisions and clothing, Mrs. Harris left Harrisburg at daylight, with one hundred guineas, all the money her husband had on hand at the time, and changing her horses at Lancaster, thirty-five miles on the route, rode in that evening to Philadelphia, being one hundred miles in one day, and paid the money with her own hands over to the committee appointed by Congress to receive it. Such was the patriotism of that period.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXIX.

DISAPPOINTED.—We are in receipt of quite a number of letters from readers of *Notes and Queries* expressing great disappointment at recent omissions. This has been beyond our control, absence from home and other affairs have taken up all our time. Until after our Centennial celebration it is probable other omissions may occur, but not if we can prevent it.

EWING.—Thomas Ewing resided on Swatara prior to 1768, in which year he probably died. His children were:

i. *James*; m. *Patience* —.

ii. *John*.

iii. *William*; d. s. p.

iv. *Samuel*; d. s. p.

Was the James Ewing mentioned above, General James Ewing of the Revolution?

FOX.—In a deed on record in this county, is the following narrative:

JOSEPH FOX, farmer, late of Polesworth, in the county of Warwick, Great Britain, in 1767, left issue:

i. *Mary*; m. *Tyringham Palmersen*, ironmonger, of the borough of Leicester.

ii. *Rebecca*; m. *William Dalby*, of Dalby, in the county of Leicester.

iii. *George*; of Polesworth, baker.

iv. *Elizabeth*.

It is also stated that Joseph Fox was

the only son of George Fox, of Polesworth, farmer, who was the only brother of John Fox, d. s. p.—said John and George Fox being sons of John Fox, formerly of Polesworth, ploughwright, only blood of George Fox, the elder, of London, gentleman—to wit:

George Fox m. and had issue:

i. *George Fox*, Gent'n of London.

ii. *John Fox*, ploughwright, of Polesworth.

The latter had issue:

i. *John* d. s. p.

ii. *George*; m., and left issue Joseph, at first named.

What is known of this family?

RIEDEL.—From an old German Bible, belonging to the Riegel family, we copy the following record for *Notes and Queries*. It may be valuable to the descendants:

HENRY RIEGEL, b. Dec. 10, 1753; his wife CATHARINE, b. 1747. Their children were:

i. *Henry*, b. August 30, 1777; sponsors at bap. Henry Schiebel and wife Veronica.

ii. *George*, b. January 13, 1780; sponsors at bap. George Riegel and wife Elizabeth.

iii. *Elizabeth*, b. Oct. 11, 1781; sponsors at bap. Jacob Leidygh and wife.

iv. *Jacob*, b. Dec. 25, 1783; sponsors at bap. Jacob Schiebel and Elizabeth Riegel.

v. *Johannes*, b. July 11, 1785; d. s.

vi. *Magdalena*, b. Feb. 26, 1787; sponsors at bap. John Nicholas Riegel and Elizabeth Guter.

vii. *Sara*, b. May 1, 1789; sponsors at bap., Friedrich Ruff and Elizabeth Riegel.

THE PARTHMORE GENEALOGY.—E. W. S. Parthemore, of Harrisburg, has just completed a Genealogy of the Parthemore family from 1744 to 1885. The typographical execution of the volume, which contains 250 octavo pages, is in the best style of the Hart Publishing House. In appearance at least it is superior to any similar publication. In the nine generations of the Parthemores, of the male and female branches, the editor has shown an industry and research which is highly creditable, and to whom the members of the Family owe an everlasting debt of gratitude.

This volume proves that however meager the data at the outset of genealogical research, much may be secured if those engaged in it will have energy enough to surmount all difficulties, and faithfully apply themselves to the work in hand. As we have frequently said, in the absence of so-called "Town Records," greater labor is required in the preparation of the Genealogies of Pennsylvania Scotch Irish and German families, but that diligent inquiry and industrious research will, as in the case of the Parthemores, reward those who undertake such work. Necessarily, this must be a labor of love—a filial duty to be felt and appreciated. We believe Mr. Parthemore must have been actuated by these motives, or he would never have accomplished what he did so well and creditably. From the first of the name in this country, John Frederick Parthemore, born about 1698 in Sprendlingen, Germany, who came to Pennsylvania in 1744, down to the present generation, we have the complete record, biographical as well as genealogical. It is incomparably the best and fullest of any Pennsylvania German family which has yet appeared. In this utilitarian age such a work is a noble example of pious duty and of reverence for the memories of a sturdy ancestry. The descendants of John Frederick Parthemore ought to appreciate the services of him who has devoted so much time to a work in which they are all just as much interested as he. If not now, in the years to come those of the name will rise up and bless him for this exhibition of love and pride of ancestry. In addition to the full record of the Parthemores, in foot notes, the editor gives a record of the Early, Toot and Marks families; while a full index of every name is given. In conclusion, it is a work of superior merit, well arranged, with full sketches of the heads of families and handsomely printed. It is invaluable to all the connexions, and Pennsylvania genealogists will find it an excellent contribution to Family History.

W. H. E.

REMINISCENCES THIRTY YEARS AGO.

[In September, 1856, Henry W. Petersen, of Guelph, Canada West, wrote a

letter to the TELEGRAPH, which on account of its very interesting character we reproduce at this time. Mr. Petersen was a son of the Rev. J. D. Petersen, who for a long time was pastor of the Lutheran church at Harrisburg. The son learned the art of printing and edited for many years a newspaper in the Dominion. The persons he met here in 1856 are all deceased, save the venerable Simon Cameron. The letter, under date of September 29, 1856, is headed "The Revisit to Harrisburg Penna."]

MR. EDITOR:—A few weeks ago—I think it was on the 11th of Sept., inst.—I paid a hurried visit to your beautiful borough, (or city?) where, as boy and man, I resided many years ago—years of joy—especially those of my boyhood. But, they are now flown, and with them, most of the dear associates and companions of my youth! I arrived by rail, and having but a very limited time to stop—indeed only a very few hours—I hastened up street to see if I could find anybody, or any place, I once knew.

With this view I directed my course to the place once called "Gallows Hill," (but now Capitol Hill), at the foot of which then stood the dear Village School House in which Master MAGINNIS was the monarch. But that important primitive structure *was not*; for it had long since been removed, to make room for more stately buildings, and for the elegant and substantial iron fence which now encloses the grounds of that "Hill," and on the summit of which now stand your beautiful State Buildings. But the humble and much loved school house is gone!

I next hurried down what I suppose is your principal street, in order to try to find the house in which my father resided some 44 years ago—I enquired for names once familiar to my youthful ears; but, alas! thus far my search and my inquiries proved fruitless; and I again hastened up street to make another effort to find, if possible, one individual whom, or whose ancestors or relatives I had once known, or who had once known me. I now intended to steer my way more carefully than before. So I started at a certain point opposite the market house, on the East side of the street, slowly going

down South, all the while anxiously looking for known names on the door plates and signs of the doors, and not seeing any name, nor any person I knew, I thought within myself: "How are all these places altered—changed all—and yet, methinks this corner house was once Brenizer's Tavern—Schwoyer's Inn—Benjamin's Hotel—Close's Store! Or I am greatly mistaken! This next house, I think, was occupied by THOMAS ELDER, Esq., that excellent lawyer, and once Attorney General of Pennsylvania. And this house, next, was a store kept by a Mr. KAPP—the next * * * *"—here I stopped a moment—gazed across the street in a half melancholy mood, still soliloquizing with my own thoughts: "Ah! there's the corner house opposite, once occupied by Lawyer FISHER, (the successful pleader at the bar, GEO. FISHER, Esq.) Next, northward, lived our good and kind old family physician, MARTIN LUTHER, at that time everybody's doctor. Next to him, Mr. Wm. Murray, merchant; next Mr. Bretz, Innkeeper, (at the sign of Thos. Jefferson, painted by a Mr. Chamberlain.) Then Geo. Hoyer, merchant; then Christian Kunkel, merchant." [N. B.—Is not one of his sons, or a grandson, now an honorable and useful member of Congress.] "Next, on the corner opposite, Howard's store; Rutter's drug store; Joseph Doll's the silversmith and musician; Dr. Wiestling, Squire Kurtz, Norton's Inn, Judge Obed Fahnestock, Peter Keller, Esq., Mr. Mytinger, next a Hatter, then John Kelker, Esq., David Doeblcr, Geo. Boyer, the Tanner; Samuel Pool, the Carpenter." Well, well, my mind now crosses over to the other side of the street. "There I knew John Zinn, the Tanner; John S. Wiestling, the Printer, &c.; Mr. Updegraff, the wagon-maker; Michael Keller, the saddler; Daniel Stine, the Innkeeper; Peter Brua, the carpenter, and his two excellent sons in law, Isaac M'Cord, Esq., and General Simon Cameron. Alas! and where are they all now? Where's John Wyeth, proprietor of the *Oracle of Dauphin*; Jacob Elder, of the *Guardian*;

James Peacock, Esq., and a host of others; where, ah! where are they to-day? Are they ALL gone—dead? Opposite to where I now stand used to be Mr. Buffington's tavern; and here, this house, before which I am soliloquizing, this used also to be a tavern, the sign of the Cross Keys, kept by Mr. George Ziegler." * * * * And, at this point of my mental reverie, I chanced to look up, over the door, where my eyes met the well-known name of Elias Zollinger, a former school-mate of mine; and, as he, himself, stood near just then, I inquired of him for Mr. Zollinger, and speedily recognized the good and dear old friend and companion of my youth, notwithstanding the disguise of his ample locks. He then and there (as the lawyers sometimes say) introduced me to Mr. Houser, the brother of my dear John, whom I did not see. Mr. Z. also kindly made me acquainted, on this occasion, with a Barrister who was passing at the time, with whom I exchanged a few hurried words of common place, but whose name, I regret, I have forgotten. Mr. Z. likewise introduced me to a Mr. Alricks, a highly respectable lawyer, and who was very polite to me. But, as my time was now up, I was reluctantly obliged to hasten away to the railroad station, at the South end of your town; and in a few minutes after, was off again, on my journey to Canada, not half satisfied with my flying visit; but promising myself, hereafter, if Providence please, a more lengthened, and, therefore, a more satisfactory visit, to your beautiful and interesting Capital.

I cannot, I must not, omit here, to state how very gratifying it is to a stranger, on entering a town, to find gentlemen, such as I, at least, had the good fortune to find in Harrisburg, who are so willing to aid him in his anxious inquiries; although such momentary interviews do not always result, on the instant, in dollars and cents, to the friendly parties, who impart such information. Thanks, then, to my good friends, Messrs. Zollinger, Houser and Alricks, not forgetting my new friend, Dr. Lochman.

H. W. P.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Old Paxtang Church Grave Yard.

XI.

In
memory of
ELIZABETH WALLACE
Daughter of Margaret Wallace
of Franklin county
who departed this life
September 22nd 1815
aged 16 Years 11 months
and 22 Days.

Sacred to the memory
of JOHN WILLSON & ELEANOR
his wife, the former of
whom died July 11, 1780
and the last April 8, 1801
under this stone are also interred
the remains of HENRY & MARTHA
RENICK
And since it's so that all must die,
And death no one doth spare
So let us all to Jesus fly,
And seek for refuge there.

In
Memory of
ELEANOR WILSON,
who departed this life
Oct. 11, 1848,
In the 62nd year of her
age.

In
Memory of
ELEANOR JANE,
daughter of Robert WILSON,
who departed this life
Sept. 12, 1849,
Aged 15 years, 10 months & 18
days.

In
Memory of
JOHN NEWELL,
son of Robert WILSON,
who departed this life
Oct. 1, 1855,
aged 17 years, 9 months & 28
days.

In
Memory of
MARY,
consort of
Robert WILSON,
who departed this life
October 19th, A. D. 1835,
Aged
31 years, 1 month
& 15 days.
"Dust to its narrow home beneath.
Soul to its place on High."

In
Memory of
MARY KENNON,
Daughter of
Robert & Mary
WILSON,
of Highspire,
who departed this life
Sept'r 24th A D. 1832
Aged
4 years 11 months
& 9 days

In
memory of
MARGARET MARY
Daughter of
Robert and Mary S.
WILSON
who departed this life
March 21, 1842
Aged 6 years 7 mos
and 6 days.

In
memory of
EMMA ELIZA
Daughter of
Robert & Eliza G.
WILSON
who departed this life
July 18, 1871
Aged 31 years 1 mo & 24
days.

In
memory of
ROBERT WILSON
departed this life
March 26, 1878
In the 86th year of his
Age.

In
memory of
JOHN S. WHITEHILL

Born
Nov'er 12 1793
Died
August 18th 1829
Aged
35 Years 9 Months
& 6 Days

—
Sacred
to the memory of
GEORGE WHITEHILL
who departed this life
January 7th 1831
Aged 60 years & 9 months.

Also,
ABIGAIL
his wife who departed this life
April 12, 1825 aged 63 years,
and their children
ANN
who died April 6, 1794 aged 3 years
JAMES
who died March 17, 1799 aged 10 years
and
NANCY
who died June 18, 1801 aged 5 years

—
In
memory of
MARY WALKER
who died
April 1st 1839
in the 53^d year of her
age

—
In
memory of
THOMAS WALKER
who departed this life
March 19, 1843
in the 54 year of his
age

—
In
memory of
ANN WALKER
who departed this life
Sept. 25, 1843
in the 23 year of her
age

In memory of
ELIZABETH WIGGINS
who departed
this Life the 5th
Day of June 1784
Aged 68 Years

—
In memory of
JOHN WIGGINS
SEN'R who Departed this Life the
12th Day of June
A D 1794
Aged 82 years

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXX.

GEN. WASHINGTON AT HARRISBURG
IN 1794.—From a Diary of Washington's
journey to the Westward on the so called
Whiskey Insurrection, he states under
Friday, October 3, "tarried with Mr.
Maclay." We hope this will settle the
question where Washington quartered.

ASTON—A correspondent residing in
West Virginia, in referring to *Notes and
Queries* (No. lxxii), asks if there are de-
scendants of the family of Aston in this
county. We say no The family re-
ferred to left this locality prior to the
Revolution, going west of the Susque-
hanna, possibly following the great im-
migration of the Scotch-Irish settlers to
Virginia and the Carolinas If J. W. S.
can furnish us any information we will
be glad to have it. E.

EWING (*N. & Q.*, lxxix).—Thomas Ew-
ing owned 400 acres of land along the
Quitpahilla at Lebanon, but never re-
sided there. In 1735 to 1737 he owned
600 acres at the mouth of Chickies creek.
Having married Sasanna, the widow of
James Patterson, the Indian Trader, in
the latter part of 1736, the following
year he removed to the Patterson farm
on Conestoga Manor. He also purchased
300 acres adjoining the Manor farm on
the north. He died about 1743 leaving
i. James, ii. John, iii. William, and iv.
Samuel. These were the offspring of Mrs.
Patterson. James Ewing became a general
and John Ewing a captain in the Revo-

lutionary army. The others died minors. James and John sold the lands at Lebanon to Andrew Hershey, January 10, 1768, whose father, Christian, bought Chickies farm. Thomas Ewing was a member of the Legislature from Lancaster county for several terms. He was one of the first persons who left a legacy to support the minister and school at Donegal church. He was a prominent citizen and must have died in the prime of manhood. SAMUEL EVANS.

THE FAMILY OF SHUSTER.

I.

On the 26th of October, 1767, there landed at Philadelphia, Province of Pennsylvania, from the boat "Britannia, Master Alex. Hardy, a mother—Mrs. Shuster—with a daughter and her three sons Adam, Peter and Lawrence. Whatever became of this daughter we are unable to tell, and very little is known of Adam. He was undoubtedly under sixteen years of age when he came to the Province, for his name does not appear amongst those males above sixteen who arrived on the same ship. He, however, settled in New Jersey, where he married DOROTHY HOOVER, and they had issue:

- i. David.
- ii. Peter.
- iii. Lawrence.
- iv. Mary.
- v. Dorothy.
- vi. Nancy.
- vii Margaret.

We have no positive knowledge where the two remaining sons settled, nor in fact where the mother first located with her children, but, presume, from the following they must have resided early at Middletown, in now Dauphin county: PETER SHUSTER, March 24, 1778, took the Oath of Allegiance before Joshua Elder, one of the Justices of Lancaster county, Pa., and in the tax list for Middletown during the Revolution his name appears as a taxable. In the military line for 1786-1790 we find him as captain of a company in the Second Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Rob't. Clark. He resided and died at Middletown, where he kept store and followed his occupation, that of a tailor.

I. LAWRENCE SHUSTER, was born in Germany, April 19, 1749; came to America with his mother, sister and two brothers. Whether they all settled at Middletown, Pa., we are unable to find out, but for a while Lawrence resided there. His later years were spent in Gloucester county, N. J., where he died "second month eighth day and 1810 year," and is buried in the "Sandtown" graveyard Gloucester county, N. J. He married in 1772 MARY BUTTERWORTH, daughter of Issac Butterworth. She was born "10 month. 31 day, 1756 year," and died "10 month, 30 day, 1831 year." They had issue, and as will be noticed by the manner in which the record was kept they were evidently Quakers in religion:

2. i. Jonathan; b. 4th mo., 7th day, 1774; m. Elizabeth Spayd.

ii. Mercy; b. 3d mo., 3d day, 1776; d. in Paulsborough, N. J.; m. Enos Fowler a farmer; and had issue (surname Fowler): Josiah, Mary, John, Isaac, Mercy, Aaron and Enos.

iii. Christiana D.; b. 10th mo., 31st day, 1778; d. in Paulsborough, N. J., and buried in Friends' grave yard, Woodbury, N. J.; m. John Packer; and had issue (surname Packer): Jonathan, Lawrence, Hester R., John, Daniel, Christiana and Elizabeth.

iv. Adam; b. 1st mo., 2d day, 1781; d. at the age of three years by being "burned to death."

v. Peter; b. 1st mo., 15th day, 1783; d. at the age of 23 years and buried in graveyard at Paulsborough, N. J.

vi. Isaac; b. 3d mo., 27th, 1785; d. at his residence near Woodbury, N. J., aged 80 years; m. first, Mary Lamb and had issue: Aaron and Frederick; m. secondly, Jane Cunnard.

viii. John L.; b. 6th mo., 20th day, 1787; d. in Wilmington, Del.; was by occupation a blacksmith; m. Mary Dawson, and they had issue.

viii. Joseph; b. 6th mo., 21st day, 1789; resided and died in Gloucester co., N. J., aged 72 years, and buried in the Woodbury, N. J., cemetery; m. Hannah Wood and they had issue: Constantine, William W., Rebecca, Mary, Julia, James Aaron, Clayton, Hannah, Sarah and Deborah.

ix. Benjamin B.; b. 7th mo., 13th

day, 1791; resided and died near Thorawa, N. J.; m Sarah Crim and they had issue: James, Mary A., Adeline, Martha, Clayton, John and Benjamin.

3. x. Mary; b. 7th mo., 4th day, 1793; m. Joel Dewalt.

4. xi. Samuel; b. 10th mo., 9th day, 1795; m. Caroline Horner.

xii. William; b. 6th mo., 18th day, 1798; resided and died in Maryland; m. Rachael Steward, and they had issue, Christian, Samuel, Elizabeth, William, Rachael and Mary Ann.

xiii. George; b. 3d mo., 8th day, 1800; d. s. p.

xiv. Aaron; b. 12th mo., 28th day, 1801; resided and died near Thoroughfare, N. J.; m. Johanna Richards and they had issue: Charles, Silas, Joseph, Phoebe and Johanna.

5. xv. Elizabeth; b. 6th mo., 15th day, 1805; m. George Cattell.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXXI.

OUR FIRST LAW DISPENSERS.—The complete failure of the legal fraternity to properly celebrate the One Hundredth anniversary of the Courts of the County has left a gap in our Centennial proceedings. We hope some one of that body will prepare a paper on our First dispensers of justice—those who organized the Courts on the third Tuesday of May, 1785.

THE FAMILY OF SHUSTER.

II.

II. JONATHAN SHUSTER (Lawrence), b. April 7, 1774; died in Middletown, Pa., about the year 1815; m. ELIZABETH SPAYD, daughter of Christian Spayd; she was born June 30, 1778; d. in Union county, O. October 11, 1854 They had issue:

i. Christian; who moved to St. George, Del., in 1834; m. Mahala —; and had issue a daughter m. Isaac Ubil, and another daughter m. Daniel C. Welt, both residing in Delaware City, Del.

ii. Mary; b. March 1st, 1802, in Mid-

dletown; d. January 22, 1865, in Union county, Ohio; m. Feb. 4th, 1817, Jacob Parthemore, son of Jacob Parthemore and Elizabeth Alleman, and had issue. (See Parthemore Genealogy.)

iii. Jonathau; residing in Philadelphia; married Betsey, the widow of — Lamb, and had issue.

6. iv. Melchior; b. May 10th, 1810, in Middletown, Pa.; m. Sarah Davis.

v. Pete; nothing can be learned of him.

vi. Lawrence; there is no knowledge of him.

III. MARY SHUSTER, (Lawrence,) b. July 4, 1793; d. July 26, 1845, in Licking Creek Valley, Juniata county, Pa., and buried in the Lutheran graveyard, Mifflintown, Pa; m JOEL DEWALT, a native of Gloucester county, N. J., and who resided as above, and was engaged as a contractor on the State canal and a lumberman; he was b. Dec. 24, 1789; d. Dec. 2, 1863. They had issue (surname Dewalt):

i. Eliza.

ii. Joel.

iii. Michael.

iv. George.

v. Christian.

vi. John.

vii. Mary Jane.

viii. Caroline.

IV SAMUEL SHUSTER (Lawrence), b. Oct. 9th, 1795, in the vicinity of Mt. Holly, N. J.; d. June 2, 1876; m. Mar. 4, 1819, CAROLINE HORNER; d. June 2, 1876. They had issue:

i. Joseph Horner, b. Feb. 15, 1820; d. Oct. 15, 1821.

ii. William Morgan, born Feb. 1, 1823.

iii. Samuel, b. April 10, 1825; d. Sept. 5, 1829.

iv. James, b. April 26, 1829; d. 1850 in Philadelphia.

v. Mary Horner, b. Dec. 6, 1832.

vi. John Lawrence, b. Dec. 6, 1835.

vii. Henry Clay, b. June 17, 1838.

viii. Rosina, b. Oct. 11, 1840.

V. ELIZABETH SHUSTER (Lawrence), b. 6th mo., 15th day, 1805; resides with her eldest son in Wenonah, N. J.; m. November 17, 1832, GEORGE CATTELL They had issue (surname Cattell):

i. William S.; b. Sept. 17, 1833; m. Jan. 14, 1858, M. J. McClure.

ii. Hiram B.; b. Sept. 19, 1835; d. March 7, 1859.

iii. D. Cooper; b. Sept. 9, 1837; m. Jan. 10, 1861, Amanda Norris.

iv. Sarah Z.; b. Aug. 12, 1839; m. Jan. 24, 1861, John Sheets; she d. Sept. 24, 1865.

v. Mary S.; b. July 10, 1840; d. March 4, 1852.

vi. Joseph S.; b. Feb. 28, 1842; m. Nov. 24, 1864, Anna Clark.

VI. MELCHIOR SHUSTER (Jonathan, Lawrence); b. May 10, 1810, in Middletown, Pa.; d. Mar. 12, 1876, in New Brighton, Pa.; m. Sept. 29, 1831, SARAH DAVIS, of Harrisburg; she resides at New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. They had issue:

i. Henry; b. July 29, 1832; m. May, 1857.

ii. Mary; b. June 28, 1834; m. June 24, 1854.

iii. Elizabeth; b. Feb. 12, 1837; d. Oct. 1, 1881.

iv. Catharine; b. Oct. 23, 1839; m. April 14, 1865.

v. Sarah; b. Oct. 18, 1841; d. June, 1872; m. Mar. 12, 1866.

vi. Millie; b. June 19, 1843; m. April 17, 1879.

vii. Lawrence; b. [Nov. 19, 1846; m. Dec. 21, 1868.

viii. George; b. Mar. 6, 1849; m. April 7, 1875.

ix. Amanda; b. Sept. 27, 1851; m. Mar. 21, 1872.

x. Emadton; b. Feb. 9, 1854; d. Feb. 4, 1875.

xi. William; b. Mar. 11, 1858.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS In Old Paxtang Church Graveyard.

XII.

[With the following we close our Record of Inscriptions in the graveyard at Paxtang Meeting House. It is a valuable one for Genealogical reference, although not very interesting to some of our readers, one of whom thought the space could be occupied with more entertaining matter. That may be true in some instances—for where one person has complained, very many, when the record was discontinued for a while, requested its

publication. However, we are like our former reader, glad it is completed.]

ELEANOR M. WALLACE,

Daughter of William Maclay
and wife of William Wallace,
Died January 2d, 1823,
Aged XLIX.

Her children place
Over the grave of their Mother
this memorial

Of affection and gratitude,
that to their welfare
was consecrated

a mind of rare power
Animated by strong feelings
ennobled by culture
and softened by Religion.

"He giveth his beloved sleep."

Psa. cxxvii:2.

WILLIAM WALLACE, ESQUIRE

late of Harrisburgh,

who departed this life May 28th, 1816,
In the 46th year of his age.

The loss of this truly good and highly
esteemed character

Will be severely felt both in public and
private circles,

For a more useful man nor one of more
ability could not be

Taken from society. He was beloved by
all, for to every one

He was benevolent and friendly—by his
wife, children and

Connexions he was nearly idolized, for
they were more

Intimately acquainted with his worth,
and they in anguish

Of heart now lament this heaviest of all
affliction.

"So mourn the father, husband, friend
Untimely snatched by Death away."

This stone is designed as a solemn tribute
of gratitude

Love and Respect to his memory by his
afflicted wife,

Who in the contemplation of his virtues
and the blessed

Reward he is now receiving for them de-
rives her only

Consolation for his loss.

In
Memory of
JOHN WILSON
son of Joseph Wilson,
who departed this life Nov. 11, 1800,
In the 50th year of his age.
He was a valuable member
of Society, from his youth
pious, and a living example of that
resolution—
“As for me and my house we
will serve the Lord.”

Also
SARAH
wife of John WILSON
who died March 12, 1823
Aged about 70 years.

In memory of
WILLIAM WILSON,
who departed this life in the
year of our Lord 1759

Also of
JOHN WILLSON, son of William Will-
son
Who departed this life on the 30th day of
November 1805 in the 50th year of his
age

A firm believer in the religion of Jesus
and an | uniform practiser of its precepts,
he died in the | hope of a glorious and
happy immortality.

“Death thou hast conquered me
“I by thy dart am slain,
“But Christ has conquered thee
“And I shall rise again.”

Also of MARTHA the only daughter of
JOHN and JEAN WILLSON
Who died on the 28th day of May 1795
in the 13th year of her age.

O death thou art the king of terrors,
Nor youth nor goodness can avert the
stroke,

Nor Parent's hope, nor tears nor prayers
Arrest thy quick approach.

“The earthly joys of parents dear
“Are with us buried low;
“But parents do not shed a tear
“For God would have it so.”

Here
Lies the body of
HUGH WILSON
Who was born Sept. 26th, A. D. 1748
Departed this life April 23d, A. D. 1796
After a life spent in piety

In the forty-eighth year of his age.
He bowed with humble resignation
to the Divine will
His distressed wife and only child
Bereft of his dear society
are left to deplore the loss
of a tender husband
an affectionate father
a real friend
and Christian adviser

Sacred
to the memory of
WALLACE ALEXANDER.
WILLS who departed
this life 18th of
September 1817
Aged 4 years 6 months
and 13 days Life how
short. Eternity
how long.

In Memory of
JEAN WALLACE
who departed this life
May 1786 age 58 years
Also
RICHARD WALLACE,
who departed this Life
Decem'r 23d 1805 age
31 years

Here lieth the body of
MOSES WALLACE
who departed this life
Novem'r 11, 1803 age
62 years.
He was beloved by all who knew
him, lived respected & died
lamented.

In memory of
ALEXAND'R WILLSON
who departed this life
June 7th 1786 age 45 years,
Also,
GRIZZLE WILLSON
who departed this life
February 11th 1809 aged
about 54 years

In memory of
MARY WILLSON
who departed this life
January 31, 1808 age 21
years 6 months & 3 days

In
memory of
ALEXANDER WILLS
who died April 18, 1853
Aged 73 years 1 month
& 9 days

Sacred
to the memory of
ISABELLA
wife of

Alexander WILLS Esq
Walton Farm Cumberland County
who departed this life
27th January 1826

Aged 50 Years & 13 days.

The happy grateful spirit that improves,
And brightens every gift by fortune given,
That wanders where it will with those it
loves,

Makes every place a home, and home a
heaven.

All these were hers—oh, thou who readst
this stone,

When for thyself [illegible] to the sky
Thou humbly prayest ask this boon alone,
That ye like her may live, like her may
die.

In memory of
HUGH WILLSON
departed this life 1810
March 31 age 29 years
11 months & 8 days.

Here lies the body of
ELIZABETH WALLACE
who departed this life
January 12, 1804
age 26 years.

In
memory of
Daniel Weltmer,
son of John
& Elizabeth Weltmer,
died
Nov 3rd, 1829,
aged 9 months
& 10 days.

In
memory of
Nancy Weltmer
Daughter of Jno.
& Eliz. Weltmer

died the 1st May,
1824, aged 2 years
5 mos & 24 days.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA.

[Although not properly belonging to Dauphin County History, yet the following biographical notes from the *Oracle of Dauphin* and the *Dauphin Guardian* are of great value]

MARSHALL, JOHN, Esq., an officer in the American army in the Revolution, d. in the town of Huntingdon, October 13, 1799. During his residence in that town for several years past he was a much respected citizen, a pleasant companion and kind neighbor. He filled several public trusts with promptitude and fidelity to general satisfaction of all concerned.

JORDAN, JOHN, Esq., one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas for Cumberland county, d. Thursday, Dec. 6, 1799.

BROOKS, BENJAMIN, Major 2d U. S. regiment of artillerists and engineers, an officer during the Revolution, d. at Upper Marlboro', Md., January 16, 1800

HOGUE, JONATHAN, Esq., one of the associate judges for Cumberland county, d. on the 19th April, 1800, at his farm near Silvers' Spring, in the 71st year of his age.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM, Esq., d. at Lewis-town, May 1800, High Sheriff of the county of Mifflin, and son of James Elliott, of Harrisburg.

LAHN, JACOB, late editor of the German paper printed at Lancaster, entitled "Americanische Staats bothe," d. Jan. 23, 1801, in the 54th year of his age. Mr. L. was a native of Frankfort on the-Maine, has resided in Lancaster upwards of twelve years, and has always preserved the character of an honest man and a good citizen.

KITTERA, JOHN WILKES, late a member of the House of Representatives of the U. S., d. at Lancaster, June 6, 1801.

STAKE, CAPT. JACOB, d. at his residence on the York side of Wright's Ferry on June 25, 1801, in the 45th year of his age. He served as an officer with reputation and honor during the American Revolutionary war, and has since preserved the character of an excellent citizen.

ARMSTRONG, ROBERT, of Cumberland

county, died at Petersburg, [Duncannon] October 8, 1801, aged 86 years.

TAYLOR, ABIAH, representative from Chester county, d. at Lancaster, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1801.

HARRIS, THOMAS, d. December 2, 1801, in Mifflin county, near town of Mifflin, aged 106 years.

HIESTER, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of Mr. John Hiester of Reading, d. at Philadelphia, December 16, 1801, a daughter of John Fries, of that city.

ALEXANDER, JAMES, sergeant-at-arms for the Senate of this State, d. at Lancaster February 13, 1802

ETTWEIN, REV. JOHN, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Unitas Fratrum, or the United Brethren, died at Bethlehem, after an illness of four days, January 2, 1802, in his 85th year.

MOORE, JAMES, Esq., associate judge for Chester county, died suddenly, 31st March, 1802, in the 73d year of his age.

PORTER, EDWARD, Esq., d. on August 7, 1802, in Warrior Mark township, Huntingdon county.

JACKS, JAMES, d. at Lancaster, September 6, 1802, in the 63d year of his age.

SCULL, Mrs. SUSANNA, d. Wednesday evening, September 22, 1802, at Reading, in her 60th year.

CLYMER, Mrs. MARY, wife of Daniel Clymer, Esq., d. in Caernarvon township, Berks county, Tuesday, December 7, 1802

PORTER, Mrs., consort of Robert Porter, d. at Lewistown. Mifflin county, Dec 15, 1802.

CARPENTER, JACOB, Esq., late Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, d. on February 18, 1803, of a consumption, in the borough of Lancaster, in the 36th year of his age.

NESBITT, Dr JAMES, d. at Huntingdon, on Wednesday, February 23, 1803, in the 34th year of his age.

YOUNG, Dr. BENJAMIN, d. at Northumberland, March 21, 1803, aged 34 years.

DOUGLASS, JOHN, d. at Carlisle, April 29, 1803, aged 71 years.

WILSON, WILLIAM, Esq., a member of the Legislature of this State, d. at his plantation in Lycoming county, June 1, 1803, aged 45 years, and about the same time Mrs. Wilson, consort of the above-

mentioned gentleman. They were both interred in one grave.

SIMPSON, Mrs. ANN, wife of John Simpson, Esq., of Sunbury. d. at that place August 25, 1803. Her remains were interred in the Presbyterian burying ground at Sunbury.

HUMPHREYS, JOHN, Esq., of Northumberland town, d. Sept. 1, 1803.

HEINITSH, CHARLES F., d. at Lancaster Sept. 3, 1803, aged 66 years.

SIMON, JOSEPH, d. at Lancaster, January 24, 1804, aged 92 years.

BRIGGS, DAVID, innkeeper, d. at Silvers' Spring, Cumberland co., Jan. 31, 1804, aged 59 years.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXXII.

"AMERICAN PATRIOT."—This was the title of a newspaper published in Harrisburg in 1812 and 13. Are any copies of it in existence? The editor was Alexander Hamilton. Who was he?

HARRIS' GRAVE.—Too frequently we see it stated, that the wife of John Harris was buried at the foot of the old Mulberry tree. Esther Harris after remaining a widow four years, married William McChesney, of Newberry township, York county. She died there, and was buried probably in a private family graveyard, or at Silvers' Spring church. She was not interred under the mulberry tree.

RIFE.—Who can give us all the particulars of the following:

Joseph Rife died in 1820, leaving a wife Barbara, and children:

i. Joseph; d. prior to his father, and left Jacob and Joseph, of Cumberland county, then under age.

ii. Elizabeth; m. John Haldeman of Centre co., Pa.

iii. Jacob.

iv. Esther; m. Casper Sharick of Upper Canada.

v. Abraham; d. shortly after his father, leaving a wife Nancy, and issue—Polly m. Benjamin Longenecker of Cumber-

land county, Joseph, Catharine, and Abraham.

vi. Nancy; m. Wendle Shelly.

vii. Barbara; m. — Mumma.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

1768—Anthracite coal first used in Wyoming Valley, by Obadiah Gore, blacksmith.

1775-6—Several boat loads of Anthracite coal were sent from Wyoming down the Susquehanna, and thence hauled to Carlisle barracks, to manufacture arms for the Government.

1790—Coal first known in Schuylkill county.

1794—Blacksmiths used it in Schuylkill county.

1808—Used in graves by Judge Fell, of Wilkes Barre.

1812—Col. George Shoemaker hauled nine wagon loads of coal from Pottsville to Philadelphia, and was obliged to give away the coal.

1814—Charles Miner sent an ark load, twenty four tons, of coal from Mauch Chunk, via the Lehigh and Delaware, to Philadelphia.

1815—Schuylkill navigation commenced.

1820—Three hundred and sixty-five tons of coal shipped by the Lehigh canal.

The following show the first shipments of Anthracite coal over the several avenues to market:

1822—The Schuylkill canal shipped fourteen hundred and eighty tons.

1829—The Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad shipped one thousand tons.

1833—The Union canal shipped thirty-five hundred tons.

1834—The North Branch canal shipped eighty-nine hundred and twenty-three tons.

1834—The Lykens Valley railroad shipped forty one hundred and eighty tons.

The first railroad in the United States to carry Anthracite coal was the Lehigh Navigation company's gravity railroad, in 1820. Then the Schuylkill county branch roads to the canal, in 1822, and third was the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad; next and fourth in order, and first in Dauphin county, was the Lykens Valley railroad.

MIDDLETOWN PATRIOTISM.

During the war of 1812, companies were raised in Dauphin county by volunteering and by draft, and a large number of the citizens of Middletown and vicinity entered the service. Many of them were attached to Captain Peter Snyder's company which was in the Second Regiment commanded by Colonel Richter. Among those enrolled were Christian Spayd, Joshua Heppich, John Wolf, Michael Cassel, Michael Hemperley, David Ettele, George Johntz, Daniel Bollinger, Jacob Bollinger, John Conrad, George Critson, George Remley, Wm Strouse, Lawrence Elbrtie, John Snyder. Christian Spayd became Brigade Inspector, and Joshua Heppich was a corporal.

A military company was formed some years afterwards of which Dr. Mercer Brown was Captain, who was succeeded by Joseph Ross.

The Swatara Guards, commanded by John Blattenberger, had within its ranks many of the young men of the town. Captain Blattenberger took great pride in maintaining the standard of the company and it had an excellent reputation for discipline.

A rifle company was organized about the same time, and most of its members were crack shots. A target, representing Benedict Arnold, of life size, was used by the companies in their trials of skill, and bore evidence that as marksmen they were not to be despised. This target was in existence but a few years ago.

The Mexican War attracted a number of the young men to the volunteer army, who served until peace was declared.

The Swatara Infantry Company was organized about 1857, and existed some eight years. Capt. Henry Smith was in command the greater part of that time.

During the civil war, 1861-65, Middletown and immediate vicinity furnished three companies of volunteers, besides many soldiers who were attached to different regiments. SWATARA.

THE MILL-DAM TROUBLES OF 1793 AND 1794.

[The following documents relate to this transaction, in which our ancestors showed far more patriotism than that which actuates the citizens of to-day. It

forms a portion of the history of our town which deserves perpetuating.]

May 6th, A. D. 1794.

At the meeting of the committee appointed on the 5th Instant at the House of Reitzel to wait on the Landis's to treat with them for the purchase of their Mills, Land, and appurtenances near the Borough of Harrisburgh, the said committee propose to allow them the sum of Twenty-five hundred pounds to be paid in the following manner, to wit:

In one month from this date (including the monies due to the Heirs of Mr. Harris Dec'd. £1,500
On the 1st of May, 1795, with int. 500
On the 1st of May, 1796, with ditto 500

£2,500

The Interest will amt to 90

The two last installments to be secured by the Title remaining (if required) in the hands of the Landis's, until all the money is paid and possession of the property to be delivered to the Borough, or their representatives, on the payment of the first money.

An answer will be expected on or before Friday next, and a Final conclusion of the business on the part of the Borough will then take place.

[Copy Delivered to the Landis's.]

Conveyance—Peter, John and Abraham Landis and their wives, of their Mills, &c., near Harrisburgh, To Stacy Potts, et als for the use of the Borough of Harrisburgh.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-ninth Day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, Between Peter Landis and Eva his wife of the Township of Londonderry, John Landis and Catharine his wife of Londonderry Township, and Abraham Landis and Barbara his wife of Paxtang Township, all of the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, of the one part, and Stacy Potts, Moses Gillmor, William Graydon, Jacob Bucher, John Kean, John Dentzel and Alexander Berryhill, all of the Borough of Harrisburgh in the county aforesaid (a committee chosen at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the said Borough at the Court Room on the

seventh day of April instant, for certain purposes and cloathed with certain powers expressed in the minutes and proceedings of the said public meeting) for and on behalf of the said Borough of the other part;

WHEREAS, John Harris, late of Harrisburgh, aforesaid deceased, on the 16th day of April, 1790, covenanted and agreed with the said Peter, John and Abraham Landis, their heirs and assigns, for a mill seat, the privileges of a dam and mill race, three acres of ground and sundry other advantages, as in and by the said contract at large may appear;

And whereas, The said Abraham Landis purchased a small piece of Land from Gen'l John A. Hanna in addition to the premises contracted for with the said John Harris, Deceased;

Now, *This Indenture Witnesseth*, That the said Peter Landis and Eva his wife, John Landis and Catharine his wife, and Abraham Landis and Barbara his wife for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-six hundred and thirty three pounds four shilling and six pence, to them or some of them in hand well and truly paid and secured to be paid by the said Stacy Potts, Moses Gillmor, William Graydon, Jacob Bucher, John Kean, John Dentzel and Alexander Berryhill, at and before the ensealing and delivery hercof the receipt and payment whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, *have* and each of them *hath* Granted, Bargained, Sold, Aliened, Released, and Confirmed, and by these presents *Do* and each of them *doth* Grant, Bargain, Sell, Alien, Release and Confirm unto the said Stacy Potts, Moses Gillmer, William Graydon, Jacob Bucher, John Kean, John Dintzel, and Alexander Berryhill, their Heirs and Assigns, for the use of the Borough aforesaid, all those the aforementioned and above described premises, property, priviledges and advantages.

Inventory of the moveables, &c., contained in the Mill House Sold by the Landises to the Borough of Harrisburgh, Apl. 29th 1795.

In the Garret—

The hoisting Tackle compleat with the necessary ropes. 2 panes Glass broke or cracked.

In the third Story—

One Bolting chest containing a sup. fine cloth. 22 Ditto.

In the second Story—

1 Rolling screen and Tackle compleat with a Fan, &c.

1 small common screen & Frame.

1 Packing chest with a pr. loose hinges. 68 Ditto.

In the First Story—

3 Pr. Burr millstones, except nether stone on the East side of the which is common, size Beginning at the east side, cet 4:1—4:3—4:0.

1 p. chopping stones, size, 3 : 10.

2 Bolting chests and 2 cloths—1 country, the other midling.

1 Hoisting Cask, Iron Hoops, & Bolting Geers compleat for all the Bolting Chests.

1 Bound Box for sifting in.

4 Hoops, 4 Hoppers, 4 Stands, 4 Shocs & 4 Damzels.

7 Step Ladders on the Lower Floor & 6 above.

3 Water wheels and all the Running Geers compleat for 4 Pr. Stones.

4 Chopping Chests.

1 Large Bolting Chest brush.

2 Meal rakes. 21 Ditto.

Lights Glass, 113 broke or cracked.

Property examined & taken, parties present. Witness our hands, Apl. 29th, 1795

STACY POTTS,
MOSES GILLMOR,
W. GRAYDON,
J. BUCHER,
J. KEAN,
J. DENTZEL,
ALEX BERRYHILL,
ABRAHAM LANDIS.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXXIII.

WHITE.—We have before us an "Indenture" of the date of 4th March, 1771, between Hugh White and Margaret his wife, William White and Agnes his wife, of Allen township, Cumberland county, and Rowland McDonald, of the same locality for 200 acres of land on Yellow Breeches creek. Were these the family

who afterwards settled in Northumberland now Lycoming county?

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—William Hagerty, a soldier in the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, Capt. James Parr's company; was discharged the service in May, 1778, when the army lay at Valley Forge, his term of enlistment having expired. Who was he? He seems to have been in Carlisle in April, 1782, when William Butler, Lieut. Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania, was in command at Carlisle. What is known concerning him?

HUNTER—McDANIEL—SAWYERS

Through the kindness of Mr. McDaniel, of New Cumberland, we are placed in possession of the following information:

The will of Mary Hunter, widow, dated the 17th of August, 1786, in which year she died. The children mentioned in this will are as follows:

i. Ephraim; of him we have no information.

ii. Joseph; was first lieutenant in the Second battalion, York county associators, commissioned July 5, 1777.

iii. Margaret; m. Josias McDaniel.

iv. Jean; m. James Sawyers.

v. Elsy; m. — Hodge.

vi. Mary; m. — Colter.

vii. —; m. Allen Hays. Mrs. Hays d. at Harrisburg, Sunday, May 24, 1807. Mr. Hays was a clock and watch-maker.

MARGARET HUNTER, married, April 14, 1774, by Rev. John Steel, at John Trindel's, Josias McDaniel. Their children were—

i. John; b. Sept. 28, 1776; baptized by Rev. John Hodge.

ii. Mary; b. August 30, 1779.

iii. Elizabeth; b. August 16, 1783.

iv. James Hunter; b. April 9, 1790.

JEAN HUNTER married Capt. James Sawyers. He was born about 1753, and died at the age of 82 years, at Harrisburg, where he lived many years, and quite prominent in the early history of the town. He was a soldier of the Revolution and was buried with military honors.

LYKENS VALLEY COAL DEVELOPMENT.

In addition to what was stated in the

last number of *Notes and Queries* in relation to the coal trade, we have the following from the pen of Prof. P. W. Scheafer, of Pottsville, a native of Dauphin county.

The Wiconisco Coal company (named after Wiconisco creek, in the northeastern portion of the county), was organized in 1831, composed of six members—Simon Gratz, Samuel Richards, George H. Thompson, Charles Rockland Thompson, all of Philadelphia, and Henry Schriener and Henry Sheaffer, both of Dauphin county. They began work at opening their mines by drifts in the gap at Bear creek, and sold coal in the vicinity in 1832. The first miners were three Englishmen—James Todoff, John Brown and William Hall, who came from Schuylkill county.

The Lykens Valley Railroad was located by Mr. Ashwin, an English civil engineer, and extended from the mines in Bear Gap, sixteen miles, to the Susquehanna river, along the north foot of Berry's mountain. This road was constructed under the direction of John Paul, civil engineer, Henry Sheaffer, superintendent, and Simon Sallade, director. The road was completed and began transporting coal in 1834 by horse power, on a flat strip rail. A number of ark loads of coal were shipped from Millersburg in March and April, 1834. Then the coal cars were boated across the Susquehanna, from the terminus of the railroad at Millersburg to Mt. Patrick, on the opposite side of the canal, in Perry county. This site was formerly owned by Peter Ritner, brother of Governor Ritner. Here the Lykens Valley Company had a set of schutes on the Pennsylvania canal, where they shipped their coal to market. The first boat load of Lykens Valley coal was sent on Saturday, April 19, 1834, by boat "76," forty-three tons, Captain C. France, consigned to Thomas Borbridge, Columbia, Pa.

Shipments continued in this manner until 1845, when the railroad was worn out, and abandoned until 1848. Then a portion of the railroad was regraded, and all laid with a new "T" rail. The Wiconisco canal was built and shipments resumed in 1848, and have continued ever since. Up to and including 1858, the to-

tal shipment of coal from the Lykens Valley mines, from the beginning, amounted to eight hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-one tons, and the grand total shipments on the Susquehanna were three millions two hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-one tons, which included shipments of coal by the Union canal, and other avenues, as follows:

The Shamokin Railroad was opened in 1839.

The Dauphin and Susquehanna in 1854.

The Trevorton railroad in 1855.

At this early day of the coal trade, this portion of the country was wild and seemed far removed in the woods. Lykens Valley is the broad expanse, three to five miles in width, of fertile red shale soil between the Mahantongo mountain on the north and Berry's mountain on the south, with the Susquehanna river as its boundary on the west. Its eastern portion is a distance of twelve miles from the river, and is subdivided into two smaller valleys, the main or northern one extending some ten miles east to the valley of the Mahanoy creek. The south portion is named after its early settler, Williams, who built a grist mill near Williamstown, also named after him.

RECORDS OF FETTERHOFF CHURCH

[Two miles northeast of the town of Halifax is Fetterhoff's church, under the control of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. The following transcripts from the tombstones in the graveyard attached to the church have been kindly forwarded us:]

Bowman, Daniel, b. Nov. 20, 1831; d. May 1, 1880

Bowman, Elizabeth, wf. of H., b. Dec. 3, 1792; d. July 22, 1864.

Bowman, Henry, b. Oct. 1, 1791; d. Jan. 30, 1857.

Bowman, John, b. March 21, 1785; d. June 19, 1839.

Bressler, Rev. N. E., d. March 8, 1877, aged 55 years.

Countryman, John, b. Jan. 5, 1805; d. Aug. 2, 1868.

Countryman, Leonard, b. Mar. 11, 1788; d. Jan. 14, 1851.

Countryman, Maria Magdalena, wf. of L. b. Dec. 2, 1784; d. Feb. 7, 1840.

- Crosson, Hannah, wf. of J., b. Feb. 9, 1797; d. Jan. 24, 1881.
- Crosson, Jacob, b. March 19, 1784; d. Nov. 25, 1871.
- Dunkel, Anna Mary, wf. of J., b. Sept. 11, 1790; d. June 4, 1870.
- Dunkel, George, b. Dec. 20, 1790; d. Nov. 11, 1846.
- Dunkel, Jacob, b. Sept. 13, 1787; d. Sept. 3, 1849.
- Enders, Conrad, b. May 18, 1788; d. Dec. 5, 1874.
- Enders, Elizabeth, wf. of C., b. April 25, 1794; d. Sept. 20, 1849.
- Enders, John, b. March 11, 1774; d. June 25, 1835.
- Enders, Margaret, wf. of Philip, b. Nov. 26, 1813; d. Oct. 30, 1870.
- Fetterhoff, Catharine, wf. of John and dau. of John Hain, b. June 18, 1791; d. Dec. 6, 1862.
- Fetterhoff, Eve, wf. of Philip, b. June 27, 1792; d. Jan. 1, 1839.
- Fetterhoff, Frederick, d. July 16, 1837; aged 72 years.
- Fetterhoff, George, b. May 3, 1795; d. Aug. 3, 1863.
- Fetterhoff, John, s. of Frederick, b. Oct. 2, 1790; d. June 27, 1829.
- Fetterhoff, Col. Philip, b. Sept. 2, 1788; d. Sept. 4, 1833.
- Fetterhoff, Susannah, wf. of Fred. b. June 25, 1765; d. June 28, 1834.
- Forney, Michael, b. May 31, 1809; d. Feb. 24, 1881.
- Forney, Salome, wf. of P., b. April 8, 1810; d. Dec. 22, 1875.
- Forney, Simon, b. June 27, 1817; d. April 11, 1869.
- Forney, Susan, wf. of M., b. May 19, 1817; d. May 1, 1877.
- Forney, Peter, b. April 7, 1807; d. Dec. 14, 1866.
- Fronk, David, b. Oct. 19, 1799; d. May 22, 1873.
- Fronk, Frederick, b. May 17, 1804; d. May 25, 1867.
- Hoke, Elizabeth, wf. of J., b. April 12, 1790; d. Nov. 27, 1857.
- Hoke, John, b. Nov. 25, 1786; d. June 19, 1856.
- Hetrick, Catharine, w. of Michael, b. Nov. 1, 1791; d. Mar. 7, 1865.
- Hemping, Elizabeth, wf. of Rev. J., b. Jan. 8, 1792; d. March 15, 1860.
- Hemping, Rev. Johann N., b. July 4, 1778; d. March 12, 1855.
- Killinger, Jacob, b. Nov. 3, 1809; d. April 2, 1876.
- Killinger, Maria, wf. of J., b. Oct. 25, 1808; d. July 23, 1876.
- Keiter, Anna Barbara, wf. of Gerhardt, b. Feb. 2, 1782; d. Oct. 10, 1814.
- Keiter, Anna Mary, wf. of J., b. Oct. 16, 1811; d. March 10, 1874.
- Keiter, Benjamin, b. Feb. 14, 1775; d. Feb. 24, 1867.
- Keiter, Dorothy, wf. of P., b. April 4, 1776; d. August 2, 1876.
- Keiter, Elizabeth, w. of John, d. June 14, 1833; aged 64 years.
- Keiter, Elizabeth, wf. of Joseph, b. Oct. 14, 1811; d. Oct. 23, 1879.
- Keiter, Elizabeth, wf. of Peter, Sen., b. March 13, 1783; d. Feb. 16, 1849.
- Keiter, Gerhardt, b. Sept. 6, 1768; d. March 1, 1855.
- Keiter, John, b. Nov. 22, 1763; d. Dec. 16, 1843.
- Keiter, John, b. April 1, 1803; d. April 1, 1848.
- Keiter, Joseph, b. Aug. 29, 1807; d. Feb. 14, 1863.
- Keiter, Mary, w. of Gerhardt, b. Sept. 8, 1812; d. Oct. 8, 1876.
- Keiter, Peter, b. Dec. 16, 1765; d. Aug. 10, 1850.
- Keiter, Peter, b. April 16, 1817; d. June 24, 1878.
- Laudermilch, Adam, b. Jan. 6, 1787; d. July 8, 1841.
- Laudermilch, Christina, wf. of John J., b. March 20, 1801; d. Dec. 10, 1875.
- Laudermilch, John J., b. Dec. 11, 1791; d. Nov. 3, 1864.
- Laudermilch, Mary, wf. of A., b. April 9, 1796; d. May 5, 1863.
- Lentz, Catharine, wf. of G. M., d. Sept. 27, 1846; aged 79 years.
- Lentz, George M., b. Nov. 3, 1757; d. Dec. 22, 1822.
- Lodge, Mary, wf. of W., b. Sept. 11, 1805; d. April 19, 1860.
- Lodge, William, d. Aug. 22, 1841; aged 45 years.
- Martiz, Catharine, wife of W., b. April 9, 1795; d. Jan. 7, 1852.
- Martin, William, b. April 13, 1793; d. March 20, 1869.
- Matchett, Magdalena, w. of Geo., b. Feb. 25, 1816; d. May 3, 1872.

Matter, Christopher, b. May 5, 1816; d. Oct 12, 1843.
 Moyer, Catharine, (Wagner), w. of H., b. Feb. 29, 1795; d. March 5, 1866.
 Moyer, Henry, a soldier of 1812; b. Jan. 27, 1787; d. Jan. 27, 1875.
 Noblet, Mary Ann, wife of John, b. Sept. 8, 1793; d. March 10, 1878.
 Novinger, Hannah, wife of I., b. Dec. 24, 1804; d. April 2, 1875.
 Novinger, Isaac, b. July 27, 1796; d. March 24, 1858.
 Reisch, Amey, wf. of Peter, b. Nov. 17, 1793; d. March 26, 1857.
 Reisch, Peter, b. June 1795; d. Oct. 5, 1836.
 Rineberger, Catharine, wf. of H., b. Dec. 28, 1813; d. Aug. 26, 1879.
 Rineberger, Henry, b. March 1, 1801; d. March 10, 1881.
 Rutter, George, b. Sept. 16, 1764; d. Oct. 14, 1834.
 Rutter, Isaac, b. Dec. 2, 1798; d. Oct. 15, 1821.
 Rutter, Joel W., b. July 14, 1812; d. April 9, 1847.
 Rutter, Margaret, wife of Geo., b. Sept. 15, 1771; d. Dec. 25, 1852.
 Seiler, Charles, b. June 4, 1807; d. Feb. 6, 1869.
 Seller, Barbara, wf. of Jacob, dau. of Jacob Frawitz, b. Oct. 10, 1815; d. July, 1855.
 Seller Jacob, b. Aug. 26, 1813; d. March 1, 1842.
 Sheaffer, Catharine, wf. of J., b. 1774; d. Aug. 27, 1852.
 Sheaffer, John, b. 1782; d. June 25, 1827.
 Sheesley, Christopher, b. June 11, 1798; d. June 13, 1867.
 Sheesley, Lydia (Gilbert), wf. of C., b. June 23, 1802; d. April 24, 1863.
 Shepley, John, b. May 25, 1782; d. June 10, 1866.
 Shepley Susannah, wf. of J., b. Feb. 24, 1789; d. April 28, 1845.
 Snott Philip, b. Feb. 25, 1791; d. June 1, 1854.
 Shottler, b. Jan. 30, 1800; d. Feb. 27, 1853.
 Smith, Isaac, d. Aug. 13, 1834; aged 61 years.
 Smith, Susan, wf. of, d. March, 1830; aged 59 years.
 Straw, Mary, wf of N, b. Jan. 16, 1764; d. May 15, 1818.

Straw, Nicholas, b. Aug. 8, 1769; d. May 26, 1845.
 Ubrich, Christian, b. May 14, 1798; d. Aug. 12, 1859.
 Ubrich, Valentine, d. Jan. 1, 1873; aged 75 years.
 Ummel, Christian, b. March 17, 1809; d. July 11, 1880.
 Ummel, Molley, w. of I. and dau. of Jacob Bauman, b. Sept. 12, 1775; d. in her 56th year.
 Ummel, Isaac, b. June 12, 1772; d. May 30, 1839.
 Whitman, Sarah, wf. of Samuel, b. Mar. 16, 1815; d. Sept. 26, 1868.
 Wilt, Catharine, wf. of Michael, b. Mar. 17, 1781; d. June 21, 1867.
 Wilvert, Adam, b. Dec. 30, 1796; d. Feb. 6, 1875.
 Wilvert, Julia, wf. of A., b. Feb. 13, 1800; d. April 12, 1862.
 Zimmerman, Anna M., wf. of C., b. Nov. 10, 1776; d. Oct. 28, 1855.
 Zimmerman, Christian, b. Dec. 19, 1772; d. Jan. 27, 1837.
 Zimmerman, Christian, b. Oct. 25, 1799; d. July 15, 1868.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXXIV.

CENSUS OF 1790.—In a few weeks we contemplate publishing by instalments the first census of Dauphin county, which then included that of Lebanon. Owing to the manner in which this census was taken, by heads of families, it was never published by the Government. That relating to this locality, which we have secured at considerable expense, will be the first printed anywhere.

ONLY TOO FLATTERING.—An eminent scholar and historian who has made an honored name for himself in another State, writes as follows in regard to the *Notes and Queries* as published in the *Telegraph*: "I rejoice that you can continue your beneficent gleanings—this for the benefit of the future historian. The service, I much fear, does not meet with the due pecuniary requital, and the debt of students to you is, therefore, so much the greater. There appears to be a grow-

ing appreciation of fact as history is more authoritatively essayed—truth and not rhetoric is getting to be the standard. I may hope after awhile—perchance not in your life or mine—however—such labors as yours will be properly rewarded. You will have credit hereafter with posterity. This is but poor consolation now. We are human and have creature wants, to say nought of attendant vanities. You will not think hard of me if I say that I envy you the ability which you seem to retain to make current and preserve your invaluable gleanings."

OLD ASSESSMENT LISTS.

West End of Derry—1751.

	s.	d.
Allison, John.....	2	6
Armstrong, Robert.....	2	6
Boo, Randall.....	2	6
Boman, Thos.....	3	6
Bratchy, Robt.....	1	6
Black, Hugh.....	3	0
Black, Thomas.....	4	6
Black, David.....	4	6
Breeden, William.....	2	6
Blackburn, William.....	2	6
Blackburn, Widow.....	2	6
Brand, Martin.....	4	6
Candor, Joseph.....	5	0
Clark, James.....	5	0
Chambers, James.....	4	0
Carithers, Hugh.....	2	6
Chambers, Robt.....	4	6
Cample, David.....	2	0
Carithers, Robert.....	2	6
Chambers, Arther, the man on David Walker place.....	4	6
Callwell, David.....	2	0
Clanninger, Valintin.....	4	0
Down, Patrick.....	1	6
Drennan, William.....	2	0
Fley, Alexd.....	1	6
Hall, Thomas.....	3	0
Harris, John.....	4	6
Hour, Michael.....	2	6
Irland, James.....	3	0
Jenan, Jacob.....	1	6
Keer, John.....	7	0
Long, James.....	4	0
Leard, John.....	4	0
Lockerd, Andrew.....	1	0
McKee, James.....	6	0

Morrison, Andrew.....	4	0
McNear, David.....	4	0
Mitchel, William.....	1	6
Nelie, Charles.....	1	0
Nicom, John.....	2	0
Patterson, Moses.....	2	0
Ramse, Rob't.....	3	0
Russell, Jas.....	3	0
Robinson, Alex'dr.....	2	6
Russel, James.....	3	0
Semple, James.....	8	6
Shaw, James.....	5	0
Saddeler, Christian.....	2	0
Starrit, William.....	2	0
Singer, John.....	1	6
Tise, John.....	1	0
Thomson, John.....	4	0
Vanlier, John.....	3	0
Wiley, James.....	1	0
Wilson, Moses.....	4	0
Welsh, John.....	1	0

FREE MEN.

Harris, James.....	6	0
Island, William.....	6	0
Leard, Hugh.....	6	0
Poar, William.....	6	0

JAMES RUSSEL, Colector.

THE HERSHEY FAMILY.

[From our note-book we glean the following relating to a large family now resident in this county. From two or three sources we have been promised information, but there has been no fulfillment. If any person can furnish us with additions to this meagre data, we will be under obligations—and in due time endeavor to properly arrange the same.]

I. ANREW HERSHEY, b. 1721 in Switzerland; removed early in life with his parents to the Palatinate. In the year 1719 he and his brother Benjamin sailed for America and settled in Lancaster county, Penna. His brother Christian followed in 1739; and all three were chosen ministers in the Mennonite church. Andrew Hershey died in 1792 aged ninety years. There was issue:

i. Christian, d. January 1783; m. Elizabeth Hiestand, daughter of Abraham Hiestand of Hempfield, Lancaster county, Pa.

2. ii. Andrew, b. 1734; m. 1st Magdalena Baughman; 2d, Maria Acker.

iii. John.

iv. Benjamin, d. prior to 1780; and had Elizabeth m. Henry Landis; Benjamin, and Mary

v. Jacob; resided in Hempfield township; d. prior to 1767, at which time his children Maria and Ann were above fourteen years but not of age.

vi. Abraham.

vii. Isaac.

viii. Henry.

iv. Catharine.

x. Maria.

xi. Odti.

II. ANDREW HERSHEY (Andrew), b. 1734, in Lancaster county, Penn'a; d. July 16, 1806; was twice married; m. Magdalena BAUGHMAN; d. prior to 1763; daughter of Michael Baughman; and had issue:

i. Catharine; b. 1760.

He married secondly, MARIA ACKER; b. September 26, 1743; d. September 13, 1831. They had issue:

ii. Anna; b. February 28, 1762.

iii. Jacob; b. October 2, 1765.

iv. Maria; b. May 23, 1768.

3. v. Andrew; b. September 14, 1770; m. Esther Kauffman.

vi. Henry; b. December 19, 1772.

vii. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 5, 1775.

viii. John, b. March 31, 1783.

III. ANDREW HERSHEY (Andrew, Andrew,) b. September 14, 1770; d. August 1, 1835; m. ESTHER KAUFFMAN, b. May 31, 1770; d. March 3, 1829. They had issue:

i. Christian, b. December 22, 1796; d. September 5, 1834.

ii. Anna, b. July 15, 1799

iii. Andrew, b. January 15, 1802.

iv. Maria, b. December 9, 1804.

v. Catharine, b. January 15, 1809.

vi. Esther, b. Sept. 11, 1811.

vii. Barbara, b. December 9, 1814.

viii. Elizabeth, b. December 9, 1814.

ix. John, b. March 14, 1815.

x. Magdalena, b. March 20, 1821.

In addition to the foregoing, which evidently refers to one branch of the family, we have the following:

BENEDICT HERSHEY died prior to 1763, leaving a wife Judith, and children:

i. Jacob.

ii. Barbara.

iii. Andrew.

iv. Peter.

v. John.

vi. Esther.

ANDREW HERSHEY, of Londonderry township, Dauphin county, died in 1792, leaving a wife, and children:

i. Benjamin.

ii. Henry.

iii. Christian, of Manor township, Lancaster county.

iv. Andrew, of Donegal township, Lancaster county.

v. John, wf. Magdalena —.

THE FALLING STARS OF 1833 AT DAUPHIN.

The 13th of November, 1833, has been signalized as the period of the greatest meteoric shower—an exhibition of natural fire-works that was long remembered by those who witnessed it. The scene in the vicinity of Dauphin in this county is stated to have been "grand, awful and sublime," and to the ignorant and superstitious citizens the phenomena was overwhelming and terrific. It literally rained stars. Never before or since did such a countless number of meteors fall from the empyrean in so short a space of time. Most of them were globular in shape, but many in their rapid motion left behind a luminous trail, and these imagination of the credulous very readily transformed into so many fiery serpents. It is almost impossible to conceive the horror of mind which seized upon some people, even where the phenomena were explained by the better informed. Many of the bold as well as timid citizens, yielding alike to apprehension, gave over all as lost, and rushing frantically to the old "Hill Church," passed the exciting period in prayer and lamentation. It was astonishing to behold how many became suddenly devout who were never devout before. Yet, generally speaking, the fit of devotion was of no longer duration than the phenomena. Old and intelligent citizens like Colonel James Gayman, William Willson and Robert Simmons used their efforts to quiet the fears of the ignorant and frightened. The radiating space of the stars was not exactly in the zenith, but a little below S. S. E. of it. Some of the meteors were so bright as to throw a strong

light on the whole sky, and attract attention even when behind a person. Sometimes a long track of light was left in the sky, and remained for more than a minute. The very great number and rapidity of motion of these meteors could be compared to a large shower of hail. One appeared to be as large as a man's fist, and was of great brilliance. The stream of light that remained in some cases seemed to be a straight line, and assumed first a snake like form, and then doubled together. The east was ruddy and the morning star very bright when seen in the morning a quarter past five. They were not always regular in their emission, but there was not a moment when several were not visible. It seemed as if there were several great discharges every minute. At a quarter past six, when the sun was nearly up, their light was very faint, but it appeared as if the number was only apparently diminished by being lost in the light of the morning. The shooting stars, as they were erroneously termed, were first seen at eleven o'clock on the night of the 12th, and continued to increase until five the next morning, when the view which the heavens presented was grand beyond description. Ten thousand little meteors might be observed at a time igniting, falling perpendicularly for a short distance, and then disappearing to be supplied by others. Not a cloud was visible, not a breath of air perceptible. The luminous trail which each meteor left behind as it moved, gave the heavens almost the appearance of a solid mass of flame. The scene continued until their light was eclipsed by the morning dawn, when the superstitious recovered in a degree their senses.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXXV.

HERSHEY.—In the genealogical memorandum, in the last number of *Notes and Queries*, the date of birth of Andrew Hershey should be 1702, and that of Christian Hershey, his son, 1734.

THE TOWN OF DAUPHIN.

A correspondent sends us the follow-

ing notes relating to the town of Dauphin, originally named Port Lyon, then Greensburg, and when it became a post town, its present name.

The oldest houses in the town are those of the Winn heirs, built nearly three quarters of a century ago; of Peter Snyder, on Erie street, formerly owned by Mr. Garlicher; of Elias Fertig, formerly the property of George Myers; of the heirs of William J. Robinson; and of Wm. Bell's estate, built by Mr. Ormes. The first store was kept by Peter Miller, on Erie street, now the property of Mrs. Cogley. The first tavern was the stone hotel, "Dauphin House," recently kept by Charles Rodearmel. This was built by Innis and Richard Green, who kept it. The first physician was Dr. Means, whose successor was Dr. Heck, still living at Heckton, two miles below town. The first postmaster was Benjamin Stees, about 1832, who kept the office at his hotel. His successors have been Thomas Milliken, Sr., R. G. Hetzel, Henry Sponsler, Jeremiah Frame, and Jefferson Clark, who was appointed in the spring of 1861. The first blacksmith was Isaac Bell, wagon-maker, John Gepford; and cabinet-maker, George Myers. The earliest teacher now remembered was Mr. Park.

OUR EARLY SETTLERS.

Tax List, East End of Derry, 1751.

	s.	d.
Allen, Thomas, ...	2	0
Boyd, Wm., ...	3	0
Boyd, Robert, ...	3	0
Cample, James, ...	9	0
Colp, John, ...	3	6
Connoy, Charles, ...	1	6
Clinn, David, ...	1	0
Clark, Charles, ...	3	0
Cample, John, ...	4	0
Cooper, Dison, ...	2	6
Cochran, John, ...	1	0
Coughan, Christian, ...	1	6
Dinie, Leancard, ...	4	0
Daugherty, Neal, ...	1	0
Duncan, James, ...	4	0
Duncan, John, ...	4	0
Esby, George, ...	5	0
Foster, James, ...	4	0
Fallopo, Fottie, ...	2	6
Foster, John, ...	3	6
Foster, Robert, ...	2	6

Foster, David, ...	4	0
Galbreath, James, Esq., ...	9	6
Goarly, John, ...	1	0
Haine, Fogal, ...	1	0
Hover, Michael, ...	3	0
Hall, Hugh, ...	6	0
Hays, Hugh, ...	7	6
Hays, Patrick, ...	6	0
Hays, William, ...	4	0
Hemple, Anthoney, ...	1	0
Hays, John, ...	3	0
Jonson, David, ...	2	6
Ketrim, Harris, ...	4	0
Keer, John, ...	3	0
Kelly, Patrick, ...	2	6
Kingre, John, ...	4	6
Logan, Thomas, ...	4	0
Longnecker, Jacob, ...	1	6
McCord, John, ...	2	0
McCord, David, ...	1	0
Miller, James, ...	3	0
Mitchell, David, ...	5	0
McColoch, John, ...	1	0
Make, Thomas, ...	0	6
More, Andrew, ...	4	0
McClire, Robert, ...	2	6
McQuin, ...	6	0
McCallister, Neal, ...	5	0
Miller, George, ...	2	6
McCallister, John, ...	3	6
Maben, John, ...	6	0
McClelland, John, ...	2	0
Mordah, Robert, ...	3	0
McDonnail, Duncan, ...	1	6
McClan, Widow, ...	3	0
Miller, Hugh, ...	2	6
McColouh, John, ...	1	0
Miller, William, ...	3	0
Moar, John, ...	3	0
Nai, Hamer Adem, ...	2	0
Over, John, ...	6	0
Pinogel, John, ...	6	0
Palmar, Hannas, ...	2	0
Peters, Hendry, ...	2	6
Potts, Moses, ...	3	0
Robinson, William, ...	1	0
Row, Vandall, ...	1	6
Rutherford, Thomas, ...	4	6
Rea, Willm, ...	4	0
Ree, John, ...	4	0
Rife, Jacob, ...	1	6
Rowan, Andrew, ...	2	0
Syers, Wim, ...	6	0
Shank, David, ...	1	0
Snider, Criste, ...	4	0
Sloan, Widow, ...	3	0

Strean, John, ...	2	0
Sailer, Jacob, ...	1	0
Siglee, Aullbright, ...	3	6
Tylor, David, ...	5	0
Willson, James, ...	4	6
Walker, James, ...	5	0
Walker, John, ...	4	6
Walker, Hendry, ...	6	0
Walker, Archbald, ...	4	0
Willison, William, ...	4	6
White, Joseph, ...	1	0
Willison, Thomas, ...	3	0
Willison James, ...	2	6
Wisn, John, ...	1	6

FREE MEN.

Freeman, Thomas, ...	6	0
Hover, John, ...	6	0
Huston, Willm, ...	6	0
Mordoch, John, ...	6	0
Rea, David, ...	6	0

JOHN HAYS, Collector.

THE BAUMS OF DERRY.

I. ADAM BAUM, a native of the Palatinate, emigrated to America about 1760, and settled in Derry township, Lancaster now Dauphin county, Penna., where he died in December, 1785; m. VEBONICA; both are buried in the family grave yard, on the Horse-shoe turnpike, two miles east of Hummelstown. They had issue among others:

2 i. *Michael*, b. 1757; m. Margaret Ebersole.

3 ii. *Daniel*, b. January 30, 1759; m. Catharine Fishburn.

iii. *John*; b. 1761; d. and left a son John.

II. MICHAEL BAUM, (Adam,) b. 1757, in Derry township, Dauphin Co., Penna.; d. in 1796; m. MARGARET EBERSOLE; his widow subsequently married John Miller. They had issue:

4 i. *Daniel*; b. April 9, 1783; m. Mary Hummel.

5 ii. *Abraham*; b. 1785; m. Elizabeth Eshleman.

iii. *John*; b. 1787; d. April, 1839; m. Nancy —.

iv. *Ann*; b. 1789.

v. *Freny*; b. 1791; m. Isaac Snavelly.

vi. *Mary* b. 1793; m. Felix Burkholder; removed to Ohio.

III. DANIEL BAUM (Adam) b. January 30, 1759; d. December 30, 1839; was an ingenious mechanic, learned gunsmith

with his father, and during the war of the Revolution was noted for his rifles which he manufactured for the patriot army. He m. CATHARINE FISHBURN. They had issue:

6. *i. Michael*; m. Nancy Sheller.
- ii. Barbara*; m. Thomas Fox.
7. *iii. John*; b. March 9, 1794; m. Rebecca Zimmerman.

IV. DANIEL BAUM, (Michael, Adam,) b. April 7, 1783; d. Dec 4, 1857; m. MARY HUMMEL b. March 13, 1789; d. Nov 23, 1862; dau. of David Hummel and Mary Toot. They had issue:

- i. Mary Ann*; m. Samuel Murray.
- ii. Lena*.
- iii. Sarah*; d. unm.
- iv. Susan*; m. Levi Jones
- v. Catharine*; m. Edward Magee, of Newark, N. J.
- vi. Adam Hummel*
- vii. Caroline*; m. John Yordy, of Lebanon.
- viii. David Hummel*.
- ix. Amanda*; d. s. p.

V. ABRAHAM BAUM, (Michael, Adam); m. ELIZABETH ESHLEMAN. They had issue:

- i. Mary*; m. first, Abraham Fackler; secondly, John Gerhart.
- ii. John*; m. Elizabeth Metz.
- iii. Michael*; m. a dau. of Philip Michael, of Dauphin co.
- iv. Catharine*; m. Benjamin Miller.
- v. Susan*
- vi. Isaac*; m. Barbara Baer.
- vii. Elizabeth*; m. John Baum.
- viii. Abraham*.

VI. MICHAEL BAUM, (Daniel, Adam); d. March 1831; m. NANCY SELLER. They had issue:

- i. John*; d. s. p.
- ii. Daniel*; m. and removed to the west.

VII. JOHN BAUM, (Daniel, Adam); b. March 9, 1794; d. October 8, 1826; m. REBECCA ZIMMERMAN. They had issue:

- i. Catharine*; m. John Abel.
- ii. Maria*; m. Jacob Hamaker.
- iii. Eliza*; d. s. p.
- iv. Margaret*; d. s. p.
- v. Mary*; m. — Gill, of Lebanon county.
- vi. Louisa*; m. Franklin Scott.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXXVI.

THE ORIGINATOR OF CHEAP POSTAGE. —A correspondent writes us from Kingston, Roane county, Tennessee, to this effect: "Between the years 1854 and 1855, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, or the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, passed a series of resolutions declaring that Samuel Martin, of Campbell's Station, Knox county, East Tennessee, was the originator of the system of cheap postage. Mr. Martin died in September, 1856, and his dwelling was burned about the same period, with all his papers. His family are anxious to know if a copy of those resolutions can be secured." Can any one answer this query

COL. JAMES BURD.

In an article recently published relating to Col. James Burd of "Tinian," there is a quotation from a letter of March 30th, 1756, that "Patterson's fort was attacked yesterday," and "several shots were heard towards Mr. Burd's fort." Following the quotation there is this comment: "He (Col. James Burd,) must have been at Augusta, and (Capt. James) Patterson, his lieutenant, at Pomfret (Castle), about a dozen miles northwest of him. Patterson afterwards married one of Burd's daughters."

It would be difficult to crowd into the same space a larger number of errors. Ft. Augusta was at Sunbury, and Pomfret Castle at Richfield. Pomfret was therefore southwest of Augusta. The distance on an air line is twenty miles, and by the route then traveled thirty miles. There was, however, no Augusta at that date. It was not even ordered to be built by the Governor until June 12, 1756, and hence Burd "must" not have been there in March previous: Burd then had charge of Grauville, though sometimes absent, for on April 19, 1756, he was at Carlisle expecting to go to Grauville the next day.

It was George, the youngest son of Capt. James Patterson, that married a daughter of Col. James Burd, and many

of their descendants live at Pottsville to this day. James Patterson was married to Mary Stewart, and he died in Mexico in 1771, where he is on the assessment lists regularly back as far as 1763—the first one ever taken west of the Tuscarora mountain. He got his patent for his land there in 1755.

It has been shown that Patterson's fort and Pomfret Castle are not the same. "Patterson's fort" was his own block-house at Mexico. "Burd's fort" was Fort Granville, at Lewistown. This is evident from the Pennsylvania Archives, where the same attack is described. "The Indians appeared on the hill opposite to Patterson's fort and fired six guns, a bullet from one of which struck the guard house." On the same night those in the fort "heard firing supposed to be at Fort Granville or the fort at Tuskarora (Bigham's), and imagine it taken." The Indians captured Hugh Micheltree, living on the Juniata river near Patterson's fort, and "the same party fired on Pomfret Castle" during their retreat. This is probably the firing that they mistook for an attack on Granville or on Bigham's fort.

The order of March 28, 1756, to the commander of each fort to send a guard of thirteen men with the paymaster from fort to fort, in a foot note in Pennsylvania Archives, vol. II, p. 603, is to the effect that the letter sent to Col. Burd, at Granville, ordered him that on leaving his fort the escort was to go with Salter to "Pomfret Castle or Patterson's Fort." This expression has probably led to the error in the Archives (Article on Forts), that the two names designated the same place. The phrase might mean a place called "Pomfret Castle or Patterson's fort," and it may mean, and in this case does mean, that the escort was to go either "to Pomfret Castle or Patterson's fort" as the case might be, for it was uncertain at which place the soldiers might be, and the one could be passed on the way to the other, and it is unlikely that Pomfret Castle ever was finished, for when Augusta was ordered they no longer had need for the castle.

A. L. G.

THE FAMILY OF AGNEW.

From the "List of the first settlers on

the Manor of Maske," I learn that my great-great-grandfather, James Agnew, settled on that Manor in May, 1741, and as my great-grandfather was born January 29, 1738, he must have been three years old when his father went there. I find by my family record that he was born in Lancaster county, Penn'a. This important fact I had overlooked, and from the fact that they were identified with the Marsh Creek country from its first settlement, I had supposed was the place of his birth. It is now established that he was a child when the family went there. The "List" contains the name of Samuel Agnew as having settled in Marsh creek at the same time as James Agnew. This confirms a tradition that our great great grandfather had a brother Samuel, and there is said to be yet another who settled in New Jersey. From the record in my possession I send you the following:

"JAMES AGNEW, born July 31, 1711; died October 2, 1770; married MARTHA ———, his first wife, and had two children:

"i. *John*, born March 4, 1732; married twice; d. childless; was a judge, and resided at Carlisle, Pa.

"ii. *Janett*, born August 22, 1735; married Abram Scott, and had several children.

"James Agnew, married the second time Rebecca Scott, fourth child of Abram Scott. She was born December 17, 1707, and died Dec. 23, 1789. There were born unto them nine children, viz:

i. *Samuel*.

ii. *Murtha*.

iii. *James*.

iv. *David*.

v. *Margaret*.

vi. *Rebecca*.

vii. *Sarah*.

viii. *Abram*.

ix. *Ann*.

"Abram Scott had six children, viz:

i. *Ann*.

ii. *Samuel*.

iii. *Jonas*.

iv. *Rebecca*.

v. *Alexander*.

vi. *Grace*.

"Arthur Patterson, born in 1696; married in 1724 Ann Scott. She was born

in 1698 or 1699; died May 1792, aged 93 years. There were born to them nine children, viz:

- i. *Catharine*; died young.
- ii. *Samuel*; married Martha Agnew.
- iii. *Elizabeth*.
- iv. *James*; married Margaret Agnew.
- v. *Eleanor*.
- vi. *Jane*.
- vii. *Rebecca*.
- viii. *William*.
- ix. *Arthur*.

"From the above it seems that Arthur Patterson and James Agnew were both sons in law of Abraham Scott."

SAMUEL A. AGNEW.

Be'hun, Lee co., Miss.

[The date of warrant of survey in very few instances denote date of settlement. The latter frequently was from five to ten years previous. At the time when Samuel Agnew was born the Marsh creek settlement was in Lancaster county.]

HARRISBURG IMPRINTS.

[In the early months of 1792, Harrisburg, was an infant town, but several printers were enterprising enough to foresee future profits in the lines of their avocation, so a press was set up and it is possible a newspaper was issued at once. It is, however, certain, that in October of that year the *Oracle* of Dauphin was issued. The proprietors of it had excellent founts of type and were trained and capable workmen. Their first imprint in book form, was an expensive work in two volumes, issued in 1802. With the increase of population and the patronage of the State, in the next twenty years, a great many printing offices were established, from whence issued a profusion of miscellaneous works. Excluding the State printing we find the following imprints before 1840, in books generally very well printed and bound.] A. B. H.

Abridgement of the Laws of the United States by William Graydon, Esq., printed by John Wyeth, 1802: Price \$4 50: 850 pps., 2 vols. [This was a standard reference work for many years.]

Adventures in a Casile, an original story written by a citizen of Philadelphia. Harrisburg, Jacob Elder, 1806.

Reflections on Courtship and Marriage

in Two Letters to a friend. Harrisburg: Printed by John Wyeth: 1863.

Essays on Faith and Repentance. By Thomas Scott, D. D., Rector of Aston Sanford, Bucks, and chaplain to the Lock Hospital, London; author of the Commentary on the Bible, &c., &c. Harrisburgh: Printed and sold by W. Gillmor. 1812. 24 mo pp. 316.

Geistliche Lieder, von Bernhard Henrich Sasse, einem Hausmann in Kirchleugern nebst Einem Anhang, bestehend aus geist- und trostreichen Leidern von verschiedenen Dichtern. Harrisburg: Gedruckt und zu haben bey C. Gleim, 1814. 48 mo. p. vi., 128.

A sermon preached in Harrisburg before both houses of the legislature of Pennsylvania on the 12th of January, 1815, the day of the late General Fast, by Henry R. Wilson, A. M., pastor of the church of Silvers Spring. "Cry aloud and spare not," &c. Isaiah. Harrisburg. Printed by James Peacock, 1815.

A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life, adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians by William Law, A. M. From the fifteenth London edition. "Behold I come quickly and my reward is with me" Rev. 22:12. Harrisburg, printed and sold by William Gillmor, 1816.

The Alphabet of Thought, or Elements of Metaphysical Science: By a Lady [Mrs. Dunlop Harris, Bellefonte,] Harrisburg, Hugh Hamilton, 1825.

To the Public: The answer to a rule entered on 28th July, 1821, viz: Lawrence D. Frauks, &c., by John Adams Fisher. Harrisburg, John S. Wiestling, 1827.

Jacob Wrestling with God, and Prevailing; or a Lecture concerning the necessity and efficacy of Faith and Prayer. By Thomas Taylor [John xvi., 24.] First American edition published by James McGregor. Harrisburg. Printed by Francis Wyeth, 1830. 24 no. pp. 138.

Constitution of the Harrisburg Beneficial Society, founded 1829. Harrisburg, D. K. Callender, 1833.

Repository of Sacred Music, by John Wyeth. Harrisburg, John Wyeth, 1826. [Printed] 1834.

Discourses on the Depravity of the Human Family, particularly applied to

this nation and these times; under the Divine Master, by John Landis, sacred historical painter, author of "the Messiah," and the "Soul's Aid," &c., 2d Cor. chap. 13, verse 5th. Harrisburg, Pa., Rich S. Elliott & Co., 1839.

[On a fly leaf of this copy is this distich addressed "to the author:"]

In t'other words expect hard blows,
No water will wash your stains out,
Horace will pluck you by the nose,
And Hornet will beat your brains out.
D. S. Harrisburg, 1839.]

The Social Lyrist: A collection of Sentimental, Patriotic, and Pious Songs, set to Music, arranged for one, two and three voices. By J. H. Hickok. Harrisburg, Pa.; Published by W. Orville Hickok, 1840. 32mo. p. 144.

The United States Constitutional Manual; being a comprehensive compendium of the system of government of the country, &c., in the form of questions and answers, designed for academies, schools and readers in general. By Mordecai McKimney. Harrisburg, Hickok & Can-tine, 1845.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXXVII.

OBERLANDER.—George Oberlander, a son of Frederick Oberlander, d. in 1816, leaving his estate to his aunt, Mary Gilliard, his uncle, Conrad Seebaugh, and Aunt Barbara Jamison. Can any one at Middletown give us a record of the Oberlander family, or tell us somewhat concerning them?

CAMPBELL. — Margaret Campbell, widow, of West Hanover, died in December, 1813. Her children were—

i. *June*, m. David McCreight.

ii. *Margaret*.

iii. *James*, who had a daughter *Margaret*.

iv. *William*, whose daughter *Margaret* m. a Snodgrass.

Information is desired as to these families.

OLD HANOVER CHURCH GRAVE-YARD.

—A correspondent, who recently visited

this old land mark of our Scotch-Irish emigration, states that the coping of the graveyard wall is decaying rapidly and requires prompt renewing—that in some places the stone wall is cracking, owing to exposure consequent thereto. The trustees who have in hand an amount the interest of which has not been touched for at least fifteen years should see to it that these repairs are attended to at once.

THE NEGLECTED GRAVEYARDS AT MIDDLETOWN.—In the *Journal* of last week, the Rev. George Whitman of New York, a native of Middletown, calls the attention of the people to the neglected condition of the old Lutheran, Reformed, and Presbyterian graveyards on High street in that ancient town. Two years ago, we alluded to the sad neglect of these places of sepulture—and it is to be hoped that there is public spirit enough in that enterprising borough to take prompt action in either properly enclosing the yards or of removing the remains of those buried therein.

OUR EARLY SETTLERS.

For the year 1755 we have the returns for the East and West Ends of Derry which are herewith given, followed by that of the South End of East side of Derry in 1757 and the West End of Derry in 1759. These are valuable as they give us the names of those who were among the earliest settlers.

West End of Derry—1755.

Armstrong, Robt.,	Magill, Larence,
Bradshaw, Robt.,	Martin, Edward,
Bredy, William,	McKee, Robert,
Blackny, Anthony,	McCee, Widow,
Black, Hugh,	McCormag, Alex.,
Black, Thomas,	Nelson, James,
Bever, George	Newcommer, Fran-
Baum, Adam,	cis,
Brand, Martin,	Paterson, Moses,
Camble, David,	Parks, Thomas,
Cander, Joseph,	Pennelton, John,
Cander, James,	Pennelton, Isaac,
Caruthers, Robert,	Reed, Samuel,
Campbel, Moses,	Ram-ey, Robert,
Cooke, John,	Russel, James, Jr.,
Chambers, James,	Russel, James,
Caruthers, Hugh,	Starratt, William,
Caruthers, James,	Shaw, James,

Crocket, John,	Sample, Widow,
Daiker, Adam,	Soop, Stofel.
Dornnan, Wm.,	Spangler, Peter,
Fleming, John,	Singer, John,
Frey, George,	Spencer, William,
Flenshabouch, Mel	Taylor, Robert,
char,	Thompson, Wilson,
Groseles, Peter,	Tyce, John,
Greap, John,	Vanlear, John,
Gensel, Frederick,	Vence, Handel,
Hall, Thomas,	Wilson, Robert,
Hepsher, Wolry,	Walker, Robert,
Huber, Michael,	Wilson, Mathew,
Heart, Henry,	Wagner, Adam,
Ireland, James,	Wilson, Moses,
Karr, John,	Wiseler, Conrad,
Karr, Thomas,	Walker, Samuel,
Kinter, Peter,	Wesberry, George,
Lard, John,	Wiry, Anthony,
Lard, Mathew,	Walker, James.
Morrow, Lewis,	

Freemen.

Bowman, John,	Queen, Cornelius,
Clark, John,	Rannex, Alex.,
Finton, James.	Sherger, George
James, John,	Phillip.
McCormack, Saml.,	Snoddy, James,
McCleery, William,	Vanlear, James
Queen, Edward,	

ROBERT CARUTHERS,
Collector.

REV. RICHARD McALLISTER.

Sketch of a Noted Dauphin County Meth-
odist.

[In 1854, this sketch was prepared by the Rev. Dr. Holdich of the Baltimore Conference, and we reproduce it here, because it is the bright record of a worthy native of our county.]

Many pleasing facts connected with the early history of Methodism are, no doubt, embalmed in the memories of its older ministers. They delight to relate them as illustrations of the work of God in its origin and early progress, and they generally interest, and not unfrequently edify their hearers. One such incident is in my possession, and I communicate it for the reader's entertainment, and perchance instruction.

Within the bounds of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conferences, many yet remember the devoted Richard McAllister. I knew him well. It is more than thirty years ago that I had the privilege of

forming his acquaintance. Nearly three years I lived in his father's house, and the incidents I shall relate I received directly from the family or himself.

Archibald M'Allister, Esq., the father of Richard, was a man of note in his neighborhood. He had been an officer in the revolutionary army, and had some thing of the military in his character. To a genial warmth of feeling, ease and cordiality of manner, and real kindness of heart, he added a considerable share of self will. He was easily excited; but his passion soon died away, and left him subject to the kindest feelings.

His residence was at Fort Hunter, on the east bank of the Susquehanna river, six miles above Harrisburg, where he owned a handsome property, which still remains in the family. It is a romantic region. On the one side the majestic Susquehanna rolls its ceaseless tide of waters, which, chafed and irritated by the numerous rocks against which they perpetually beat in their passage, send forth a constant murmur, amounting in damp weather even to a roar. Some distance above the house, the river breaks through a spur of the Blue Mountain and makes a rapid descent, forming what are called Hunter's Falls. The channel of the river, though the stream is a mile wide, is very narrow, and is navigable for rafts and arks only a few weeks in the year; that is, in the freshets of spring and fall. The farm is surrounded by mountain ridges, green and well wooded to the top. The entire scenery is beautifully picturesque and wild. The road from Fort Hunter to Clark's Ferry was one of the most romantic that I ever saw. In some spots it was truly sublime, the towering mountains rising abruptly from the water's edge. I say was; for the Pennsylvania canal, made since that day, has very much changed its character. But it is wildly grand still; and no doubt many a voyager on the canal has felt his mind elevated to sublimity as, passing between the mountain base and the noble river, he has seen the immense masses of rock jutting out high above his head, threatening to fall upon him and crush him and his frail craft at once.

It was but a few years before I resided

there that Methodism had been introduced into that neighborhood. I found two members of Mr. McAllister's family (nieces) members of the Methodist church; and also a daughter, but she was married and had removed to the State of New York. Richard had already commenced his ministry. It is of this fact in his history that I am about to speak.

When the Methodist ministers first came into his neighborhood, Mr. McAllister was strongly opposed to them. Nevertheless, he at length yielded so far as to allow them to establish meetings on his property, his tenants and work people, and servants forming a considerable part of the congregation. At length his oldest daughter and youngest son united with this flock, at that time so feebly and lightly esteemed in the circle of his acquaintance. This was far from being agreeable to the father's wishes; but he was not implacable nor unreasonable. In fact he found that these people were not as he at first supposed, "setters forth of strange gods," but only "preached unto them Jesus and the resurrection." A decided change in his views took place, so that he at length gave land upon his estate to build a church and contributed a large part toward the expense. Many still remember the old Fishing Creek Church, on what was then, and for many years afterward, Dauphin Circuit. An unostentatious church, to be sure, it was, nestling there in the valley, with the mountain streamlet gurgling by its side; yet to many souls is that little church dear, for it was radiant with more than worldly charms. To many it was as a gate of heaven.

Yet was Mr. McAllister still far from possessing a sanctified or Christian spirit. This was a great grief to his eminently pious and devoted children. Indeed, he barely endured their Christian life, and often gave painful evidence of his want of sympathy with them. It happened one day when he and Richard were engaged in their rural affairs on some part of the premises distant from the dwelling, that Mr. McAllister, under a provocation, gave way to a burst of temper, accompanied with a profane expression, for which Richard reproved him. This so offended the father that he struck him,

and ordered him instantly to leave his house. Richard took him at his word; went home, packed up a few things in a handkerchief, and, with his bundle on his arm, kissed his mother and departed, no one knew whither.

When his father came in, the first thing he did was to inquire for Richard. When Mrs. McAllister, who was a most superior woman, as well as affectionate mother, related what occurred, the father was struck dumb, not dreaming that what he had said in his haste would be literally taken. He loved his son, and thought with agony of his situation. It was the depth of winter. He had gone on foot, slenderly provided, as he knew he must be, without funds, without letters, a small supply of clothing, and but indifferently prepared to buffet with the world. He immediately ordered every horse from his stables, and sent a rider in every direction in search of the wanderer. But it was in vain. The river was frozen over, and Richard, unseen by the family, had crossed on the ice, and taken the road direct for Baltimore, where he had few acquaintances, if any; but where he had learned that the Methodist church was strong and influential, and where he hoped to find or make friends. The journey came near to having a fatal termination. The ground was covered with snow, the road on that side of the river running up a wild valley but thinly settled, was not well broken, and walking was very laborious. Richard having traveled on foot most of the day, became completely exhausted. Providentially, a gentleman who knew him overtook him on the road, and seeing his pitiable condition, dismounted and gave him the use of his horse, until they reached a place of accommodation. Thus assisted he finally reached Baltimore in safety. After what was thought a suitable delay, a friend communicated the place of Richard's residence to his father, who immediately sent another son to bring him home, giving him every assurance of the utmost indulgence in his religious views and habits. After this, for some time, he walked his Christian path without hindrance or molestation.

Sometime after this—I do not know exactly how long—Richard felt that a

dispensation of the gospel was committed to him; and having obtained permission, he began to pray and exhort in social meetings, greatly to the satisfaction of his Christian friends and the Church.

Mr. McAllister thought Richard not at all fitted by education for the work of the ministry. His two elder sons, intended for professional life, were liberally educated; the two younger, being intended for rural pursuits, received only good substantial English instruction. To undertake the responsible work of the ministry, with so slender an amount of intellectual culture, the father thought preposterous in the extreme. He was willing to send him to college and prepare him for the ministry in a branch of the Church possessing better opportunities for eligible situations; but this did not meet Richard's views. He was a Methodist. He was impatient to begin his work. His brethren and the officers of the Church saw that he had native talents,—sound judgment, clear views of theology, and especially a correct knowledge of the way of salvation—and they saw him fitted in their view for immediate usefulness, and holding out great promise for the future. They were as earnest as Richard was that he should lose no time in commencing his ministry.

It was drawing toward the close of the conference year, and Richard was particularly anxious to obtain his recommendation from the Quarterly Conference and be admitted into the ensuing Annual Conference in April: the father was equally anxious to prevent it. They both had a secret motive for this solicitude—and yet scarcely secret either, since each knew what was passing in the other's mind. The fact was, Mr. McAllister's eldest son, George Washington, afterward well known as Col. McAllister, who on completing his education, and gone to Georgia, had married and become wealthy, was expected with his family to spend the summer at his father's house. He was a very superior man, of high accomplishments, finished education, and of noble, honorable, elevated sentiments and bearing. Richard feared as much as his father hoped from the influence of this highly cultivated but worldly brother. However, Washington arrived, and

Richard was yet at home. His father had utterly refused to supply him with a horse and the necessary equipments for an itinerant minister. Richard feared the worst from the combined influence of father and brother. The father soon communicated his views to Washington, and according to expectation, quite secured him on his own side. Washington had no idea that Richard should expose himself and disgrace the family by attempting what he considered him inadequate to perform.

It so chanced some little time after this, that Richard, who had already received a local preacher's license, and officiated occasionally in the neighborhood, had an appointment in the church on his father's estate. The father, hearing of it, told Washington that it would be an excellent opportunity for him to hear and judge for himself, when he had no doubt he would soon put an end to this preaching mania. All things being thus arranged, Washington placed himself in the congregation. Those who were present related to me the facts. Richard, instead of quailing before the keen eye that was so scrutinizingly bent upon him, only called more fervently upon his God, and threw himself upon His gracious aid. He was nerved to uncommon vigor. The opening services passed off without any thing marked. After taking his text, the preacher soon began to show that he was not the novice that his brother had supposed. He handled his subject with skill, his ideas flowed freely, his language was correct and sufficiently copious, and after a time there began to breathe through his words a holy influence, a sacred power that touched the heart. Washington was first surprised, then astonished, at length amazed, until, forgetting where he was, as his hands rested on the back of the seat before him, he gradually and unconsciously rose upon his feet, his nether jaw dropped down, and thus standing up in the middle of the congregation with his mouth half open he listened in breathless attention to the sermon. As soon as the services were ended he returned to the house. The father was waiting to learn the issue. "Well, Washington, what do you think of this preaching now?"

"Father," was the calm and serious reply, "if ever a man was called to preach the gospel Richard is; and he ought to preach; and if you will not give him a horse and saddlebags I will."

"O!" said the father—for his resistance was all gone—"if he must have a horse and saddlebags, I suppose I am the most suitable person to buy them for him."

Richard had no more trouble. He ran a brief but bright career. He was appointed first to the city of Philadelphia, I think, by the Presiding Elder; he then traveled for a short season with one of the bishops, by whom he was appointed to Baltimore to fill a vacancy, and thus became attached to the Baltimore Conference. After traveling a few years, while stationed a second time in Baltimore, he married a daughter of Colonel Barry, of that city, and the same year took the yellow fever, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He filled one or two appointments afterward; but his health utterly failing, he went to the South for change of climate, and died in great peace and Christian triumph at the house of his brother in Georgia, who subsequently became a pious man, and died the death of the righteous.

Thus rose, and shone, and set, "a bright particular star" in Methodism. He was not a meteor. His light was mild, gentle, and constant; "a burning and a shining light" he was, and by the brightness of his example many were guided into the way of peace. As "he that winneth souls is wise," and "they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever," so shall many in the last day, while they admire and approve his choice, bless God that they were ever permitted to know that devoted and exemplary minister of Christ, Richard McAllister.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County

LXXXVIII.

INDIAN NAMES.—There seems to be a prevailing ignorance as to the origin of Indian names—and unfortunately several

recent publications are more frequently wrong than right. We propose in time to give a list of the streams and localities in our own neighborhood with a view to correct the many errors which writers who never looked deep enough into the subject perpetrate.

AN OLD MAP—On an old map of the date of 1645, we find the Susquehanna laid down with branches as follows, from the mouth upwards:

1. Skahadowri.
2. Aratumquat.
3. Chenegaide.
4. Canohaga.
5. Juragen.
6. Godocararen.
7. Sionassi.
8. Juragen.
9. Seawondaona.

On another of ten years later are these:

1. Conewago.
2. Swahadowa.
3. Ganadaguehet.
4. Enwaga.
5. Aratumquat.
6. Chenegaide.
7. Canahago.
8. Juragen.
9. Godocararen.
10. Sionassi.
11. Seawondaona.
12. Juragen.

Who can give us the names of the present streams?

OLD DONEGAL CHURCH—A letter in our possession, written by Dr. Nathaniel Watson, of Donegal, to a gentleman in the South, under date of April 1, 1875, contains these facts relating to this church.

"The first ministers of Donegal—Rev. Adam Boyd, of Donegal, Ireland, and Rev. John Evans from Wales—they founded a church at Derry, 1720—Pequa, 1721—Donegal, in 1722—Paxtang, in 1724, and a church in Carlisle. Rev. John Bertram married Juliet Galbreath in 1724. The Rev. (?) Robert Elder and his son, Col. John Elder, D. D. The next minister, the Rev. John Roan, from Ireland. His daughter married Mr. Flavel Clingan's son Thomas. The Clingans were members of Donegal, under the preaching of Anderson, Tate and Collin

MacFarquar, all from Scotland. Clingans left Donegal in 1808 and settled in White Deer Creek Valley and Milton. David Watson, and his brothers John, James, and Nathaniel Stevenson, married to Jane Watson, settled in Donegal in 1722. Dr. John Watson married Margaret Clemson. Died in 1843, aged 80 years. His wife died in 1850, aged 88. Dr. Nathaniel, his son, at date of letter, was in his 75th year; his wife 68."

OUR EARLY SETTLERS.

East End of Derry, 1755.

Albright, Jacob	Morrow, Samuel
Armstrong, Robert	McCobb, William
Bowen, Adam	Martin, Edward
Black, Hugh	McCay, James
Black, Thomas	Newcommer, Francis
Breading, William	Patterson, Moses
Breadshaw, Robert	Penilton, John
Baker, Dawalt	Pennington, Isaac
Bare, George	Park, Thomas
Brand, Martin	Pearsh, Peter
Bronck, Jacob	Pidle, Mocks
Bomach, George	Russell, James
Camble, David	Ramsey, Robert
Cook, John	Russell, James
Crockens, John	Spencer, William
Camble, Moses	Sterrett, William
Cander, Joseph	Sample, James
Carithers, James	Shoop, Stophel
Carts, Jacob	Singer, John
Carber, Henry	Spangler, Peter
Chambers, James	Shaw, James
Clark, James	Talker, Adam
Corithers, Robert	Talker, Robert
Corithers, Hugh	Thompson, William
Drening, William	Tyce, John
Etter, David	Vantear, John
Fleming, John	Wiley, James
Glassbloss, Peter	Walker, James
Hart, Henry	Wilson, Samuel
Hall, Thomas	Wilson, Mathew
Hershaw, Andrew	Wagner, Adam
Irland, James	Wiry, Andrew
Kinder, Peter	Wilson, Robert
Karr, John	Were, John
Laird, Mathew	Weetaberger George
Laird, John	
Magill, Lawrence	

Freemen,

Bready, Robert	Harris, James
Bowman, John	McKee, Robert
Carr, Thomas	McCormag, James

Clark, John
Findleer, James
Finley, William

McClay, William
Snody, James

ADAM BAUM, Col.

BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF HARRISBURG.

1791-1860.

[We have endeavored to prepare a complete list of all the burgesses of the borough of Harrisburg from the year of its incorporation. However, there are quite a number of gaps which we would like to fill. If any of our readers can do so, we will be under many obligations. Under the original charter, there were two chief burgesses and four assistants. This continued until about the year 1808; when the charter was so amended as to make one chief burgess and one assistant burgess. After that period the first person named after the date was the chief, the second the assistant burgess. The list is a valuable one.]

1791—George Hoyer, Adam Boyd.

1792—Adam Boyd, John Luther. Assistants—Moses Gillmor, Henry Beader, William Glass, John Hocker.

1793—John Luther, Adam Boyd. Assistants—William Glass, John Hocker, Moses Gillmor, Henry Beader.

1794—Conrad Bombaugh, Alexander Berryhill. Assistants—Samuel Hill, Andrew Krause, Samuel Berryhill, Jacob Bucher.

1795—[Not to be found.]

1796—Christian Kunkel, William Graydon.

1797—William Graydon, James Sayers.

1798—Michael Kapp, Stacy Potts. Assistants—Henry Bruner, John Gillum, John Shoch, George Whitehill.

1799—Stacy Potts, Andrew Mitchell. Assistants—Peter Bricker, Conrad Fahnestock, Adam Ebert, Andrew Krause.

1800—[Not to be found.]

1801—Stacy Potts, George Peffer. Assistant Burgesses—John Hise, Obed Fahnestock, Moses Gillmor, Samuel Weir.

1802—[Not to be found.]

1803—George Peffer, Samuel Berryhill.

1804, 1805, and 1806—[Not to be found.]

1807—Abraham Bombaugh, George Youse. Assistants—John Mytinger, Mat-

thias Hutman, Michael Krebl, Jacob Bous.

1808—William Graydon, Moses Gill-

mor.

1809—William Graydon, Moses Gill-

mor.

1810—Joshua Elder, John Wyeth.

1811. 1816—[Not to be found]

1816—William Wallace, Robert Harris.

1817—Benjamin Kuriz, John Horter.

1818—Hugh Hamilton, George Ziegler.

1819 and 1820—[not to be found]

1821—Obed Fahnestock, John Horter.

1822—Obed Fahnestock, William Mur-

ray.

1823—Frederick Kelker, John Downey.

1824—John Capp, Abraham Oves.

1825—William Graydon, Peter Brua.

1826—George Beatty, John Brooks.

1827—George Beatty, John Brooks.

1828—John Brooks, Abraham Bom-

baugh.

1829—Abraham Bombaugh, William

Allison.

1830—Abraham Bombaugh, William

Graydon.

1831—Abraham Bombaugh, Jacob Zieg-

ler.

1832—Joel Bailly, Hugh Hamilton.

1833—Christian Seiler, Mordecai Mc-

Kinney.

1834—Valentine Hummel, Mordecai

McKinney.

1835—Geo Beatty, Frederick Heisely.

1836—Christian Seiler, Jacob Shoe-

maker.

1837—Christian Seiler, Samuel Pool.

1838—Christian Seiler, William Kline.

1839—William Kline, Robert Harris.

1840—Hugh Melvaine, E. L. Orth.

1841—George Beatty, John B. Thomp-

son.

1842—Charles F. Muench, David

Harris.

1843—Charles F. Muench, Jacob Baab.

1853—William Kline, John Knepley.

1854—William Kline, Thomas W. Buf-

ington.

1855—J. Martin Lutz, Ebenezer Ward.

1858—Daniel E. Wilt, John B. Tom-

linson.

1859—John B. Tomlinson, Henry

Boader.

1860—Councilman-at large—William

H. Kepner.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County.

LXXXIX.

OLD RESIDENTS—From the *Oracle of Dauphin* we glean the following deaths: Rachel Wallace, wife of Gen. James Wallace, of Hanover, d. February 15, 1823.

Gen. James Wallace d. Dec. 17, 1823.

Margaret Carson, wife of John Carson, dec'd d. March 2 1823, aged 63 years.

David Ritchey, of Hanover, d. April 23 1823 aged 71 years.

Dr Samuel Wiestling d. April 22, 1823, aged 63 years.

Major John Barnett d. May 13, 1823, aged 72 years.

Christian Kninkel, d. Sept. 8, 1823, aged 67 years.

Capt. Samuel Finney, of Hanover, d. Dec. 5, 1823, aged 68 years.

James Dixon, Esq., d. Jan. 20, 1824

Jacob Henning, Sen., d. Feb. 23, 1824, aged 88 years.

TRANSCRIPTS FROM U. B. GRAVE-YARD, MIDDLETOWN.—The following are the only records of this burying ground:

Campbell, Joseph, d. Oct. 20, 1845, aged 82 years.

Campbell, Isabella, wf. of J., d. March 16 1842, aged 72 years.

Lehman, Anna, wf. of Christian, b. July 25, 1784; d. Sept. 13 1854

Lehman, Martin, b. Oct. 19, 1805; d. Mar. 31, 1844

Lehman, Susan S., wf. of Henry, b. May 12, 1817; d. May 1, 1852

Meizgar, Jonas, b. Sept. 29, 1775; d. Jan. 4 1856

Redtong, Eliza, wf. of George, b. Jan. 13, 1813; d. Dec. 4, 1841.

THE DAYS OF NEGRO SLAVERY.—The following paper comes to us from the West. Who was Mary Smith?

"PAXTANG, October the 14th, 1780.

"In pursuance of the act of the Assembly for the gradual Abolition of Slavery Mary Smith, Gloverist, of Paxtang Township, in Lancaster County, Do hereby Enter with the Clerk of the Sessions of said County the following Person a slave During her life, viz: Shusanah, a Negro

Wench about twenty-two years of age, and owned by mc.

MARY SMITH.

To John Hubley, Esq'r, Clerk of the Sessions of Lancaster County.

OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH.

1817—1860.

Borough Treasurers.

1817—1818, Moses Gillmor.
1818—1821, John Brooks.
1821—1839, Michael Keller.
1839—1850, Christian Seiler.
1850—1852, Jacob Seiler.
1852—1858, Joseph Wallace.
1858—1860, Adam K. Fahnestock.

Clerks of the Borough.

1817—1819, John Kean.
1819—1821, James Alricks.
1821—1823, John Downey.
1823—1829, Warum Holbrook.
1829—1837, James Montgomery.
1837—1840, John Houser.
1840—1845, George J. Shoemaker.
1845—1846, Henry Peffer.
1846—1847, Abram Edwards, Jr.
1847—1860, David Harris.

THE MILITIA IN THE REVOLUTION.

If any of our readers are under the impression that the militia, the minute men, of the Revolution, saw but little dangerous service, let them read the following: To the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the County of Lancaster:

Whereas, a certain Peter Boal, of the Fourth Batt'n of Lancaster County Militia, some time in July last went to Northumberland county against the Indians, under the command of Capt'n James Collier, and unfortunately was Dangerously wounded, having his Skull fractured, his Leg & thigh bones broke, & scalp'd at the same Time by the Indians, nigh Wallace's Fort, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and in this deplorable condition was sent to the home of his father in Paxtang township who applied to Dr. — near Jonestown who has nearly cured the wounds in as much that the patient is able to walk with a little assistance, & is desirous of returning home,

but the Doctor refused letting him go until his Bill is paid, which is impossible for the Patient to do, & his father thinks it hard for him to pay as he's an old man having a large family to support, & in low circumstances, especially as his son is become a cripple & in the publick service Your worships are therefore request'd to order Payment to the Surgeon and Relief to the Patient if you think it consistent with your authority and agreeable to the laws of the State; as the above are Facts. Certified the 4th Day of February, 1779, by

JOSHUA ELDER,

Sub Lieut. of Lanc'r County Militia.

JAMES COLLIER,

Captain.

J. WORK,

Capt. 3d B Lanc. M.

Indorsed on the foregoing paper is the following:

At an Orphans' Court held 5th, Feb'y., 1779, Before Emanuel Carpenter, Michael Hubley and Henry Slaymaker, Esquires.

The Court upon Consideration of the within representation, do order and adjudge that the within named Peter Boal, do receive a pension of twenty-five shillings & three pence pr. month during his Life or disability of getting a Livelyhood, and that the same Pension begin from & after the twentieth Day of Septem'r last, and the Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster is ordered to pay the same agreeable to Law.

THE MILITIA OF 1812-14.

Roll of Capt. Sherr's Company of the Second Battalion, 98th Regiment, First Brigade.

[It is doubtful if any of the members of the following militia company are alive in this Year of Grace. 1885. Many of them, however, are remembered by our older citizens, and especially Major John Shell. These no doubt are full of the joyous reminiscences of the long ago, and of the festive and hilarious days of the Battalions, which semi-annually took place in the neighborhood of Linglestown or Gilchrist's. In the list herewith given will be recognized the names of many whose descendants yet reside in our county, while others have passed out and founded new homes in the lands be-

yond the Ohio and Mississippi. The numbers to the names are the ages in 1814.—P.]

Captain—John Shell, 23.

Lieutenant—Adam Shope, 18.

Ensign—Alex. Hanna, 27.

Privates, 1st Class.

John Snyder, 25, John Kieffer, 25,
Jacob Hover, 25, William Millisen, 24,
Jacob Holtzstein, 35, Daniel Shoop, 26,
Joseph Snyder, 20, William Orth, 18.

Second Class.

John Walhorn, 23, Jacob Shoop, 35,
Emanuel Cassel, 39, Joseph Keiffer, 25,
Andrew Miller, 30, Samuel Schwartz, 26,
John Wilson, 26, Henry Snyder, 23,
John Shaffer, 36, Henry Light, 23,
Jacob Shaffer, 37, Daniel Shell, 20,
James Duncan, 20, Jacob Cassel, 20,
Bob Synny, 20.

Third Class.

John Carson, 32, Jacob Ebersole, 25,
Andrew Harrot, 26, John Ewing, 25,
John Stauffer, 21, Gears Gamberly, 33,
Jon. Zimmerman, 21,

Fourth Class.

William Aspy, 38, Jacob Pack, 30,
Wm. Poorman, 33, S. Rutherford, 44,
Christ Coffman, 31, George Witzal, 26,
George Cayney, 23, Jacob Snyder, 20,
Joseph Light, 20, Abram Miller, 20.

Fifth Class.

Jacob Cassel, 30, John Rickert, 24,
John Albert, 41, Christian Hoover, 23,
Christian Buck, 25, John Hamberly, 27,
George Sheiz, 33, Jacob Horning, 34,
John Rickert, 24, Frederick Rickert, 21,
Christian Hoover, 27, Henry Hiesey, 20,
David Boys, 30, S. Newcommer, 27,
Jacob Early, 30, Thomas Jones, 21,
— Hawk, 18,

Sixth Class.

Wm. Rutherford, 38, Daniel Page, 23,
John Richey, 38, Jacob Rickert, 25,
Peter Weaver, 28, John Hefelfinger, 21,
Daniel Smith, 21, Peter Hefelfinger, 20,
Wm. Anderson, 30.

Seventh Class.

Philip Hoover, 24, Conrad Peck, 23,
John Hised, 23, Peter Sheiz, 26,
Stoppel Shoop, 33, Peter Stall, 44,
Frederick Shoop, 28, Thomas Reed, 28,
Samuel Hoover, 20, David Mader, 28,

William Ewing, 18, John Miller, 22,
John Pranie, 38, Frederick Rudy, 39,
Jacob Millisen, 36, Jacob Martin, 40,
Windel Minnir, 31, George Hains, 26,
Joseph Eversole, 23, John Moyer, 20.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Relating to the History of Dauphin County

XC.

THE CENSUS OF 1790—In our next number we propose commencing the publication of the census of 1790, as transcribed for us from the original records at Washington. We shall continue the lists from time to time as occasion offers and as our space will allow.

WOLTZ FAMILY—A correspondent at Frederickburg, Va., and an editor of distinguished ability in the Old Dominion writes us in regard to this family. He says: "I have long been anxious to learn more of that branch of our family which resided in Pennsylvania and Maryland. It has been my misfortune when I attempted to trace any of them to find that they were not where I expected them. In your *Notes and Queries*, it is stated that Mary Woltz who married J. B. McKennan 'is still living a widow, at Brownsville, Pa.'" I wrote to Mrs. McK. but, my letter was returned the name not being recognized by the postmaster. I have never learned of but one family of our name that came to this country from Germany. The Virginia branch of the Woltz family have been conspicuous only for their quiet and retiring dispositions. I never heard of but one of the name who joined the Confederate army. But two have ever figured in public affairs. Dr. Louis Woltz, of Carroll county, has served one or two terms in the Legislature.
J. W. W.

STILWELL FAMILY—A correspondent from Western Pennsylvania writes: "Have you the name of John Stilwell, who removed with his family from Staten Island, New York, and settled in Tuscarora Valley, this State, and was attainted in 1778. If you know aught of his history I will be pleased to hear:

From his daughter, Rachel Stilwell, descended Hon. A. T. Goshorn, of Cincinnati, who was Director General of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. From his son, John Stilwell, descended Hon. Thomas Stilwell, of Indiana. From his son, William Stilwell, descended the writer of these notes. The name originally was Cooke. During the reign of Charles I., Nicholas, John and Jasper Cooke, brothers, fled from England to Holland. In 1638 they emigrated to America under the name of Stilwell. Nicholas Stilwell was the first English settler on Manhattan Island, and it was he who built the stone house, which the "Sons of Liberty" took at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. Nicholas Stilwell was the common ancestor of the family. His brother John returned to England and assuming his original name was arrested and executed with some other persons by order of Charles II. in 1660 for the death of his father. Major General Harrison was his cousin.

M. S.

BENJAMIN WORKMAN.

In the old series of *Notes and Queries* several inquiries were made concerning Benjamin Workman, who taught school at Harrisburg, Carlisle, Gettysburg, and other towns at the close of the last century. "J." sends us the following:

"I enclose a memoranda of the titles of three books by Benjamin Workman, which add slightly to your notices of that individual. As he is entitled A. M., he must have had a degree from some college. It was not in the University of Pennsylvania or at Princeton, as his name does not appear on their catalogues. Was he from one of the Eastern States? Some of your correspondents may know of his nativity. In 1784 he was a tutor in the University of Pennsylvania, and left it in 1788. A tutor was not a professor or an assistant professor, but an instructor of the lower classes in some elementary branches. As the copy rights of these volumes are in the name of the publishers, he must have parted with them.

In possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania are the following works, of which Benjamin Workman is the author:

"The American Accountant, or School-

master's New Assistant, by Benjamin Workman, A. M. Philadelphia. Printed by John McCulloch for William Young, 1789."

"Elements of Geography, designed for Young Students in that science, by Benjamin Workman, A. M. Fourth Edition. Philadelphia. Printed and sold by John McCulloch, N 1 N. Third St., 1793."

The same title as above, &c, 1809, Thirteenth Edition.

CAPT. LAZARUS STEWART.

[Shortly before his death the Hon. Stewart Pearce of Wilkes-Barre sent us the following information concerning the descendants of the brave Lazarus Stewart. It is of much interest.]

"Enclosed I send you all I know about Capt. Stewart's descendants. Respecting himself see *Annals of Luzerne county*. The date of his death in that book is wrong. He was born in 1733, and married Martha Espy whose father lived in Lancaster, now Dauphin county. I do not know the date of his children's birth or death.

Their son JAMES STEWART married Hannah Jameson whose children were *Martha*, married Abram Tolles; *Francis*, married Benjamin A. Bidlack; *Abigail*, married Abraham Thomas, she is still living, 84 years of age; *Caroline*, married Rev. Morgan Sherman; *Lazarus* and *Mary*, who both died single. My father Rev. Marmaduke Pearce, married James Stewart's widow and had three children, *Stewart*, *Cromwell* and *John*. My father named me in honor of my mother's first husband.

ELIZABETH STEWART married Alexander Jameson, whose children were *William*, who m. Margaret Henry; *Robert*, who d. unmarried; *Minerva*, who m. Dr. A. B. Wilson; *Elizabeth*, who m. Rev. Francis Macartney; *Martha*, who d. recently unmarried.

JOSIAH STEWART m. Mercy Chapman, removed to Western New York at an early day, but I have not been able to trace him out. He had two daughters, one named *Hannah*, the name of the other I do not know.

MARY STEWART m. Rev. Andrew Gray. Mr. Gray was born in County Down, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1757, d. Aug. 13, 1839. He lived in Paxtaug and came

to Wyoming, and settled in Hanover, where he preached. He was a Presbyterian. He removed to Western New York, was a missionary several years among the Seneca Indians, and finally settled at Dansville, Livingston county, N. Y. His children were *James* m. Rebecca Roberts; *Margaret*, m. Richard Gillespie; *Jane*, m. Daniel Gallatin; *William*, d. unmarried; *Andrew*, left home young and was never heard from; *Maria*, m. James Jack; *Martha*, d. unmarried; *Eltzabeth*, m. Robert Perine. I received this information respecting Gray's family from Mrs. Jane Knappenburg, a daughter of Martha Gray Gillespie. Mrs. K. resides at Dansville, N. Y.

PRISCILLA STEWART, m. Joseph Avery Rathbun, who also settled in Western New York. Their children were *John*, *Lazurus*, *Joseph*. They all married and have descendants at or near Almond, N. Y.

MARGARET STEWART m. James Campbell. They both lived and died in Hanover township, Luzerne county. Their children were *James S*, who died unmarried; *Martha*, who m. James S Lee; *Mary*, who m. Jameson Harvey; *Peggy*, who m. James Dilley.

There are several descendants—Lees, Harveys and Dilcys—residing in the valley.

MARTHA STEWART, d. unmarried.

I advertised in western New York papers for information respecting the Grays, Rathbuns and Josiah Stewart. They all have descendants living there now, but I could not find out anything about Josiah Stewart's family any further than what I have stated. I hope the above information will be satisfactory.

LETTERS OF JOHN HARRIS.

[We are indebted to Rev. J. A. Murray, D. D., of Carlisle, for copies of the letters which follow. They were all addressed to Col. Robert Magaw, of Carlisle.]

PAXTANG, Aug't 30th, 1769.

SIR: By the Post I Send you a Letter from Mr. Maclay With Some Bills Inclosed, Wch. he Requested might goe by a safe hand to you. I Expect Wood's money by the Election without fail, & If the Casu is not pd. by that time, Please

to Let the Sherrif Take the Necessary Steps to have it By Next Court, & Hutten's & McGills Debts Take Every Law Method to Discover as Quick as you can. I expect you'll not fail & you'll

Oblige Sir Your Most Obedt &
Most Humble Servant,
JOHN HARRIS.

P. S. Please to give the Post a Receipt for what he may Deliver you from me on acct. of Mr. Maclay.

PAXTANG, March 27th, 1784.

SIR: I am just returned from Philada. Inclosed is the act of Assembly for the consideration of the people ab't my town. I miss'd Two votes only of gett'g the law Inacted at this Sessions, on acco't of the Constituon ab't the law laying over for consideration, &c, till the next meeting of the house, w'ch my enemys and fr'ds made use of. I carry'd every thing else with ease, and makes no doubt of Having the county. I am, sir, yr most Humble Servant,

JOHN HARRIS.

P. S.—The trustees of yr. Colledge is to meet at Carlisle the 6th day of April next. Sr. yrs., &c., J. H.

PAXTANG, May 28th, 1784.

SIR: Be pleas'd to send me by son Robert the cash Gabig owes me on acco't of John Beard's Estate, with any other cash in y'r hands of mine. If any collected yet please to let him know. If the Judges will Return this way from Sunbury, I shall be glad to see y u here next week, if it suits y'r conveniency to spend a day on the Bank and partake of some Rock fish, having a little other Business with you. If you don't goe to N. Thumberl'd Court pr'haps it may suit you; please to let Bobby know. I am, sir, y'r most humble servant,

JOHN HARRIS.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14th, 1786.

Sir: We Carry'd every Member of Assembly in this County, the Sheriff & Commissioner, has therefore gave our antagonists a mortal defeat. Please to send me by the Bearer, Mr. George Page, a White Sword Belt for my son Robert, as abt. 20 or near 30 young men have agreed with the Lebanon Troop of Light horse men yesterday, to meet them at

Lebanon on next Saturday to choose the officers, therefore our men will equip themselves by next Friday (If Possible). The Lebanon Gentlemen, with Colo'l. Cloninger, paid us a visit, & were completely Equipt, abt. 12 file of them, Behaved with the greatest decorum, spent abt. 24 hours with us and returned yesterday. It's expected that the greatest unanimity will hereafter take place in future (in this county) and party spirit decrease. If you please to take the trouble to provide the Sword Belt, if to be got, shall be obliged to you. Underneath is a list of our Ticket that carry'd. I expect a few lines from you with a list of yr. members; & York county. If you have heard from them. I am sir, yours most respectfully,

JOHN HARRIS.

Robert Clarke, }
Jacob Mytye, } Assemblymen.
John Carson, }

Sheriffs, Kelker and Berryhill.

Commissioner, Capt'n. James Wilson, only one to be chose or we cou'd carry'd them. J. H.

P. S.—We are well pleas'd at our election for this year, and the prospects of uniting all parties in a few years, or Perhaps less time. J. H.

HARRISBURG, Jany. 24th, 1787.

SIR: I saw Mr. William Miller, of Juniata, here yesterday, and he s'd he p'd Mr. Starit, a deputy of Mr. Postle's, y'r late sherit, long since my money. Please to inquire & let Mr. Postle know I expect it. Also please to inform him that I am told that a certain John Carver's has p'd a considerable debt to him, or my Attorney. I expect he w'il please to inquire at the office how that is, and forw'd my money safe. If he don't come here soon, wch he wrote me he wou'd on a visit (& other business), please to push McGilley's estate for my debt, & get my money as soon as the law will admit. I have made free to trouble you to receive & forward to Baltimore some letters for me to my son, David Harris, & Mr. Crocket. I hope they are sent safe (-re this arrives). If any letters from them come to y'r care, be pleased to forw'd them by safe conveyances only, as my s'd son has wrote me several letters from France, & other parts of Europe,

& will contrive to write frequently till his return. I depend on your particular care of them, if any should happen to arrive. I am, sir, your most humble serv't,
JOHN HARRIS.

NOTES AND QUERIES,

Historical and Biographical.

XCI.

OBITUARIES.—In the *Oracle of Dauphin*, for the dates given are obituaries of the following persons:

John Mytinger, Oct. 19, 1822.

Major John Irwin, Nov. 23, 1822.

Col. Frederick Hubley, Dec 28, 1822.

Samuel Bryan, Jan. 11, 1823.

Any one having in their possession copies of the *Oracle* designated, will confer a favor by transcribing the sketches and forward to us.

DEATH OF SOME WORTHIES.—From one of our note books we extract the following:

William Murray died June 1, 1823, at Washington, Penna. He was an early merchant at Harrisburg, and a man of prominence.

John Horter died Nov. 26, 1823, aged 47 years. His father, John Valentine Horter, was an early settler at Harrisburg.

William Denning, d. Nov. 22, 1823, aged 40 years.

John Frazer, d. March 6, 1824. He came to Lancaster upon the removal of the seat of Government to Harrisburg, holding a position under the Snyder administration.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

[In the year 1800, the following Revolutionary Pensioners were living in Lebanon county. The figures annexed were the ages of the respective individuals.]

In Lebanon Borough—George Hess, 79.

In Swatara Township—Peter Witmoyer, 80; Anna Barbara Yeagley, 78; Peter Sailor, 77; John Shalley, 79; Jacob Herim, 74; John Bickel, 83; Valentine Shouffler, 88, Martin Meily, 68; George Heilmann, 81.

In East Hanover Township—Thomas

Kopenhaver, 80; John Hetrich, 77; Jacob Decker, 84; Philip Wimeyer, 80; John Garberich, 81; James Stewart, 83.

In Londonderry Township—Jacob Lentz, 81; Adam Trist, 80; Jacob Keanner, 80; Andrew Robeson, 81.

In Heidelberg Township—George Wolf, 79; Margaret Leob, 79; Elizabeth Derr, 81.

In Lebanon Township—Andrew Hoover, 75; Dilman Doup, 81; Mary Weaver, 75.

In Bethel Township—Catharine Walborn, 85.

In Jackson Township—Mary Bainav, 75; Rebecca Bowers, 74; John Smith, 86.

IN THE REVOLUTION.

The following memoranda we find on a paper in our possession. They may be of historic value, as items of less import have proved to be:

"Richard Roger, commander of an armed vessel taken by Capt. Barry, & Jno. Draper, another officer of said vessel, being brought to this city [Philadelphia] as Prisoners, were agreed to be enlarged on their separately signing the following parole, which they did accordingly:

"I, —, being a Prisoner in the United Colonies of America, do upon the Honor of a Gent'n promise that I will not go into or near any Seaport Town, nor farther than Six Miles distant from Lebanon in Lancaster County, my present place of Residence, without permission of the Continental Congress or of the Committee of Safety of Penn'a, and that I will carry on no political correspondence whatever on the subject of the dispute between Great Britain or these Colonies so long as I remain a prisoner."

"Ordered, That Doctor Rush & Dr. Duffield be appointed to Receive all Medicines belonging to this Province, and to deliver the same in such proportions to the different Battalions & other armaments of this Province as they, or this Board [Penn'a Board of War] shall think proper, giving & taking Receipts for what they receive and deliver."

LEBANON, May 21, 1776.

Sr: I make Bold to Request the favoure

of you To Send Me the new Association Paper for my Batalion. I Cannot make my Batalion In Readiness to Return the same to the Commissioner for want of the same, & In so Doing you will oblige Your Humb. Ser't,

PHILIP GREENAWALT.

N. B.—I Desire that you will let me No Weather We shall chuse another Committeeman in the place of Delhaas & likewise to let me No about chusing three men to Disarm the Non-Associators in the said Township.

To Mr. Jasper Yeats, Esq.

JOHN MARTIN MACK'S JOURNAL

Of a Visit to Onondaga in 1752.

[For the following interesting "Journal" and the annotations thereto, the readers of *Notes and Queries* are indebted to John W. Jordan, Esq., of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.]

I.

INTRODUCTION.—On the 17th of July, 1749, at an interview between Bishop A. G. Spangenberg, J. C. F. Cammerhoff and John M. von Watteville and Rev. Nathaniel Seidel, of the Moravian church, and the Sachems of the Six Nations, held in the parsonage of the Moravian church in Philadelphia, permission was given to the Moravian to send a deputation to Onondaga in the following year to arrange preliminaries for the commencement of missionary enterprises in their country. In the summer of 1750, Bishop Cammerhoff and David Zeisberger visited Onondaga and applied to the Council for permission for at least two missionaries to reside there in order to learn the language. This was granted. Owing to the troubles between England and France, it was not until the summer of 1752 that Zeisberger and Carl Godfrey Rundt were appointed to take up their residence in Onondaga, and Mack was to accompany them, take part in the negotiations, and then return to Bethlehem to report the result to the Mission Board. The Journal which Mack kept was originally written in German, a translation of which is now given to the reader.

John Martin Mack, for many years employed in the Indian Mission of his Church, was born in Leysingen, Wurtemberg, April 13, 1715. Twenty years later he was sent to Georgia, and in 1740 left for Pennsylvania, where he assisted in the building of Nazareth and Bethlehem. In March, of 1742, he was appointed assistant missionary in the Indian Mission in New York and Connecticut, and six months later was married to Jeannette Rau, who resided in the "Oblong," New York. Her knowledge of the Mohawk and Delaware languages rendered her an efficient assistant to her husband and the mission. She died at Gnadenhutzen, on the Mahoning, December 15, 1749. In April of 1746, Mack commenced the mission at Gnadenhutzen, the field of his labors until the Autumn of 1755. During this interval he annually visited the Indian villages of the West Branch of the Susquehanna. In 1753, he was married to Anna Rebstock. For the Moravian Indians, who were sojourning in Bethlehem in 1757, he commenced the building of Nain, near that place. "Here," he states in his autobiography, "I made my most trying experiences as a missionary, enduring not only temporal privations, but harrassed also by constant anxiety for the welfare of my charge. I commenced the work with misgivings, as the project of settling the Indians so far down in the Province was viewed with displeasure by whites and savages." In 1761, he was appointed Superintendent of the Mission in the Danish West Indies. While on a visit to Bethlehem in 1770, he was consecrated a Bishop. Died on Santa Croix, January 9, 1784.

THE JOURNAL.

Wednesday, July 26.—In the evening, after the service, we set out from Bethlehem with the blessing of the congregation. We felt an attachment to our dear brethren and sisters. The watch words (1) were—"And I shall put my Spirit in you, and you shall live." Christian Seidel (2) and Gottlieb (3) accompanied us to Christian's Spring (4) where we arrived after midnight.

Thursday, July 27.—Towards noon we left Christian's Spring. Bro. Moyer (5) went with us to the Delaware, and then

returned with many hearty salutations from us. We continued on our journey with cheerful minds and happy thoughts. Our bundles, although not heavy, made us perspire very much, it being very warm all day.

Saturday, July 29.—At ten o'clock in the forenoon we reached Brunswick and called on Mr. Schuyler (6) who was very glad to see us. We gave him a letter from B. O. Joseph (7), and he willingly offered to assist us in any way in his power; furnished us with a pass (8) and also a letter of recommendation to the Mayor of New York (9). At his request, we related about the visit of the Indians, who recently visited Bethlehem from Wyomick (10), which interested him very much. At noon we set out for Elizabethtown, as there was no boats here that left soon for New York.

Sunday, July 30.—At Elizabethtown we found a boat bound for New York, where we arrived late in the afternoon, and were given a hearty welcome by our brethren and sisters (11).

Wednesday, August 2.—This day especially, as also the foregoing, we provided ourselves with necessaries for our journey, being cheerfully assisted by our brethren. We observed and felt that they take great interest in Indian affairs (12).

Thursday, August 3.—This morning we bade farewell to our brethren, and at 8 o'clock went with our things on board the sloop which is to take us to Albany. We set sail immediately. The captain's name is Egbert Egbertse (13) a Low Dutchman by birth, who showed us much civility, offering us his private cabin. We sailed to-day upwards of twenty miles.

Friday, August 4.—To-day we sailed past the Highlands—the wind light all day.

Saturday, August 5.—Fair winds all day. The captain continues his kindness towards us, and he has not asked us who we are, which is otherwise not the way of the Low Dutch in this country. 'Tis probable he knows that we belong to the Brethren. At noon we arrived off Cornelius Beekman's, where Bro. Martin left us to go on to Rhinebeck (14) to buy a horse, and then to follow us by land to Albany. In the afternoon Bro. Martin

arrived at Christian Fuehrer's (15) who returned yesterday from Pachgatgoch (16) to which place he and Jacob Maull (17) had accompanied Bro. Senseman (18) and wife. Bro. David and Rundt arrived at Albany about 11 o'clock at night and remained on the sloop until morning.

Sunday, August 6.—To day Bro. Martin visited in Rhinebeck. Bro. David and Rundt lodged with the Captain. In the afternoon they went to hear Dominie Freylinghausen (19) preach.

Monday, August 7.—Christian Fuehrer and Jacob Maull endeavored to buy a horse for our journey, Bro. Mack being sick all day.

Tuesday August 8—Bro. Martin was obliged to keep his bed all day. A horse was purchased this afternoon.

Wednesday, August 9—This morning Bro. Martin set out from Rhinebeck, and on

Thursday, August 10, rejoined his brethren in Albany.

Friday, August 11.—Early this morning we made preparations for continuing our journey, and left Albany at 10 o'clock. In the evening we reached Schenectady (20) where we remained over night.

Saturday, August 12.—We came this afternoon to William's Fort (21), a Maqua town, where many Indians live, who were baptized by a minister of the Church of England by the name of Ogilby (22.) We found but few at home. Conrad Weiser's son (23) resided here last summer to learn their language. We remained here but a short time and then proceeded some miles further and came to a Low Dutchman's, where we had very good lodgings.

Sunday, August 13—We were obliged to rest all day, and called to mind the great festival which is to-day celebrated in all our congregations.

Monday, August 14.—We started on our journey again to-day in good spirits. In the afternoon we left the Low Dutch and entered the High Dutch settlements (24), and continued through a severe thunder storm to within eight miles of Canajoharie, and lodged with a German. The watch words for to-day were: "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will

I comfort you," was a blessing to us.

Tuesday, August 15—We set out early in the morning, but found the walking difficult owing to the rain of yesterday, and at 8 o'clock reached Canajoharie (25), a Maqua Indian town, where Bro. David and Post were arrested seven years ago and carried to prison in New York (26). Bro. David showed us the house in which they then lodged. Very few Indians were to be seen, but we learned subsequently that they were in the castle (27), which was built during the last war—half a mile from the town. We also heard that a minister preached (28) to them in English through an interpreter. We did not remain here long, but continued for eight miles through the woods until noon, when we came to the Great Falls, where the settlements again commence.

In the afternoon we crossed the river, which was much swollen by the rain. Here we met about one hundred Indians, mostly from Anajot (29) and Cayuga, (30) who live at present in these parts and dig roots (31) which are very good in all kinds of sickness. The Indians sell them to the people in the neighborhood or exchange them for goods with the traders who come from Albany. Towards evening we left the river and lodged with an Irishman who has a German wife. We had not been here long before five Oneida Indians arrived and stayed all night. Bro. David talked with them a long time.

Wednesday, August 16.—Early this morning we continued our journey, and about 10 o'clock reached the last house between here and Onondaga, where we found many Indians. From here our path lies altogether through the woods. The man who lives here is a German and was quite civil to us. His people were very anxious to know whither we were going and the object of our visit to Onondaga. The Indians too asked us the same questions, whereupon Bro. David informed them. After being here half an hour the Indians we met yesterday arrived, and with them the chiefs of the Oneidas. They talked with us too, and we felt that something more than usual would take place here but we knew not what. We were told that a large party of Indians were near the river drinking, where

we must cross, it being impossible to cross any where else nearby, owing to the mountains on both sides of the river. We finally determined to remain and await events.

Notes.

1. The custom of issuing each year "watch words" or a "text book," consisting of a selection of verses from the Bible for each day, with appropriate collects taken from the hymn book, has prevailed in the Moravian church since the year 1731.

2. Came to America in 1751. In 1756 he was employed in the ministry among the Moravians in North Carolina. Died 1759.

3. Gottlieb Pezold from Saxony, came to Philadelphia in 1742. In 1748 he was ordained a Deacon. Died at Litiz, Pa., April 1, 1762. It is stated in his memoir that he was present at Conrad Weiser's in August of 1742, when Zinzendorf ratified the treaty with the Six Nations.

4. A Moravian settlement, 9 miles N. NW. from Bethlehem, named after the son of Count Zinzendorf. It was commenced in 1749.

5. John Moyer came to America in 1743. A daughter married Godfrey Hagt, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, who left a large estate to the Moravian church.

6. Dirk Schuyler, an alderman of New Brunswick, is enrolled in Registers of the Moravian church in New York and vicinity prior to 1746. His house was always open for the entertainment of Moravian evangelists.

7. Bishop A. G. Spangenberg, as early as 1746, had substituted the Hebrew name Joseph for its latin equivalent, Augustus, one of his given names.

8. To whom it may concern: Ye bearer hereof, David Zeisberger, a Deacon of ye church of Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, and Gottfried Rundt, his companion, being personally known to me, both of Bethlehem, in ye county of Northampton and Province of Pennsylvania, having signified to me ye intention of travelling through ye Jerseys and ye Government of New York, up to ye Indian settlements, on these lawful occasions; All magistrates and others through whose jurisdiction the said David Zeisberger and Gottfried Rundt may have

occasion to pass and repass, are hereby requested to permit them to quietly proceed on their journey, they behaving themselves well. Given under my hand and ye seal of New Brunswick, this ye 17th day of July, 1752

DIRK SCHUYLER, [SEAL.]

Alderman.

9. "WHEREAS, Messrs. Martin Mack, David Zeisberger and Gottfried Rundt, ye Bearers hereof, are inclined to travel to and about ye City and County of Albany upon these lawful occasions; These are therefore to desire all Persons to suffer them, the above Mack, David Zeisberger and Gottfried Rundt to pass and repass, they behaving themselves according to law. Given under my hand and seal, ye 21st of July, 1752.

ED HOLLAND, [SEAL]

Mayor of ye City of New York.

10. On July 20th, 1752, there arrived at Bethlehem a deputation of Nanticokes and Shawanese from Wyoming via Gnadenhutten—57 of the former and 24 of the latter. Fifty five of the Moravian Indians of the Gnadenbutten Mission accompanied them. On Monday, July 24th, Bishop Spangenberg gave them an audience, when a covenant was made between them and the Moravians, and an invitation extended to the missionaries to visit their towns and preach the Gospel.

11. The Moravian congregation in New York, was organized by Bishop John von Wauveville, December 27, 1748, and a meeting house built in 1751, on Fair street (now Fulton). At the date of this Journal there was no pastor settled there.

12. Bethlehem, Monday, June 8th, 1752.
 "Issued 1½ yds. of Stroudwater, for a waistcoat for D. Zeisberger to go to Onondaga with Rundt." June 15th,
 "issued 1½ yds. Shallow and 1 yd. Linen for David Zeisberger, 5s. 1d." July 31st,
 "Bro. H. Van Vleck must be credited for cash paid to Martin Mack and comrades to buy a horse, and for traveling expenses to Onondaga..... £20
 1 piece ¾ Gallie, 1 piece ditto.. 5 11 ..
 1 doz. cap Knives, 3 doz.
 Thimbles..... 7 9
 6 pieces Gartering, 1 doz Scissors..... 16 3
 4lbs Gunpowder, Shot, Flints and 2 Indian Blankets..... 1 18 9

1400 Wampum (Black), 1500 ditto (White).....	4	13	6
1 File, Comb, Knife, Fish Hooks.....	3	11	
5 Looking Glasses, Ink Pot, Ink,	4	10	
Tobacco, 1 piece Silk Ferret,	1	6	4
New York currency.....	£43	2	4
Deduct 1 6 per £.....	3	4	8
Pennsylvania currency..	£39	17	8

13. A descendant of one of the first settlers of Albany. At this date about forty large sloops were engaged in trade between New York and Albany.

14. A German settlement on the east bank of the Hudson, opposite to Esopus, about 80 miles from New York, within Henry Beekman's Patent, in Dutchess county.

15. A Palatine, father of Valentine Fuehrer, ferryman, and subsequently landlord of the Crown Inn, Bethlehem.

16. A Moravian Indian Mission, S. W. from Kent, in Connecticut. In 1859, the Moravian Historical Society erected a monument on its site to the memory of two of its former missionaries.

17. Jacob Maull was one of the Palatines who immigrated to New York in 1710, and is enrolled in a list of the freeholders of Dutchess county in 1740. The Moravian missionaries in passing through Rhinebeck, made the acquaintance of a number of the residents of the town.

18. Joachim and Ann Senseman came to Philadelphia with the first Moravian colony, June 7th, 1742. While acting as steward and stewardess of the Indian Mission at Gnadenbutten, on the Mahoning, the latter was murdered when the Mission house was destroyed by the so-called French Indians. He died in Jamaica, W. I., whither he had gone as missionary.

19. Theodorus Freylinghausen came to Albany in 1746, and was installed pastor of the Dutch Reformed church. In October of 1759 he sailed from New York for Holland, from whence he never returned.

20. At the date of this Journal it was a village of about 250 houses, and was inhabited principally by descendants of the old Dutch settlers. It was incorporated as a city in 1798.

21. In the year 1756 this post on the Mohawk river, was destroyed by Gen. Webb on his famous flight from Wood Creek. The present city of Rome is built on the site.

22. Rev. John Ogilvie, was a native of New York and a graduate of Yale College. Being a Dutch scholar he was appointed to the Mohawk mission in 1748. Subsequently he succeeded Rev. Henry Barclay as rector of Trinity Church, New York. Died Nov. 26, 1774.

23. Samuel Weiser.

24. These settlements were scattered along the Mohawk river, and numbered from 30 to 100 families in each.

25. Situated on the right bank of the Mohawk river, is the town of Danube, Herkimer county, eight miles east of Little Falls. This was the upper or third Mohawk castle, where Soiengarahta, or King Hendrick resided. In Indian *Ga-na-jo-hi e*, signifying "a kettle-shaped hole in the rock," or "the pot that washes itself." This name refers to a deep hole worn in the rock by action of water at the falls on Canajoharie creek, about one mile from its confluence with the Mohawk. Nearly opposite this point, on the north side of the Mohawk, and about two miles back from the river, was the Indian town of "Canajohia," visited by Greenkalgh in 1677. It appears that the town was removed afterwards to a point east of the present village of Fort Plain, on the south side of the river, where it is called "Canajohie" by Morgan, and afterwards to the site of the present town of Danube, where Zeisterger and Christian Frederick Post visited in 1745. James Burnside and Leonhard Schnell (Moravians) who visited the neighborhood in the spring of 1747, reported "that the Germans, numbering about 2,000, lived in three distinct settlements—at Canajoharie, at the Falls, and at Stone Arabia (now Palatine), and that a schoolmaster read from a 'postelle' on the Church on Sunday." There is no place in New York so mixed up as Canajoharie—no less than *six locations* are entitled to it and *double* that number claim it.

26. In March of 1745, these two Moravian missionaries, being desirous of improving themselves in the Mohawk tongue, were, while on their way to the

Indian towns arrested because they had no passes, and also unjustly accused of being in sympathy with the French. They were released April 10th.

27. This fort was built of upright pickets joined together with lintels. Small cannon were in position on each bastion. Five or six families of Mohawks lived outside of the fort.

28. John Christopher Hartwick, the founder of the Hartwick Seminary. He was born in Saxe-Gotha in 1714. and was sent to America to take charge of some Palatine congregations in New York. He died in 1796.

29. An Oneida town located on the head waters of Sucker Creek a tributary of Oriskany Creek in the southeast corner of the town Vernon, in Oneida county. It was the chief town called Onnejoust by the French and was destroyed by Vaudreuil in Frontenac's expedition in 1696. It is marked on Sauthier's map of 1679 as "Old Oneida Castle," and was visited and described in 1677 by Greenkalgh, at which time "it was newly settled." In 1700 it was also visited by Col. Romer, and appears on the map made to accompany his report, the original of which is now in the British museum.

30. The chief town and capital of the Cayuga tribe, situated near the east shore of Cayuga lake, in the town of Ledyard, and on the south bank of Great Gully creek, 7 miles south of the present village of Cayuga. Bishops Cammerhoff and Zeisberger spent a day here in 1750, and describe it as "a beautiful village nestling among the trees on the shore of the lake, distinguished by its roomy and substantial houses."

31. Kalondaggouh, the Indian name for Ginseng.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Historical and Biographical.

XCVII.

OUR SHORT-COMINGS recently have been due to circumstances beyond our control. In a few weeks, however, we expect to have our papers rearranged, and our contributions be more regular.

IGNORANT HISTORIANS.

Much of the history of the present day is written by sensational writers who have acquired more or less notoriety as authors of a peculiar style of fiction. This is greatly to be regretted for in every instance truth is either perverted, or absent altogether. In the works of a recent writer of this class, we find the following:

"Benjamin Franklin, when a poor printer in Philadelphia, courted a girl, and appeared to be getting along nicely, when the latter's friends objected to the match. The printing trade was not sufficiently lucrative to suit their views; and as the girl had a chance to marry a thrifty mechanic, she concluded not to throw herself away on Benjamin Franklin. The printer stood the bereavement with great nerve, and subsequently married a Miss Bache, with whom he lived very happily."

According to this account Franklin married his great granddaughter. The fact is, that Franklin did not marry as he might have desired; but he did marry her nevertheless. This lady was Deborah Read, and was the same young girl who laughed at Franklin walking through the streets of Philadelphia, on his arrival from Boston, with a loaf of bread under his arm, as rehearsed by every biographer of that philosopher. When the young printer took boarding, it was procured for him at the house of Mrs. Read, and of course he became better acquainted with the young lady. He was only eighteen years of age, and she was no older; and when their engagement was made known to Mrs. Read, who was then a widow, she objected to their youth, suggested that they should wait awhile, and obtain more means. Franklin subsequently went to England, and while there corresponded with his sweetheart for a time. He then forgot her, or rather neglected to write to her, and finally ceased all correspondence with her. This neglect had its natural result upon the lady. When he came back, six years afterwards, he courted Miss Godfrey, but quarreled with her. Meanwhile Miss Read had been married to a potter named Rogers, who proved to be a worthless fellow, and

away from his wife to the West Indies, and died. Franklin suddenly threw off Miss Godfrey, returned to his first love, proposed marriage, was accepted, and they were united on the 1st of September, 1730. It will therefore be seen that Franklin did not lose his first love, all though perhaps he deserved to for his treatment of Miss Read after their first engagement. He never married Miss Bache, but his daughter Sarah married Richard Bache, a merchant of Philadelphia, October 29th, 1767. Benjamin Franklin Bache was their son. He had four daughters and four sons. One daughter—Sarah Bache—died in her infancy. Elizabeth Franklin Bache married John E. Harwood, an actor. Deborah Bache married William J. Duance. Sarah Bache married Judge Thomas Sergeant.

NAMES AMONG PURITANS.

Many nations have exhibited quaint fancy in the matter of giving names to individuals, both in surnames and in given names. The Moslem and the North American Indian were fond of sweet poetry in this direction; but if occasion seemed to require they could find names Plutonian enough. It remained for the English Puritan, however, to cap the climax in the way of fanciful personal Momenclature. All the quaint ardor of their irrepressible religion they revealed in the names which they assumed, and which they gave to their children. And faint traces of the custom have come down even to our day. We have seen in a recent Genealogy three children named, respectively, Hate-Evil, Go-Good-Always, and Walk-Meekly. There is a touch of pathos in the name, Dream-Sweetly-God's-Lamb, which an ancient Puritan mother gave to her infant daughter; and there is almost a grim humor in the name which one of Cromwell's veterans assumed late in life—Praise-God-Barebones.

In an old work on "English Surnames and Patronymics" we find the following. They are names taken from a jury list in Sussex county, in 1658—the year in which Richard Cromwell succeeded his father as Protector: Faint-Not Hewitt, Accepted Trevor, Redeemed Compton,

Make-Peace Heaton, God-Reward Smart, Stand-fast-on-High Stinger, Earth Adams, Called Lower, Meek Brewer, Be-Courteous Cole, Repentance Avis, Search-the-Scriptures Moreton, Kill-Sin Pimple, Return Spelman, Be-Faithful Joiner, Fly-Debate Roberts, Fight-the-Good-Fight-of-Faith White, More-Fruit Fowler, Hope-For Bending, Graceful Harding, Weep-Not Billing, Seek-Wisdom Wood, Elected Mitchell, The Peace-of-God Knight.

And yet, after all, it remained for a Rhode Island Puritan of the last century to put the finishing touch upon this style of Christian names. He had a son whom he named Through-much-Tribulation-we-enter-into-the-Kingdom-of-Heaven Clapp! As the lad grew up and mingled with the world's people, he came, for the sake of brevity, to be called "Tribby."

JOHN MARTIN MACK'S JOURNAL

Of a Visit to Onondaga in 1752.

II.

In the afternoon a chief came to us and inquired our business in Onondaga. Bro. David told him the whole object, but he did not seem satisfied and left us. During the evening the chief of the Oneidas and a Seneca came and began by saying that they heard that we were going to Onondaga, and then asked us our business there. Bro. David replied: "Two years ago Gallichwis (32) and he visited Onondaga, and made a proposition to the Council, which he believed they must have heard, as one of the chiefs of the Oneida Nation was present. They appeared, however, as if they had not heard a syllable of it. Bro. David then related the principal heads thereof, when they asked who had sent us, "T'gerhitontie (33) and his Brethren," was the reply. Then a chief spoke as follows: "We two years ago heard much of the Brethren from a man whose name we will not now mention, and he advised us to beware of them. He told us all manner of bad things of you, and that if any of you ever came to see us, we should send you home. Therefore we are unwilling that you should go any further, and that to-morrow morning you must turn back and re-

turn to whence you came." We did all we could to remove their wicked suspicions and accusations, but it was to no purpose. They were very bitter and told us several times: "Don't you take it upon yourselves to go any further, for if you do, you will see what will come of it; for we have heard no good of you and have been charged not to let you go any further, therefore you shall go back to-morrow!" The Oneida chief who was present at the Council two years ago, was not with them. They were continually repeating: "We have been warned of the Brethren and have been told that they have no occasion to learn our language, as other persons are appointed for that purpose." Being convinced that it would be imprudent for us to proceed on our journey without their consent, we requested the chiefs to meet again to-morrow, and we would hold a Council with them, to which they consented and left us.

The Germans in the house overheard the greater part of the conversation and observed how much the Indians were prejudiced against us. One of them remarked: "It will be impossible for you to go on to Onondaga, for if you do, you will endanger your lives. Nine years ago there were also two persons who had a mind to go to Onondaga to learn the language, but the Indians sent them back, and if they had gone there they would have been killed." Probably they referred to Bros. Anton and Pyrlaeus. (34) We spent the greater part of the night in prayer.

Thursday, August 17.—The four Oneida chiefs met this morning with twenty of their nation, and a chief of the Tuscaroras. When we went to them they bid us be seated, whereupon a chief arose and said: "The reason why we have so many of our people present is that they may also hear your matters." We replied: "We like it, we are glad to see that our matters will be treated publicly—every one may hear them." Bro. David was then called upon to speak concerning the object of our journey: "Ye brethren of the Oneidas! We are come a great way, sent to you by your Brother T'girhitontie and his brethren, for no other reason and and but because they love you. Not that

we seek your lands, as so many of you think, for after you are better acquainted with us, you find also, that as we speak to-day so we will speak always—ten, twenty, thirty years hence. Therefore it grieves us that you don't know us better." All listened with great attention. A chief inquired whether we had a belt of wampum to the council, to which Bro. David replied that we had not, but some strings of wampum. These were handed to them and explained according to the instructions given us at Bethlehem.

We sat with them upwards of an hour discoursing on our matters; when after a short consultation among themselves, the chief arose and said: "Ye Brethren! We have heard your matters and see that there is in them nothing bad, but that your words are good; therefore you may go on to Onondaga, and lay your proposals before the Council. This we chiefs say to you, ye may go in peace and we are glad that we have heard of your affair." Bro. David replied: "We are also pleased that we have had an opportunity to lay our matters before your chiefs and your people, as the covenant we made with the Six Nations also concerns you." The chiefs were quite orderly, and at parting called us "their Brethren," and also told us their names, being Huyenjot, Hatchachguosde, T'gawio, Onontio, Guntantie, Kontantie, Satiunganichnarontie, Ognico, Iagotisenogechtie and Iagothonto, the speaker. They also informed us that on our way up we must pass through several towns, among the number two Tuscarora towns, where we should tell the chiefs that the Oneidas were aware of our going to Onondaga. At the last town a chief would accompany us there to hear our proposals. Suggesting that two of their chiefs should go with us, they replied that it was not necessary, for they had listened to and knew our message already, and you may appeal thereto if you are asked about us. We observed, however, that they sent out messengers, and soon after learned that they were sent to the Cayuga and Seneca country to summon the chiefs to Onondaga to listen to the message of the Brethren.

When we returned to our landlord we found him anxiously waiting to hear how

our matter would turn out. "How is it," said he "must you go back?" "Good friend," we replied, "we go on to Onondaga. "Aye! I never would have thought that the Indians would have given you permission, for they were so much against it last night, and I have never yet seen Indians change their minds so soon." We bade him farewell and set out on our journey, going through the forest. Praises be to the Lamb for faithfully guiding us! The watch words of to day comforted us: "They shall come and declare his righteousness." We found the forest very thick and the ground in many places marshy. By nightfall we reached a fine creek by the side of which we refreshed ourselves, and after a happy devotional service slept under the trees.

Friday, August 18.—Having rested comfortably, we set forward early this morning, the watch words for the day being "The Lord will be with them." At noon we met an old Seneca who informed us that he had been appointed by a messenger to accompany us to Onondaga. In the afternoon it rained in torrents. Two hours before sun-down we reached Anajot, where, finding only a few women at home, we continued on to Ganatisgoa, (35) a Tuscarora town, where we found about thirty houses, large and regularly built, with a wide street through the middle. We secured lodgings in a hut, where we were joined by two old Senecas, who had been hunting not far from hence, and were also on their way to Onondaga.

Saturday, August 19.—The watch word to-day: "The people shall take them and bring them to their place," was a promise that was fulfilled in us. In the morning the Tuscarora chief, who lives here, called to see us and told us that yesterday he had received an account of the matters we had to lay before the Council from the Oneidas. Being lame and unable to attend the Council, he requested us to tell him of our matters, which we did, to his great satisfaction. The Senecas started with us. Before noon we came to a few huts occupied by some Tuscaroras, and in the afternoon to a town of the same tribe. The Senecas remained here all night and

told that they would overtake us the next morning. We went on a little further and camped in a cold, dark woods. Just as we were seating ourselves around the fire, which we had made, there began such a cracking and rattling over our heads that we were at a loss to know in what direction to run, and there fell a huge tree close by our fire. We thanked our Saviour for his protection over us, and before going to sleep we had a happy "singing-hour" (36) together.

Sunday, August 20.—We were stirring betimes this morning, and by 8 o'clock were joined by the Senecas who told us that they had had bad lodgings, that the Indians were nearly all drunk in the town, and some had almost killed one another. At noon we were met by some Indians from Onondaga. We then came to a place where many posts were standing, from which we concluded that a town must have stood there formerly. The old Seneca told Bro. David that when he was a child of eight years of age Onondaga stood on this spot, but was burned by the French (37). In the afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock with the watch words—"And it shall come to pass, if they will diligently learn the ways of my people, then shall they be built in the midst of my people," we arrived at Onondaga. We were taken to the hut of a chief who was absent, and did not return until evening. Several chiefs hearing of our arrival came to visit us. We also learned that some of the chiefs were in Canada and would not return until Autumn.

Monday, August 21.—Many visitors called on us this morning, among the number a very old chief who told us that the Council would meet during the day, and would listen to what we had to lay before them. In the afternoon we met the Council but found only Onondagas present. To them we related the object of our visit and gave them one string of wampum after another. When we concluded, the wampum was returned to us by a chief, who said: "We only had a mind to hear, what you had to offer; we will let all, to the Cayugas and Senecas that are called hither, come, and then you shall declare your matter publicly that they may also hear it"—which was according

to our desire. Then a servant laid an affair relating to the Catawbas before the Council. First of all, he laid an instrument, which they use in the time of war, at the feet of the chiefs, declaring at the same time that the Catawbas would not fain have full peace with the Six Nations. Next he laid down a pass which the Catawbas had brought from the Governor of Charleston (38), sealed with the King's seal. This they handed to Bro Zeisberger to read to them. The contents of it were to this purport: The Governor desired the Six Nations to be willing to make peace with the Catawbas, assuring them that the Catawbas would faithfully keep to it. He also set before them the harm that arises from their being at war; that both were only weakened thereby, and yet they are children of the same land. The Governor in every article called the Six Nations "Brethren." In conclusion, he assured the Six Nations that the Catawbas were true friends of the English. The chiefs then asked us what we thought of the matter, to which we replied: "It is good, we find nothing bad." They appeared satisfied with our opinion, and from their conversation it is probable a peace will soon be concluded. (39) All night long it was very noisy as many of the Indians were drunk.

Tuesday, August 22.—We were awakened early this morning by many drunken men and women coming into our hut, but when they commenced to fight among themselves, we thought it prudent to withdraw and passed part of the day in the woods. In the afternoon one of the Seneca chiefs visited us, from whom we learned that they thought of leaving for their town to morrow, whereupon Bro. David went to the Onondaga chief. He began to make excuses that he had been unable to call the Council together to day, owing to so many Indians being drunk, but hoped to do so in the morning. Then Bro. David said: "I have heard that the Senecas who are here will leave to morrow, which we shall not like. We would rather that they hear our matters." The chief then promised to speak to the Senecas. After dark the chief came and told us that the chief of the Cayogas had arrived, for whom the Council had waited, and that the Senecas

would also remain to attend the Council.

Notes.

32. The name means a "good message," and was given to Bishop J. C. F. Cammerhoff by Shikellimy while on a visit to Bethlehem in April of 1748. It was the name of an Oneida chief living at Anajot.

33. The name given to Bishop Spangenberg, signifying "a row of standing trees." From *Spangenberg's Notes of Travel to Onondaga in 1745*, under date of June 10, he has recorded: "It rained all day. Our course was due north, and after traveling ten miles it changed to northeast, following the narrow valley of Diadachton (Lycoming) creek. The wilderness here was almost impassible, so dense was the forest and so tangled the undergrowth. In the evening we came to a salt lick which is frequented by elk. Here we encamped. Our guides Shikellimy and his son Andrew, and Andrew Montour, saw good enough to give us Indian names in lieu of our own, which they stated they could remember and pronounce only with difficulty. They named Bro. Spangenberg *T'gerhitonti*, and Bro. Zeisberger *Anonsseracheri*. When Indians name the whites they usually name them after connections of their own." The site of this encampment was probably in Lewistownship, Lycoming county, Penna.

34. Rev. John C. Pyrlaeus and Anton Seyffert, the former the well known Mohawk scholar. Together, we (Pyrlaeus) now visited the other Mohawk castles and resolved to go on to Onondaga. On arriving at the last white settlement on our way thither, we met a sachem of the Six Nations, who, on learning our purpose, opposed its execution first by using dissuasion and then by threatening violence. Thus foiled we returned to Canajoharie and afterwards set out for Bethlehem." This was in the early part of September, 1743.

35. Noted on Guy Johnson's "Maps of the Country of the Six Nations," 1771. Located 6 miles south of Oneida Castle, in the town of Stockbridge, on Oneida creek.

36. A short devotional service consist-

ing entirely of singing hymns selected for particular occasions. These meetings were also held in the congregations. In these days of grace they are called "Service of song," without Moravian circles.

37. Located about one mile south of the present village of Jamesville, in lot No. 3 in town of LaFayette, Onondaga county. It was first settled about 1680, and burned by the Onondagas on the approach of Frontenac in 1696. Abandoned about 1720, when they settled about five miles further west in Onondaga Valley south of Syracuse.

38. James Glenn, Governor of South Carolina.

39 In the Summer of 1750, Conrad Weiser was sent to Onondaga to bring about a treaty of peace between the Catawbas and the Six Nations, between whom great enmity had existed for many years owing to an act of treachery on the part of the former. Peace was finally declared after Zeisberger and Rundt left Onondaga.

AN INTERESTING RELIC OF REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

The following interesting article was prepared for the TELEGRAPH by Rev. Joseph Vance, D. D., a well known clergyman of Carlisle:

William Hay—1776.

There has lately fallen to my hands as a family heir loom, a leather-covered memorandum book kept by Wm. Hay, Lieut. Colonel of the First Battalion of the Flying Camp from Lancaster county in 1776.

He lived in what was formerly Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

This book has in it about 30 signatures, among which are those of Captains Robert Clark, John Reed, Joseph Work, Daniel Oldenbrush, Major Thomas Edwards, Drs. William Magaw and William Smith, Generals P. Marsteller, C. Cox and Christian Herr.

About one half of the leaves are torn out, but from the thirty seven remaining I learn that this battalion entered the service in the summer of 1776; was stationed at Amboy, New Jersey; from there was ordered to New York; was in the battle of Long Island; was stationed near King's Bridge until General Wash-

ington crossed the Hudson; that it came with General Putnam to Philadelphia and was stationed there until its discharge, at the close of the year or early in 1777.

Officers of the Battalion.

Colonel, James Cunningham.

Lieutenant Colonel, William Hay.

Major, Thomas Edwards.

Adjutant, John Davis.

Surgeon, William Smith.

Captains, Robert Clark, James Watson, Jacob Klatz, George Graeff, John Reed, Daniel Oldenbrush, John M'Kowan, Joseph Work and Timothy Green.

Lieutenants, William Steel, of Watson's company, promoted to captain; Ludwick Myer, of Klatz's company, promoted to captain; — Hay, of Clark's company, promoted to captain; William Allen and William M'Callough, of Green's company; — Patterson, — Hays and Mills, of Clark's company.

Soldiers.

The names of the following soldiers are given: Clark's company, Sergeants Davis, Barber, Karr and Boggs, William Hunter and James Harknis.

Watson's company, John Smilie, Mark M'Cord, Sergeant Scott. David Scott is mentioned elsewhere.

Graeff's company, John Driver, John Ellison, George Princely, Frederick Charles, Corporal Peter Cypher, Sergeants Lawrence Dowling, Charles Conner, Patt Donnelly.

Col. Richard Dullam was Deputy Paymaster General to the Flying Camp.

How I Infer This.

In Dr. Magaw's handwriting is the following:

27th Dec., 1776.

Rec'd of Col. Hay twelve pounds, ten shillings for 6 weeks attendance, viz: from the first of Sept., on Col. Cunningham's battalion. WILLIAM MAGAW, Surgeon 5th Reg't.

On the same day Dr. Wm. Smith receipts to Col. Hay for twenty-six pounds, five shillings, or seventy dollars, "being part of my pay as Surgeon of Col. James Cunningham's Regiment of the Flying Camp."

14th October, 1776.

Then rec'd from Lt. Col. Wm. Hay

the sum of 1,440 dollars for the use of Col. Cunningham's Battalion.

1,440 dollars being 20 sheets

TIMOTHY'S EDWARDS, Major.

In December he receipts as Major for Captain M'Kowan's company. Two receipts given, one by John Samlie, of Captain Watson's company, the other by John Graham, who had been a prisoner, are to "Lieut. Col. Wm. Hay of the First Battalion of the Flying Camp from Lancaster Co."

In a pay abstract of October 7th John Davis draws £7 15s as Adjutant.

From these entries I learn the number of the Battalion and the field officers.

Line Officers.

The receipts for pay give the names of the captains and some of the lieutenants. The following is the form in which they are usually given:

CAMP NEAR KING'S BRIDGE,

Oct 16th, 1776.

Then received from Lieut. Col. Wm. Hay the sum of two hundred and forty dollars for the use of Capt. Timothy Green's company of Flying Camp under the command of Col. James Cunningham.

WM. M'CULLOUGH, Lieutenant.

At DeLancey's Mills Lieut. Wm. Allen gives a like receipt for money received for the same company. In like form Lieut. Wm. Steel receipts for Captain James Watson's company; Lieut. Ludwick Myer for Captain Jacob Klatz's company; while Captains Robert Clark, John Reed, George Graeff, Joseph Work and Daniel Oldenbrush receipt for their own companies.

These receipts vary only in that some of them say "Flying Camp from Lancaster Co."

The names of Lieuts. Hay, Patterson, Hays and Mills occur in the pay abstract of Captain Clark's company.

"A pay abstract of five companies of the Flying Camp from Lancaster county, commanded by Maj. Wm. Hay, in the service of the United States of America. Made out from the 8th of August until the 7th of October, 1776, including casualties."

	£	s	d
Maj. Wm. Hay, 20 days	8	6	8
Wm. Hay, Lieut Col, 37 days	15	10	0

Adjutant John Davis	7	15	0
Capt. John Reed	314	0	0
Capt. Robert Clark	404	14	2
Capt. James Watson	440	6	5
Capt. Green	283	11	8
Capt. Glatz	471	0	1

Total	£1,948	4	10
Rec'd from Col. Dullam	£1 492	10	0

Balance due	£455	14	10
-----------------------	------	----	----

Service Rendered.

As to the service rendered by this battalion, I have taken Irving's *Life of Washington*, the edition issued by the Putnam's in 1857, in five volumes, and learned what I could of the Flying Camp. In Vol. 2, page 273, it is said that Hugh Mercer was made a Brigadier General in June, '76. "The Flying Camp was forming. The Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania was sending troops to the Jerseys. Washington had the nomination of some Continental officer to the command, and he gave it to Mercer." "New Jersey's greatest danger of invasion was from Staten Island, where the British had thrown up works and whence they might attempt to cross to Amboy. The Flying Camp was therefore to be stationed in the neighborhood of that place."

At Amboy.

In this book I find this item in Mr. H.'s writing:

"PERTH AMBOY, 12th Aug., 1776.

Then rec'd from Col. Bird £250."

AMBOY, 12th August, 1776.

Then I rec'd from Major William Hay the company of Flying Camp from Col. Bartrim Galbraith's battalion, ——— company. I acknowledge I have got well equipt and in good order from the hand of William Hay. As witness my hand, the day and year above written.

ROBERT CLARK, Captain.

On the same day Capt. Clark receipts for 5 blankets and 3 camp kettles.

AMBOY, 12th August, 1776

Then rec'd from Maj. Wm Hay for the use of my company the following articles: 22 blankets, 3 camp kettles, 15 pounds of powder, 60 pounds of lead and 80 flints.

GEORGE GRAEFF, Captain.

From the above I infer that they were at Amboy with Gen. Mercer.

Battle of Long Island.

On page 324 of the Life of Washington it is said that on the 7th of August a fleet of British ships put to sea to sail around Long Island, come through the Sound and invest New York city. "In this emergency Gen. Washington wrote to Gen. Mercer for 2,000 of the Flying Camp, and Col. Smallwood's Maryland battalion was furnished as a *part of them*." Col. Smallwood's battalion was in the hottest of the fight at Long Island.

In the pay abstract of Capt. John Reed's company, October 7th, there is given the amount due "seven privates that were lost on Long Island." In Philadelphia, January 12th, 1777, Capt. Clark receipts for £10 16s, "being the pay due James Harknis that was taken prisoner on Long Island." They seem to have been there.

Delance's Mil's.

On the 14th of September, General Washington retreated from New York city to King's Bridge, now Harlem. From the Pennsylvania Archives, I learn that Delance's Mills were 3 miles from King's Bridge.

This book has the following entries:

DELANCE'S CAMP, 17th Sept., 1776.

I then rec'd from Col. Dullam, Paymaster of the Flying Camp, 1,500 dollars.

At the same time rec'd from him for Keighline's Battalion, 500 dollars.

250 I paid to Lieut. Martain & took his receipt & the other 250 I have yet.

Elsewhere appears Lieut. Martiu's receipt, as follows:

CAMP AT DELANCY'S MILLS,
Sept 27, 1776.

Rec'd of Lieut. Col. Wm. Hay 250 dollars, equal to £93, 15s, for the use of Capt. Arudt's Co., of Flying Camp, from Northampton Co., Pa. For which I promise to be accountable.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Lieutenant.

Irving says that Keighline's Rifles reinforced Lord Stirling at Long Island.

At Delance's Mills, at different dates up to September 30th, Captains Clark, Reed, Graeff and Lieutenants Steel, Allen and Myer, receipt for pay for their companies.

King's Bridge.

Their next camp was near King's Bridge, where receipts were signed October 14th and 16th.

On the 5th this entry is made:

"NEW BRUNSWICK, 5th Oct., 1776.

"Then rec'd from Col. Dullam the sum of 3,100 dollars." From there Mr. Hay seems to have gone to Perth Amboy, as on the same day, Oct. 5th, Jno. Cillgrent receipts to him at Perth Amboy for "the sum of 3 pounds, part pay."

At "camp near King's Bridge," Captains Graeff, Clark, Reed, Myer and Lieutenant McCullough and Major Edwards receipt for money.

The strength of the companies at this time, as indicated by the abstract, was: Clark's Co, 53 privates; Reed's, 36; Green's, 34; Watson's, 57; Myer's 67; each having 4 sergeants and 4 corporals. Each has a drummer. Some of the companies have 2 captains—for example, Captain Klatz and Captain Myer, Captains Watson and Steel, Captains Clark and Hay. Reed's, Clark's and Green's companies have each 3 lieutenants.

Possibly some of these were carried on these rolls while on detached service.

Washington's Retreat

Page 446 says: On the 12th of November General Washington crossed the Hudson and sent some of his troops to Hackensack. I find here this note:

"Nov. 13th, 1776. Then in Hackensack town paid to Lieut. Allen 40 dollars."

At Philadelphia.

General Putnam was sent to Philadelphia to prepare for its defense against an expected attack. Did this battalion go with him? I find here the following entries:

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Dec 1776.

Paid to Capt. Jno. Reed 390 dollars; to Capt. Clark, 460 dollars; to Lieut. Wilson, 360 dollars; to Lieut. McCullough, 390 dollars; to Capt. Myer, 460 dollars, and to Capt. Graeff, 460 dollars.

Page 510 of the volume before quoted says that when Washington was preparing for the attack on Treuton, "symptoms of insurrection in Phila. obliged Putnam to remain with some force in

that city, but he detached 5 or 600 under Col. Griffin."

That this battalion of the Flying Camp was kept in the city we learn from the fact that they were there on the 27th of Dec. The battle of Trenton was fought on the 26 of Dec.

PHILADELPHIA, 27th Dec., 1776.

By virtue of an order from Major General Putnam, I rec'd from Meau & Caldwell the sum of 1,200 dollars for the use of Captains Oldenbrig. Work and McKowan's companies, of Col. James Cunningham's Regiment.

WM. HAY, Lieutenant Colonel.

On the same day Capt. Joseph Work receipts for 400 dollars, Capt. Daniel Oldenbrush for 303 and Major Edwards for 400 for Capt. John McKowan's Co., "the Capt. refusing to receive it because the whole is not paid." Surgeon Wm. Smith receipts on the same day. There is nothing here to indicate that the above mentioned 3 companies were at New York. Though the record may be torn out.

End of Their Service.

Speaking of the embarrassment of Washington's retreat, Irving says, "The terms of enlistment of the Flying Camp were expiring." There occurs here the following undated receipt: "Rec'd from Col. James Cunningham the sum of 46 pounds, being bounty for my company of the Flying Camp from the county of Lancaster, that has engaged to stay in service until the 1st of January next ensuing. GEORGE GRAEFF, Captain.

Elsewhere occurs a list of 8 soldiers, at the head of which is Serg. Lawrence Dowling, given as "all that remains of Capt. Graeff's Co., Jan 1st, 1776." Most likely 1777 is intended, a not unusual mistake at the end of the year, as I find this also: "Phila., 28 Dec., '76: Cash paid to Lawrence Dowling, of Capt. Graeff's Co., 9 dollars."

In Sept., 1780, Andrew Rodgers receipts to Col. Hay for 12 pounds, pay due him from Aug., 27, '76, to Jan. 6th, '77.

On the 6th of Jan., '77, John Graham receipts for £10 17s as pay due him "from the time I was taken prisoner until Jan. 6th, '77."

Pay.

In the pay abstract of Capt. John Reed's Co. the pay is given as follows:

Captain, £10 per month; Lieutenant, £6 15s; Sergeant, £3; Corporal, £2 15s; Drummer, £2 15s; Private, £2 10s

From another abstract I learn that the pay of a Major was about £12 10s per month, and that of Lieutenant Colonel about £18.

Promotions.

In the pay abstract of Oct. 7th, 1776, Wm. Hay draws pay for 20 days as Major and 37 days as Lieut. Col.

On the 28th of Sept. Wm. Steel receipts as lieutenant and on the 14th of Oct. as captain.

On the 27th of Sept. Ludwick Myer receipts as lieutenant and on the 16th of Oct. as captain.

On the 7th of Oct. Lieut. Hay draws pay as lieutenant and also for 3 days as captain.

The earliest date here given in connection with this battalion of the Flying Camp is Aug. 8th, 1776. The latest given is Jan. 6th, 1777.

Rations.

Salt provisions—per man per day, 1 pound of beef, 1½ pounds of bread and 1 gill of whisky.

Fresh provisions—per man, 1 pound of beef, 1½ pounds of bread, 1 gill of whisky, 1 gill of salt to 7 men per day. The whisky was both salt and fresh.

Dress.

The only mention of dress is in the following: "Yellow plush, white feathers, velvet, red feather, velvet with trimmings for both, spangled with silver basket buttons. The above bundle belongs to Maj. Thos. Edwards and Capt. James Grier."

Prisoners

"A list of the prisoners taken on the 26th by Gen. Washington, at Trenton:

- 1 Colonel,
- 2 Lieutenant Colonels,
- 3 Majors,
- 4 Captains,
- 8 Lieutenants,
- 12 Ensigns,
- 92 Sergeants,
- 20 Drummers,
- 9 Musicians,

25 Servants,
2 Quartermasters,
718 Rank and file,
6 Brass cannons,
1,000 Stand of arms."

Other Persons Mentioned.

"21st Jan., 1779, gave John Hay 230 dollars to buy whisky from James Kelly. On the same day gave him 440 dollars to buy liquor from Col. John Rodgers. On the same day paid Matt Hay 40 dollars for hauling. Of the above rec'd of Matthew 307 dollars."

This certifies that I have rec'd of Lt. Col. Hay a rifle, formerly the property of Jacob Forteny, delivered by him to one Cesaney, a soldier, sent in his place or stead to the camps, which rifle I paid for to said Forteny and am to deliver up the same to the colonel. Said rifle is a break of britch, draw loop and brass box.

P. MARSTELLER.

SIR: Please to give my shirt and stock to Col. Hays or Major Edwards and you will oblige Your Humble Servant,

DANIEL OLDENBRUSH.

To Capt. Harriss.

This is a different signature from that of the captain before mentioned. This name is elsewhere written Oldenbrig and Olden Brooks.

To Richard Dullam, Esq., Deputy Paymaster General to the Flying Camp:

SIR: Pay to Lieut. Col. William Hay the sum of 1,000 dollars, being pay due to Col. James Cunningham's Regiment of Flying Camp according to the written roll and this shall be your warrant. Given at Headquarters.

(Signed) SEP.

The above is undated and seems to be a copy of an order.

The following indicates that this battalion was no more: Rec'd Jan. 14 h, 1777, of William Hay, captain, 2 nap-sacks for Col. Clement Biddle for Gust Reiberg, A. D. Q. M. G.

GEORGE RUTTER.

"Rec'd Jan. 14th, 1777, from Major James Cunningham, 2 rifles and three powder horns and shot pouches which Col. Bartrim Galbraith past his receipt for."

JOHN ROBERT TORVERS

Felty Spangler, ——— M'Kee and Matt Hay furnish beef John Wetzel, Northumberland, furnishes 280 gallons

of rye liquor and James Jenkins, of Lancaster county, 400 gallons. Money is lent to Lieut. Craig and paid to Peter Sturgeon, Janus Cook and Adam Noble. Borrowed of George Redsacker.

Major Edwards, Dr. to Super & Clubb. David Scott, Samuel Loeart, Adam Teal, James Karr, Lieut. Tickel, Sergeant Taylor, Lieut. Colier.

"Rec'd 1,413 dollars for Major Edward's 3 companies. I am to deduct out of Capt. Olden Brook's account the quartermaster and one deserter."

What service Mr. Hay rendered in '77 and '78 is not here indicated, but in '79 we have the following addressed to him:

SIR: Agreeable to the order of Col. Philip Marsteller, C. F. L. C., I request the favor of you to assist me in having everything put in order for the troops now in Elizabethtown until further orders.

CHRISTIAN HERR, D. C. F. L. C.

19th January, 1779.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Jan. 20th, 1779.

SIR: You will take charge of this post in my stead and in my name in the Quartermaster's department, B——— Master and Commissary of Issues. You will have the stables put in order as expeditiously as possible, provide this post with wood and straw, if required, having the commanding officer's order for what you deliver. For every order you may want you will pay for, taking receipts in my name and this shall be your warrant.

C. Cox, D. Q. M. G.

To Col. Wm. Hay.

On the opposite page is this: 20th Jan., 1779: Rec'd from Col. Cox, D. Q. M. G., 1,760 dollars.

These two entries are also made: Rec'd Feb. 20th, 1779, from C. Herr, D. C. F. L. C., 1,280 dollars.

Rec'd 2d March, 1779, from Col. Marsteller by the hand of Matthew Hay, 2,640 dollars.

The following is a cancelled receipt;

Rec'd Feb. the 20th, 1779, of Philip Marsteller by the hands of Col. Wm. Hay, A. D. C. F., two thousand and six hundred dollars for the use of the forage department, for which I am to account to said P. Marsteller.

CHRISTIAN HERR,
D. C. F. L. C.

John Foster Dr. to Patt Kelly.	£	s
To liquor.....	3	7
To a pair of shoes.....	3	4
	£6	11

Jan 30th, 1779: Rec'd from William Hay on the account of John Foster the above £6 11s in full of all debts due and demands against John Foster until this day.

PATRICK KELLY.

The Scotch pronunciation of the name Hay was as if spelled H-i-g-h.

As the family has long since disappeared from Dauphin county, the name Hay is confounded with Hays and Hayes. Evidently this Wm. Hay is the man whose name occurs on page 80 of Dr. Egle's History of Dauphin county as first lieutenant of Capt Jacob Cook's company in 1775. He had two sisters and two brothers known of. Mrs. Crouch, a sister, had no children; Mrs. Jean Robinson, a sister, had a son, Andrew, who went to the west. His brothers' names were Matthew and John, whose names have been given above, one a lieutenant in Capt Clark's company.

The Rev L. G. Hay, D. D., who was a missionary of the Presbyterians church in India at the breaking out of the Sepoy rebellion and is now president of a young ladies' college in Terre Haute, Indiana, is descended from Matthew.

All the family seem to have gone west in the early part of this century, some to Indiana, others to Illinois.

William Hay had four daughters and one son. The son, John Duffield Hay, went to Erie, Penna., where he lived for a time and was captain of a military company. In 1803 he settled in Vincennes, Indiana, and was with Gen. Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was a merchant, and an elder in the Presbyterian church of Vincennes until his death in 1840.

Before me is a letter to his father written in 1811, addressed to Wm. Hay, "near Palmyra, Dauphin Co."

Col. Hay died in 1813. A granddaughter yet living remembers to have

seen the funeral procession start for Derry church yard.

His grave is unmarked.

JOSEPH VANCE,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church,
Carlisle, Pa.

BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF HARRISBURG.—In the list of burgesses given in a former number, we have the following omissions:

1845.—William Kline, Robert H. Morton.

1846.—Henry Chritzman, John Hiney.

1847.—Henry Chritzman, David Harris.

1848.—David Harris, Cyrus J. Rees.

We will be under obligations to any of our readers who can give us further additions.

W. H. E.

HUNTER (N. & Q. lxxxiii).—We have the following additional information:

Ephraim Hunter d. unm. in Cumberland county, Pa.

Joseph Hunter, m and d. in Cumberland county, Pa. A son of his was a General in the war of the Rebellion.

Of the children of Margaret Hunter and Josias McDaniel John d. in Baltimore, unm.; Mary d. at seventy seven, in York county, Pa., unm.

Elizabeth d. at the age of twenty-one.

James Hunter McDaniel, m., and had issue:

i. *Josiah Sawyer*, m., and resides at New Cumberland, Pa.

ii. *Margaret*, m. Joseph Sunday; they resided in Lewisberry, York county, Pa.

iii. *Mary*, m. Melchior Mash; they reside in Frankford, Clinton county, Ind.

BISHOFF.—Paul Bischoff, a native of Germany, came to America in 1753, landing in Philadelphia. He had two brothers who went to Virginia and Tennessee. Paul's son John settled near Berrysburg in now Dauphin county, where he married Maria Bonawitz. Their only son, Peter Bischoff, married Eve Wert. What other information is there extant concerning this family? B.

VOL. 1.

No. 6.

NOTES AND QUERIES,
HISTORICAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

CHIEFLY RELATING TO THE

HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

VOL. I.

1885.

No. 6.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XCIII.

MCCANN—EBECKA.—George McCann, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, came to America about the year 1785. He located in Dauphin county, Penna., near Middletown, at the base of the Round Top, facing the pike where it crosses on Swatara hill, where he became a land owner, married and had issue, *Michael*, m. Sarah Ehbeka, *George*, *John*, *Daniel*, *Mary*, *Ann*, *Catharine*, *Cecilia* and *Elizabeth*. Michael McCann's daughter Sarah Ellen m. James Dougherty, whose daughter Sarah E. m. Henry Ulrich.

John Frederick Ehbeka, born on the Weser, Germany, came to America towards the close of the last century. He located in Londonderry township, Dauphin county, having previously married in the Tulpehocken settlement in Berks county. He had issue *Charles* and *Sarah*. He was a gentleman of considerable culture, taught school, English and German. He was considerable of an artist, as numerous signs which graced the front of the old taverns from Middletown to Lancaster bore ample testimony.

H. A. G.

JOHN MARTIN MACK'S JOURNAL OF A VISIT TO ONONDAGA IN 1752.

III.

[With this number we conclude the very interesting Journal of Bishop Mack.]

Wednesday, August 23.—In the afternoon, a chief came to inform us that at

noon the Council would meet in the hut where we lodged, which it did. There were about thirty present, among whom were four Senecas, the Cayuga chief, the rest belonging to Onondaga. We were placed next to the Cayuga chief as Bro. David understood their language best, to whom he told the object of our visit and explained the strings of wampum. Then he desired the Council to attend, and taking the first string of wampum he sang in the Indian manner the names of all our brethren, mentioning at the same time Bro. Johanan (40) as a great and mighty man. "These men" he continued, "are sent by Bro. Johanan, T'girhitontie (41), T'garihontie (42), Anuntschie (43) and the rest of the Brethren on this side and the other side of the Great Water, to bring good words to the Six Nations. They know that the chiefs of the Aquanoschioni will take all in good part." Then the string of wampum was hung on a pole with the usual "Jehh!" of all present.

The second string of wampum was then taken up. "Gallichwio," (44) he continued, "had 'gone home,' and that the Brethren would let the Six Nations know how dear he was to us, that we loved him much and them also, that we loved the Indians very much, that we were unwilling to part with him, but we knew that he was gone to God, whom he loved much and therefore we did not grieve (45). That we would liked to have brought the message sooner, but that several of our chiefs had gone over the Great Water." This string was also hung on the pole and the Council sung "Jehhn!"

The third string was then held up and he sang as follows: "That T'girhitontie, Anuntschi and Anonsacharie (46), who was present, had returned from over the Great Waters and brought salutations T'garihontie (47) and Johanan his father."

Our message being ended we delivered our presents to the Cayuga chief when he announced: "T'girhitontie, Anuntschi and his brethren had sent presents. These were two pieces of linen, each 22 yards, some thread and tobacco. Being a present they were laid upon a blanket. They conferred together, when two servants took the presents and divided them into three parts. Then a chief arose, gave one part to the Cayugas, another to the Senecas and the third to the Onondagas, which was sub-divided, one part for Upper and one for Lower Onondaga. Our strings of wampum were divided in the same manner, whereupon the whole was confirmed with a loud "Juhel!" We were then informed that the chiefs would meet and consider our message, and that they would give us an answer to day. They then took leave, shaking hands with us all.

About four o'clock the Council again assembled. We were again requested to sit aside of the Cayuga chief, after which he took a string of wampum in his hand and lifted it aloft, saying; "We have heard and understood that our Bro. T'girhitontie, Anuntschi and Gallichwio, with those over the Great Water, among whom there is a great man, who has the affairs of the Brethren in hand, send good words to the Aquanunschioni. Brethren we have heard and understand all. We are glad and thankful that they have sent Ganachagregat (48), Anouseracheri, and the white brother (49) [Rundt]. It rejoices us to hear that thou and thy Brethren, are well and sit in peace by your fires." Then he handed to us the string of wampum.

Taking up the second string he continued: "T'girhitontie, thou and thy Brethren and those of the Great Water inform us that our and your brother, Gallichwio, went home a year ago. Now Bro. T'girhitontie! the Aquanunschioni say to thee, use thy best endeavors to find us such another person among thy

Brethren, for we know that Gallichwio truly loved the Aquanunschioni, in whose heart was no guile." This was confirmed by the whole Council with a "Juhel!" The string of wampum was then handed to us.

With the third string in his hand he continued: "Bro. T'girhitontie thou hast let us know that together with other Brethren thou hast been over the Great Water and art now come back, and hast brought salutations from our Bro. T'garihontie and his father Johanan. Thou must salute them from us, the united Six Nations. Bro. T'girhitontie thou hast also assured us that the brotherhood betwixt us and you stands fast, and you hold it fast. We also hold it fast. [Here the speaker locked his hands together and lifted them up, showing how firmly they kept the covenant.] Thus minded were all the chiefs of the Six Nations," which was confirmed by all present. Then the string was delivered to us.

Next he related that Bro. Gallichwio two years ago made a proposition for two Brethren to live among them in order to learn their language, "And as thou Bro. T'girhitontie and thy Brethren have again taken this matter in hand, we think wisely, and have sent Bro. Anouseracheri and his white brother whose name we do not know (Rundt). We are pleased and think that a good work is set on foot thereby. It shall be as you desire, as all the chiefs are of the same mind. The two Brethren shall live a couple of years among us and learn the language that we may tell one another the thoughts of our hearts. Then they may go to the Cayugas and reside there some months and also to the Senecas." When he concluded a string of wampum was handed to us and the whole matter was confirmed with three "Juhels!" in which we joined. It was suggested that the two Brethren should visit the houses in the town and whenever they have the opportunity to converse with the Indians. When the Council meets they may attend so as to learn the ways and manners of the Indians in propounding any matter, that when the Brethren have a message for them, they may know how to deliver it. The chiefs inquired where we wished the two Breth-

ren to live while they reside in Onondaga? We replied: "We have not thought much about it but leave it to them and take their advice." "It is well," said they, "for we have not considered about it, but will do so soon and give you an answer before Ganachragregat goes away." They also spoke of the maintenance of the Brethren and said: "If the Brethren will frequently visit the houses they will be supplied with victuals, but especial care shall be taken of them where they lodge." When all was concluded the servants brought in two kettles of boiled Indian corn, when we ate socially together.

We have thus far been very well and happy, and have not seen on any one a dark look nor heard a contrary word. They have acted towards us in a brotherly manner, and even the children are quite free with us. We wished that our brethren who are engaged in the work among the Heathen could have been present at the Council. The Watchwords and Texts have been uncommonly suitable.

Thursday, August 24.—This morning we were visited by several Indians from the next town, five miles distant from here (50.) Some of them were present at the Council. The women were friendly, invited us to come to their town and gave us apples (51.) Our friends, the Seneca chiefs, returned home to day. Their names are Thagachtatie, Julchcottanne, Ataneckenni, Thojanoric; the Cayugas, Giottononannie. The names of the Onondaga chiefs are Otschinochiatha, "the Thick," Ganatschiagajio, (53), and where we lodged, Garachgun'ie. In Lower Onondaga are these chiefs: Zirgonna, Ganochronia, and the Tuscarora Thequalischki.

Friday, August 25.—Our matters being so far advanced, we consulted together about the return of Bro. Mack to Bethlehem. The head chief sent for us, as he had something further to speak about. When we entered his hut he bade us sit down, and asked if Ganachragregat would leave to-day. We told him that he would and that we would accompany him to Anajot and then return. He then said; "Very well, we have spoken together concerning the residence for the two Brethren, and as soon as they return they

may select a house to their own mind, for the doors of all stand open. They have full liberty to go where they will and live where they please." We thanked him and then retired. In the afternoon we visited the chiefs and many of the Indians in their huts, and the chief with whom we live ordered some food prepared for us.

Two hours before sun-down Bro. Mack set out for Bethlehem, with Bro David and Rundt who go part of the way. When we had walked six miles we came to a fine creek (54), by which we camped for the night. Bro. David caught eight fine trout, which we ate for our supper. Before retiring for the night we kept a happy "singing hour"—the watchword for the day being—"The people that do know their God, shall be strong and do exploits."

Saturday, August 26.—This morning we started early hoping to reach Anajot, which is 45 miles from Onondaga, by dusk. The chief there called us into his hut and treated us to squashes and pumpkins. After finishing our meal, we continued on our journey, passing several houses and meeting some Indians. Two hours before night we reached Ganatisgoa, the second Tuscarora town, but found most of the Indians from home in quest of roots. At evening we came near to Anajot, but as we wished to be alone together, we selected an agreeable spot and remained there all night. We kept a blessed Lord's Supper together and then retired to rest.

Sunday, August 27.—Having rested well we arose early and sang some verses. After passing through Anajot, we came to a hill about a quarter of a mile beyond where we rested. Here we must part. We sang some verses, wept like children and blessed one another—so we parted. Bro. David and Rundt on their return will visit in Anajot and the Tuscarora towns. My eyes all day long were not very dry and I cannot express what I felt at parting with my two Brethren! By night I reached Kash's.

Monday, August 28.—To day I remain here (Kash's) and visited the Oneidas who live hereabouts. Some of the chiefs were very friendly, gave me something to eat and asked why I left my compan-

ions. When I informed them, they gave me to understand by friendly looks their satisfaction.

Tuesday, August 29 --This morning I left Kash's and went down the Maqua country. Towards night I passed through Canajoharie and came

Wednesday, August 30, --To William's Fort. Here I learned that Conrad Weiser's son had returned to learn the Indian language. I would have visited him but he was not at home.

Thursday, August 31 --To-day I passed through Schenectady to Albany and came

Sunday, September 3, --To my father-in-law's (55), with whom I remained two days.

Wednesday, September 6. --I reached Pachgagoch, where I met Bro. Senseman and his wife. The Indian brethren and sisters, when they heard of my arrival, came running to see their old Martin once more among them (56). I remained six days with them and kept many meetings.

Wednesday, September 13. --This morning I set out for Bethlehem.

Saturday, September 23 --Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning I reached Bethlehem well and happy and was received by my Brethren right heartily. I thanked my dear Saviour for all the grace and protection he had shown me and my brethren on our journey and for my safe return home. Glory be to the Lamb! (57)

Notes.

40. Count Zinzendorf. Under what circumstances or on what occasion he received this name from the Indians is not determined.

41. Bishop Spangenberg.

42. Bishop J. von Watteville, who was adopted into the Six Nations.

43. It is a Seneca word signifying "the head," and name given to Nathaniel Seidel by Shikellimy in April of 1748.

44. Bishop J. C. F. Cammerhoff, who was so named by Shikellimy.

45. Cammerhoff died in April of 1751.

46. David Zeisberger. He was so named by Shikellimy in June of 1745.

47. Bishop von Watteville, who was a son-in-law of Zinzendorf's. Nathaniel Seidel and David Zeisberger returned

from Europe in September and Spangenberg in December of 1751.

48. John Martin Mack. It is a Cayuga word meaning "one who heads a troop," and was given to Mack at Bethlehem by Shikellimy in April of 1748.

49. While a resident of the town, he was adopted into the tribe of the Tortoise receiving the name of Ihaneraquechta.

50. Teatachtonti, south of Onondaga.

51. They had extensive orchards.

52. Probably the same as Otsinonghyatta, who attended the Council at Fort Johnson in 1757.

53. Probably same as Oanatsyagaya who attended the Fort Johnson council in 1757.

54. Butternut Creek in the present country of Onondaga.

55. John Rau, a Palatine farmer, in the ~~John Foster to Pat Kelly~~

"Obiong." Mack married his daughter Jeannette, September 14, 1742. She died at Gnadenhutzen, on the Mahoning, December 15, 1742. Rau died June 2, 1768, and is buried in the graveyard of the English meeting-house.

56. Mack was stationed here as assistant missionary in 1743.

57. Zeisberger and Rundt returned to Bethlehem in December, of 1752. "Wednesday, January 31, 1753, Bro-Van Vleck must have credit for cash which he paid on account of Zeisberger & Rundt to Captain Egbertse at Albany, which they borrowed of the latter on their return from Onondaga, £ 2, N. Y. currency."

NOTES AND QUERIES,

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XCIV.

PRICES IN 1808. --In that year, judging by the following quotations, the currency was mixed:

Wheat, 14 shillings per bushel.

Buckwheat, 7s. 6d. per bushel.

Flour, \$4.25 per barrel.

Oye, 53 cents per bushel.

Oats, 2s. 6d. or 33½ cents per bushel.

Beef, 3 pence per pound.

AN OLD TIME LETTER.

[The original of the following letter

from James Tilghman, Secretary of the Proprietaries Land Office, in 1770, to John Lukens, the Surveyor, is in our possession. It is worth preserving in *Notes and Queries.*]

SEPT'R, 7th, 1770

MR. LUKENS: I request you will, as soon as you arrive at Fort Augusta, get the best intelligence you can of the actions of the N. Englanders on the West Branch, especially of their dispossessing any of our People there by Violence, and have a Deposition or two taken of the particulars before Capt. Hunter and sent down to the Governor; and I shall be obliged if you'll make Inquiry if possession be taken of my Land by those People. I remain,

Y'r most h'ble Serv't,
JAMES TILGHMAN.

Pray get particular information if you can of any transactions wherein Major Durkee is concerned.

Pray make it known to any purchasers under Wallis' Patents in the New Purchase before the purchase made, that those patents are fraudulent & good for nothing.

When at Fort Augusta he p'leas'd to look about the Forks for a proper Situation for a Town, whether directly at the Forks or a small distance up either Branch.

If you go near my Land at Chillesquaqua or Loyal Sock, I shall be obliged to you to take a look at it.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF DR.
DAVID SHOPE.

A correspondent sends us the following relating to Dr. David Shope, one of the earliest practitioners of medicine at Hummelstown, who died in December, 1842:

Dr. Shope was a man of fine appearance, nearly six feet in height, with fair complexion, a keen grey eye, broad forehead, and hair of a light brown. He was a close observer of Nature, and a man of no ordinary accomplishments. Although a gentleman of correct habits, he was an excellent sportsman, an expert with the rifle or fishing rod. Fox hunting in his day was a favorite pastime, and one of his fellow practitioners, Dr. William Henderson, kept a small pack of hounds,

and many a fine chase was indulged in by these M. D.'s, the late David Earnest, Joe Spidler, the dog fancier and tailor of the village, accompanied by other lovers of the chase who lived in the neighborhood at that day.

As an angler, Dr. Shope carried the palm. The first pike of the season were shot in the meadow on the west bank of the Swatara, near Earnest and Shearer's bridge, at the Harrisburg turnpike, when the stream had slightly risen, and the pickerel came out from under their icy beds to sun themselves in the open pools. While other fishermen sat patiently for hours waiting for "bites," on the Derry side of the Swatara, that skillful Waltonian would lift the finest pickerel out of their native element on the Swatara and Hanover township boundaries of the creek, along the deep water formed by the slope-walls of the Union canal.

The writer has known that patient fisherman to spend two or three hours in the early part of the day or evening, with rod and line, and tempting bait, endeavoring to lure the huge snapping turtles from the muddy bottom of the Swatara, and he invariably succeeded in landing "a whopper," much to the wonderment and envy of other anglers who prided themselves on their piscatory accomplishments.

Dr. Shope was well versed in Natural History, and was clever with the pencil as a sketcher whenever inclination led him to pass a leisure hour in that way.

The Doctor was the successor in medicine of Dr. Benjamin Ryner Rice, whose property on Main street, Hummelstown, he purchased, and most of whose practice he retained after that gentlemen removed to Hamburg, Berks county, this State. As a "regular" Dr. Shope was a successful practitioner. His contemporaries were Dr. William Henderson, of Hummelstown, Dr. William Simon, of Hanover, and Dr. John A. Shuster, of the homeopathic school. He was a deep thinker, a devout student, and a man of fine conversational powers. He was of an easy, kind, lenient disposition, and consequently did not amass a fortune, leaving but little worldly goods when he died, in the very prime of life. He was unmarried.

A H.

OUR EARLY SETTLERS.

South End of East Side of Derry—1757,

John Chesnut,	Jacob Longnecker,
John McAlister,	Jacob Starratt,
John McQueen,	William Boyd,
John Hall,	Thomas Logan,
Moses Potts,	Christian Swikley,
Robert Allison,	John Meabing,
David Wray,	John Meabing, jr.,
Jacob Martin,	Patrick Kelley,
Abraham Reiner,	Widdow Duncan,
Samuel Moore,	John Duncan,
Archibald Walker,	Lambard Shelley,
Christy Snyder,	Widdow Foster,
John Wray,	Joseph Berryhill,
Joseph White,	David Foster,
Neal McAllister,	Andrew Moore,
Hugh Hall,	And. Burckholder,
Wendel Bon,	Michael Bittner,
Philip Reiner,	Michael Tanner,
Patrick Hays,	Niclaus Evert,
Robert Hays,	William Moore,
John Hays,	James Mitchell,
David Johnson,	William Miller,
Rev'd John Roan,	John Espy,
Wm. Robison,	Robert McLery,
James Willson,	Hans Carmony,
Robert Mordach,	Jacob Groves,
Hugh Hays,	James Foster,
Jacob Leamen,	John Logan,
Philip Fishborn,	John Moore,
Daniel Taylor,	Josiah McQueen,
Widdow Sloan,	George Kelley,
Robert Boyd,	Widdow McAllister,
John McCord,	Robert Foster,
David McCord,	John McQueen,
John Campbell,	Wm. McCord,
Felty Delabach,	John Craig,
Peter Delabach,	Joseph Crain,
Andrew Roan,	Robert Mordach.

Freemen.

Francis Bishopp,	Thomas Kennedy,
John McQueen,	Robert Kennedy,
John Carson,	John McClure,
Wm. McCord,	Michael McGerety,
John Mordach,	Mich. Tanner's Son.

SOME GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

[From our note books we call the following genealogical data. If any of our readers can furnish us information relating to any of these families we will be under many obligations.]

ZENT.

Jacob Zent, of West Hanover, in d.

1809, leaving children as follows:

- i. *Elizabeth*, m. Valentine King, and had a daughter Susanna.
- ii. *John*
- iii. *Phoebe* (Pevey), m. Christian Kish.
- iv. *Mary*, m. Abraham Houser.
- v. *Catharine*, m. John Snyder.
- vi. *Susanna*, m. Jacob Moyer.
- vii. *Jacob*.

MILLER

Susanna Miller, widow of Daniel Miller, of Londonderry, d. January 1811, leaving children:

- i. *Mary*.
- ii. *Abraham*.
- iii. *Peter*.
- iv. *Daniel*.
- v. *Susanna*, m. Frederick Hoover.

MEYRICK

Samuel Meyrick, "Doctor of Physick," of Middletown, d. June, 1811. He directed his wife and son to continue "the apothecary shop." The children were—

- i. *Samuel*.
- ii. *Ruth*.
- iii. *Esther*.

BORDNER.

John Bordner, of Lykens, d. June, 1812, leaving a wife Susanna, and children as follows:

- i. *Peter*.
- ii. *Anna*, m. Adam Heller.
- iii. *Susanna*.
- iv. *Elizabeth*.

WETHERHOLD.

Susanna Wetherhold, widow, of Harrisburg, d. July, 1812, leaving children as follows:

- i. *Margaret*, m. — Barnett.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, m. — Wingert, and had Charles and John.
- iii. *John*, of Hummelstown, m. and had Elizabeth m. Peter Snyder, Charles and Susanna.
- iv. *George*.

REEL.

Philip Reel, of Paxtang, d. July, 1812,

leaving a wife Catharine, and children as follows:

- i. *Peter.*
- ii. *Mary.*
- iii. *Jacob.*
- iv. *Sarah.*
- v. *Catharine.*
- vi. *Benjamin.*

HARRISON.

Sarah Harrison, widow, of East Hanover, d. September, 1806, leaving children as follows:

- i. *Elizabeth*, m. ——— Martin
- ii. *Sarah.*
- iii. *Jean.*
- iv. *Mary.*
- v. *John.*

SHOPE.

Bernard Shope, of Paxtang township, d. August, 1813, leaving issue as follows:

- i. *Barbara*, m. Henry Michael.
- ii. *Juliana*, m. George Silsel.
- iii. *Jacob.*
- iv. *Margaret.*
- v. *Mary.*
- vi. *Christianna.*
- vii. *Magdalena.*
- viii. *Adam.*
- ix. *Bernhart.*
- x. *Eve*, deceased.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XCV.

MONTGOMERY —David Montgomery, of Lower Paxtang, d. in January, 1805, the executors of his estate being Thomas Bennett and James Montgomery. Mr. Bennett's wife was a Montgomery. What was the relationship existing between the former and his executors?

PURCHASES FROM THE INDIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA PRIOR TO THE COMING OF PENN.

. 1621.—First settlement on Delaware River by and under West India Co.

July 15, 1630.—Director General and Council of Manhattan, purchase of Indians 8 large miles, from Cape Hinlop, along Delaware Bay, and landwards half a mile—[a large mile was equal to 4 English miles.]

May 5, 1631.—They made another pur-

chase of Indians at Cape May, four miles on the Coast, and four miles on the Bay.

1633.—Arent Corssen purchased a tract of land on the Schuylkill, on which a fort was erected, called Beversrede.

1638.—The Swedes, early after their arrival, purchased all the lands from Cape Henlopen to Santickan, Trenton Falls.

March 27, 1642.—New Haven people purchased large tracts of land.

Sept. 25, 1646 —Hudde purchased land from Savages, one Dutch mile (four English). North of Fort Nassau, present site of Philadelphia.

April 27, 1648.—Hudde's purchase confirmed by Savages.

May 23, 1649. — Peter Stuyvesant writes to Hudde expressing surprise at the bold enterprises of the Swedes in purchasing the lands all about Fort Nassau and on the Schuylkill.

July 19, 1651.—Indian chiefs confirm title to Stuyvesant of all lands ever sold or presented to the Swedes.

June 17, 1664.—Indians confirmed title to Swedes at a meeting held in Printz Hall on Tinicum Island.

Oct. 3, 1675 —A purchase is made in the name of Edmund Andross for the Duke of York from the true sachems and lawful Indian proprietors of all that tract of land on west side of Delaware, at a creek next to the cold spring, somewhat above Mattineum Island, about eight or nine miles below the Falls, and as far above said falls; also, all the islands in Delaware river.

In 1677 Andross made numerous grants of land out of the territory embraced in above purchases on the Delaware, the Schuylkill and the Neshaminy.

July 20, 1680.—Indians sell John Moll lands about Christina creek and the islands.

Charter to Wm. Penn for Province of Pennsylvania, granted by Charles II., March 4, 1681.

Penn sends William Markham, his cousin, over as Deputy Governor of his Province, by commission being dated 20 April, 1681.

1682 —The first purchase of lands made for Wm Penn was made by treaty between the Deputy Governor Markham

and the Indians, of lands near Nesbamy, within the bounds of the former purchases hereinbefore referred to. The deed was dated 15th July, 1682. William Penn arrived at the town of New Castle, Delaware, from England 27th Oct., 1682, more than 3 months after the treaty. He embarked on the ship *Wel come*, Captain Robert Greenway, master, 11th Sept., 1682. At a monthly meeting held 8th of 9th mo., 1682, Gov. Wm. Penn and Friends met about half a mile from Shackamaxon, and established the city of Philadelphia. S. J.

HISTORICAL NUGGETS.

Extract from a letter dated Wheeling, November 12, 1789: "The spirit of emigration to the western regions rages more than ever; upwards of 3,000 persons are encamped near this place, some of whom have been here ever since July last; they are detained on account of the high freshes in the river—want of boats, provisions, &c. Their situation is truly deplorable, as this part of the country is thinly settled. This large body of people with their horses and cattle, have raised the price of provisions to an alarming height, which has induced many of them who are able to return, while others are spending their little all in expectation to see the waters fall."

Extract from a letter dated Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1817:—"Possibly you may think it strange that I have not written you before this—but the sequel of my letter will furnish you with an explanation. * * * On the whole we have had a prosperous journey and have enjoyed our usual health since we have been hence. On our arrival, however, we found the City full of Yankee Horses and Chariots selling at auction through the streets. As my wagon would live without eating I thought I had better let it stand by a while than to give it to the Crier for selling. But to my astonishment the emigrants continued to flock in from the northward, in troops, till about the first of January, and kept the City glutted with Horses and Carriages, so you see I have been completely frustrated in my expectation of raising money from my team. This is the fifth week since the

rivers have been passable on the ice, a thing scarcely known in the annals of this Country."

MARRIAGES.—On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Newcomb Mr. JOHN CONRAD WINEBIDDLE to Miss OLIVE NEWTON, daughter of Mr. B. B. Newton, of this city.—*Pittsburgh Gazette*, June 18, 1818.

Married, on Thursday, the first instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq., of Pittsburgh, to Miss MATILDA DALLAS, daughter of the late A. J. Dallas, Esq., of Philadelphia.—*Ib.* Oct 13, 1818.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Mr. DAVID PRIDE to Miss MATILDA ERWIN, both of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Newcomb, Mr. CHARLES PLUMB to Miss HANNAH H SKELTON, and Mr. GILBERT MCKOWN to Miss ANNA MARIA W. SKELTON, of this city.—*Ib.* Oct. 29, 1818.

At Philadelphia, on Friday evening, the 4th ult, by the Rev. Mr. Janeway, Dr. CHARLES LEWIS, of Virginia, to Miss MARY IRVINE, daughter of the late General William Irvine.

At Washington (Pa.), on Thursday evening, 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. DAVID ACHESON to Miss MARY WILSON, daughter of John Wilson, Esq., all of that place.

On the 16th ult, at the seat of Stephen Lowry, Esq., Queen Ann's county, Maryland, Mr. THOMAS COLLINS, of this place, to Miss SARAH LOWRY, daughter of Mr. Lowry—Pittsburgh "*Commonwealth*," Nov. 16, 1805.

In Maryland, *Hon. Uriah Forrest* to *Miss Plater*.—*American Museum*, Nov., 1789.

At Waynesborough, *William Richardson Atlee*, Esq., to *Miss Wayne*.

In Franklin county, *Dr. Wm. M. Magaw* to *Miss McDowell*.—*Ib.* Nov., 1790.

In Philadelphia, *Colonel Hodgdon* to *Miss Hodges*.

At Acton, the *Rev Elisha Riggs* to *Miss Jane Atlee*.

At Pittsburgh, *Mr. John Irwin* to *Miss Susan Parker*.—*Ib.* Dec., 1790.

In Philadelphia, *Col Williams* to *Miss Betsey Hulings*.—*Ib.* May, 1792.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

CLARK.

Walter Clark, of Londonderry township, d. in August, 1813, leaving a wife Mary, and children as follows:

- i. *Ann.*
- ii. *Sarah.*
- iii. *Mary.*
- iv. *Charles.*
- v. *William*; his wife Eleanor d. March 13, 1829, in the 51st year of her age.
- vi. *James.*

In addition bequests were made to his nephews, Walter Johnson and Walter Clark.

KOCH.

David Koch, of Lower Paxtang, d. in November, 1813. He left his estate to his mother Eva Koch, and his sisters, as follows:

- i. *Magdalena.*
- ii. *Jane.*
- iii. *Catharine*, m. Jacob Lingle.
- iv. *Eva*, m. Henry McKee.

FOX.

Peter Fox, of Lower Paxtang, d. in May, 1814, leaving a wife Anna, and the following children:

- i. *Henry.*
- ii. *Peter.*
- iii. *Anna.*

HOFFMAN.

JohL Hoffman, of Lykens township, d. July 1814, leaving a wife Elizabeth and children:

- i. *John.*
- ii. *Daniel.*
- iii. *Jacob.*
- iv. *Jonas.*

NISLEY.

Esther Nisley, widow of Jacob Nisley, of Derry township, d. in December 1814. The children mentioned in her will were:

- i. *Martin*, d. prior, leaving three children.
- ii. *Freeny*, m. Joseph Bosler.
- iii. *Barbara*, m. Jacob Hershey.

SHENK.

Michael Shenk, of Londonderry, d. April 1815, leaving a wife Veronica, and children as follows:

- i. *John.*
- ii. *Christian.*
- iii. *Michael.*
- iv. *Catharine*, m. Christian Longenecker.
- v. *Anna.*
- vi. [a dau.] dec'd, m. Abraham Martin, and had a son Michael

SMITH

Jacob Smith, of West Hanover, d. July, 1815, leaving a wife Margaret, and children as follows:

- i. *Elizabeth*, m. — Ziegler.
- ii. *Hannah* m. Henry Balsbaugh.
- iii. *Abraham.*
- iv. *David.*
- v. *Daniel*
- vi. *Jacob*, dec'd.
- vii. *John*, dec'd., leaving a son Samuel.

McCLURE.

James McClure, of West Hanover, d. September, 1815, unmarried, leaving a mother, and brothers and sisters as follows:

- i. *Martha*, m. — Wilson, and had three children.
- ii. *William*, m., and had James.
- iii. *Francis*
- iv. *Isabel*, m. James Cathcart.
- v. *John.*
- vi. *Mary*, m. — Snodgrass.
- vii. *Andrew.*
- viii. *Stewart.*

CATHCART.

James Cathcart, of West Hanover, d. in May, 1815, leaving a wife Isabella, daughter of James McClure, of West Hanover, and children as follows:

- i. *Sarah.*
- ii. *Isabel.*
- iii. *Mary.*

JONES.

Isaac Jones, of Halifax, d. January, 1816, leaving children as follows:

- i. *Jacob.*
- ii. *John.*
- iii. *George.*

MATTER.

John Matter, jr., son of Michael Matter, of Upper Paxtang township, d. in February, 1816, leaving a wife Anna

Mary, and children as follows:

- i. *Simon.*
- ii. *Anna Mary.*
- iii. *Elizabeth.*

COL. HENRY BOUQUET.

[Through the courtesy of the Swiss Consul at Philadelphia, R. Koradi, Esq., we have the following facts relating to the gallant and brave Bouquet who stemmed the tide of Indian war in 1764, and dictated his own terms to the red savages in their homes on the Muskingum. The information was procured at our request. We give it as in the original translation.]

Extract from the Cantonal Archives of the Canton of Vaud at Lausanne, tendered to the Prefect of Rolle, concerning the searches after General Henry Bouquet and his family relations by the Chief of the Department of Public Instruction.

The searches made in the Cantonal Archives, to find some notes on the family and the biography of Henry Bouquet of Rolle, have not brought to light great results. His certificate of birth could not be found in the civil State registers of the community of Rolle, but in a parochial register, kept by the minister, an entry is found, as follows: List of those, whom I have examined with a view to participate in the holy communion, March the 25th, 1735, of Rolle:

1. Louis Alexander Roncier, my nephew, aged 18 years.
2. Henry Bouquet, aged 16 years.

As Henry Bouquet is said to have been born in the year 1719, this entry No. 2 is undoubtedly meant for him. From divers other documents it also appears, that the Bouquet family were citizens of Rolle and that one of its members was a member of the city council of that town. Entries, concerning the family of Bouquet, are found as follows:

Bouquet, Louis, General Quartermaster and Lieutenant Colonel in the Regiment Stuerler in the service of the Netherlands, renounces his citizenship of Rolle on the 14th of April, 1750, and is discharged from his duties as a citizen on the 8th of October, 1750.

Madeleine, oldest daughter of Ferdi-

nand Rolas, baptized May 16th, 1645, wife of Bartholomew Bouquet, son of Peter Bouquet, hotelkeeper at the Tete Noire, left Elizabeth and Jacqueline Bouquet. (This is from the family of Rolas, widow of Savoy, established in Rolle since 1549.)

In the history of the Canton of Vaud by Verdeil vol. III, page 96 and following there appears.

Henry Louis Bouquet of Rolle, the oldest of seven brothers entered the service of Holland in 1736 and afterwards passed into the service of Piedmont in the Swiss Regiment Roguin, where he distinguished himself in the office of aide-major in the war sustained by the King of Sardinia against the combined armies of France and Spain.

The accounts, which Bouquet gave to his former companions in Holland having come to the knowledge of the Prince of Orange, the latter called him to the command of a company of his guard. Bouquet profited of his leisure hours in the garrison, to study the military and the mathematical sciences and entered into connection with the most distinguished persons of Holland, among others with his countryman Allamand of Lausanne, Professor of Physick and Rector of the University of Leyden.

Lord Middleton engaged him to accompany him in his travels, for scientific purposes, in France, Belgium, Germany and Italy; studying with him the celebrated battle fields of these countries

In 1754 the English Government confided to him and to his companion and fellow countryman Haldimand of Yoerdon (also in the Canton of Vaud) the organization of a brigade, named the Royal American, into which he drew several other fellow-citizens of the Canton of Vaud, among whom Du Tes of Moudon and Vullgamot of Lausanne.

After having participated in the war in Canada, Bouquet was charged to reduce the hostile Indian tribes of Canada. He disengaged Fort Pitt, which was by them invested, and afterwards was placed by Lord Gage at the head of a corps of 6,000 men, when by a series of fights he succeeded to regain the security of the country of the Ohio and to force the Indians to peace. In the beginning of 1765

he re-entered Philadelphia, where the assembly of representants of Pennsylvania voted to him the following address:

In assembly of January 15th, 1765, the representants of the free men of Pennsylvania to the Hon. Henry Bouquet, chevalier commanding in chief of the forces of Great Britain in the American provinces:

Sir: The representants of the free men of Pennsylvania having been informed of your intention to embark for England, and considering the services which you have rendered to His Majesty and to the Colonies in the course of our last wars with the French and with the savage Indians, by the signal victories which you have gained over the savages at Bushy Run in the month of August 1763, which next to God were due to your gallantry and high capacities in command, assisted by the bravery of your officers and your soldiers (your small army), crowned at last by your late march in the country of the savage nations, by which you have spread terror among them and become the founder of a honorable peace and the restorer from captivity of more than 200 of our christian brethren—these eminent services, and the regards which you constantly observed for the civil rights of His Majesty's subjects, impose to all free men a just tribute of gratitude.

Therefore the representants of the free men of Pennsylvania, in the name of the whole people of the province, thank you for your eminent services.

By order of the chamber,

JOSEPH FOX, *Speaker*.

Bouquet was nominated brigadier general and died in the same year 1765.

The writer says, that about the career in America of our compatriote he would not know where to find a more accurate and more detailed information in his native country, than the one he has cited.

Bouquet left a pamphlet, "A historical record of the expedition against the Indians of the Ohio, commanded by Sir Henry Bouquet," which was translated into French and published at Amsterdam in 1769, which, however, could not be found up in the libraries at Rolle or Lausanne.

The writer expresses his regrets, that he had not sufficient time to find out and

call on such persons, who might be in possession yet of documents concerning the family Bouquet, of which several members have served with distinction in foreign countries, particularly in Holland, where among others one of his uncles was engineer officer. (I suppose the party mentioned here is Louis Bouquet, named before, who expatriated himself on account of his attachment to the service of Holland and perhaps the same party, who is named in the General's Will, in case his father should be dead).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XCVI.

"FEDERAL SPRING."—This was the usual place in the early history of the town, to hold the Fourth of July celebrations. "Federal Hill" was another locality. Where were these places?

EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

In 1801 Joseph Cogley proposes to open school on the 1st of April next "at the house of John Brook, formerly occupied by Alexander Power, in River alley, between Walnut and Locust streets."

Lewis Kreiter, interpreter of the German and English Languages, conveyancer and accomptant, at his dwelling house on the south side of Walnut st., nearly opposite Bombach's store and Doctor Albrecht's, between Second and Front street, and a little below Mr. Daniel Stine's tavern, Hbg., in October, 1802, continues his day and night school.

There will be an examination of the Grammar Schools under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Snowden on Wednesday next [Feb. 16, 1803] at x o'clock, at which the parents and guardians of the youth and other literary gentlemen are invited to attend. And in the evening there will be orations delivered in the court house by candle light; notice will be given by ringing of the bell.

On Wednesday morning next [March 16, 1803] at 8 o'clock, there will be an examination of the scholars under the tuition of Mr. Lewis Kreider in the German

Church in this town, and on the following evening, there will be orations delivered in different languages. Parents and guardians wishing to witness their youthful attempts are invited to attend.

THE FAMILY OF STEELE.

WILLIAM STEELE, SR., settled along "Puddle Dock" run, a small branch of Conawingo creek, in Drumore township, Lancaster county, about one mile and a half east of Chestnut Level, and along a public road laid out in 1737, which led from Caleb Pennel's turning mill, on the north side of Peters' creek, via James King's mill, on Conawingo creek, to a public road leading from Mt. Pleasant to Lancaster. Prior to this date, as the road is described as running by "William Steele's farm," he took up two hundred acres and established a tannery, probably as early as 1730. Mr. Steele was a stalwart Presbyterian and patriot. In 1756 he commanded a company of Associators, John Evans being his lieutenant and James McNeely his ensign.

The revolutionary war found the old man full of military ardor, although by reason of his advanced years, and the infirmities of old age, he was incapable of enduring the fatigues and hardships of an active campaign. When the first battle-cry was heard, he sent four *stalcart sons* in defence of the colonies to fight for their Independence and release the people from the thralldom of a tyrannical King and his corrupt Parliament. Some of his sons were maimed for life, and carried British bullets in their bodies to their graves. He did not live to see his country free, nor were his stalwart sons, whom he sent to battle and were in the tented field, with their armor buckled on ready for the bugle's blast, which was to call them into action, present when he died in 1780. His wife Rachel and his two daughters, and some friends were the only persons with him in his last hours. His children were:

1. Archibald.
2. Ann, married to Thomas Jordon.
3. William.
4. Rachel, married Jacob Bailey, son of Robert B., of Sadsbury township.

5. John.

6. James.

During the war an incident occurred, which came very near causing a tragedy. After the death of Mr. Steele his widow Rachel lived alone, or without any male protector about the house, when she was visited by a neighbor, probably a Quaker, who was opposed to all wars, and especially to the war of the Revolution, who commenced to upbraid her for allowing her sons to go to war instead of following the quiet pursuits of a country life. Mrs. Steele replied with great spirit, and ordered her unwelcome guest from the house, and it is said that the craven struck her with his fist. Whether the last was true or not, it was so reported in the neighborhood. When her sons came from the army they heard what was said in the neighborhood, that a tory had gone into their mother's house and struck her. One of these sons, James or John, immediately took down his rifle from its resting place, and started to wreak condign punishment upon him. He went to the man's residence or met him on his way thither, and accused him of the offense of which the neighbors reported to him. Whether he refused to apologize or added another insult to the indignity offered his mother, was never known, for he shot him down. The tradition is that he died from the wound received; but it is more than probable that he left the neighborhood and was lost sight of.

Their son William resided and owned the old homestead, and his son William Washington Steele, who was a justice for many years, came to own it.

Capt. John Long, of Drumore, married a daughter of Mr. Steele, probably the second husband of his daughter Ann.

SAMUEL EVANS.

THE KELLYS OF LONDONDERRY.

I. PATRICK KELLY, b. 1709, in the North of Ireland; d. June 27, 1769, in Londonderry township, then Lancaster co., Penna; came to America in 1734, and took up a large tract of land in the Swatara region, where he lived and died; his wife RACHEL, b. in 1708, in Province

of Ulster, Ireland; d. August 5, 1782, in Londonderry, and with her husband buried in old Derry Church grave yard. They left issue:

i. Rachel, b. 1735; m. William Forster.
2. ii. George, b. 1737; m. and had issue.

iii. Anne, b. 1739; d. prior to 1806; m. — Patrick; and left Mary m. Thomas Nicholson.

3 iv. John, b. February, 1741; m. Sarah Poak.

v. Patrick, b. April 28, 1743; d. October 28, 1826, in Londonderry; unm.

vi. Thomas, b. 1747; of him we have no further record.

4 vii. James, b. 1749; m. Elizabeth Forster.

5 viii. Mary, b. 1751; m. John Duncan.

II. GEORGE KELLY (Patrick), b. 1737, in Londonderry township; d. prior to 1806 and left issue:

i. Andrew.

ii. Thomas.

iii. Rachel; d. prior to 1806; m. James Snodgrass; and left, Sarah, Mary, Margaret, Rosina, Rachel, Elizabeth, William, George, James and Thomas.

III. JOHN KELLY (Patrick), b. February, 1741, in Londonderry township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Penn'a; d. February 8, 1832, in Buffalo Valley. After the Indian purchase of 1768, he settled in the Buffalo Valley, enduring all the hardships of pioneer life. At the age of twenty-seven he was a captain and major on the frontiers, and at the outset of the Revolution was ready for the conflict; he was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, and subsequently entered the army, having previously assisted in organizing the Associators, being appointed major in Col. James Potter's battalion. After the battle of Princeton, when Cornwallis by a forced march arrived at Stony Brook, Gen. Washington sent an order to Col. Potter to destroy the bridge at Worth's Mills in sight of the advancing British. Col. Potter ordered Major Kelly to make a detail for that purpose, but the latter said he would not order another to do what some might say he was afraid to do himself; he took a detachment and went to work. The enemy opened upon him a heavy fire of round

shot; before all the logs were cut off, several balls struck the log on which he stood, and it breaking down sooner than he expected, he was precipitated into the stream; his party moved off, not expecting him to escape. By great exertions he reached the shore, through the high water and floating timbers, and followed the troops. Encumbered as he was with his wet and frozen clothes, he succeeded in making prisoner an armed British scout, and took him into camp. During the summer of 1777, Col. Kelly commanded on the frontier, and continued in that service almost to the close of the Revolution. The record of his adventures during those troublesome times reads like a romance. Col. Kelly was appointed agent for confiscated estates May 6, 1778, and in 1780 was chosen to the Assembly. He was one of the magistrates of Northumberland county from August 2, 1785, for upwards of twenty years. He married SARAH POAK, daughter of James Poak, of the Valley, d. Jan. 2, 1831. They had issue:

i. James; removed to Penn's Valley, and died there; was father of James K. Kelly, U. S. Senator from Oregon, 1872-1878.

ii. John; removed to Penn's Valley.

iii. William; m. a daughter of Archibald Allison, of Centre county, and died there January 27, 1830.

iv. Andrew; b. 1783; d. September 24, 1786; unm.

v. Samuel; removed to Armstrong county, Pa.

vi. Elizabeth; m. Simeon Howe.

vii. Maria; d. Jan. 1861; m. John Campbell, of Lewisburg.

viii. Robert; b. 1798; d. April 12, 1865.

xi. Joseph; b. 1793; d. March 2, 1860.

x. David H.; b. 1803; d. Feb. 11, 1875; was county commissioner of Union county.

IV. JAMES KELLY (Patrick) b. 1781, in Londonderry twp., Lancaster, now Dauphin co., Penn'a, d. February 10, 1813; m. ELIZABETH FORSTER, daughter of James Forster and Elizabeth Moore, b. 1739, in Londonderry twp.; d. September 7, 1822, in Londonderry, and with her husband buried in old Derry Church grave-yard. They had issue, but we have not been able to secure their names.

V. MARY KELLY (Patrick), b. 1751; d. prior to 1816; m. JOHN DUNCAN. They had issue:

- i. Samuel.
- ii. William.
- iii. Battana.
- iv. Mary.
- v. Rachel, dec'd; m. William Smith and left Mary and Rachel.
- vi. Margaret m. Hugh Dempsey.
- vii. James; m. and left James, John, Andrew and Elizabeth.
- viii. Thomas.
- ix. David.
- x. Rebecca; m. William Elliott.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XCVII.

NAIL MANUFACTORY—In 1793, Benjamin Duncan of Middle Paxtang township, manufactured nails—his residence being six miles from Harrisburg and four miles from Hummelstown. Where was this?

DUNLOP.—John Dunlap or Dunlop, a soldier of the Revolution, was killed in service during the campaign of 1777. His widow resided in Harrisburg in 1795. What is known concerning this family.

HENRY.—Captain Matthias Henry formerly in the United States service died at Michilimackinac in May 1804. What relation, if any, was he to Judge Henry, then presiding over the Dauphin County courts?

A CASE OF OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

[The following is worth reproducing at this time. John Wyeth, Editor of the *Oracle of Dauphin*, was postmaster at Harrisburg, having filled that office about ten years. The course pursued by his paper was no doubt considered offensive by the postmaster general, and that official sent Mr. Wyeth the following remarkable notice:]

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Jan 27, 1802.

SIR:—Believing that the printer of a newspaper is not the most proper person

to discharge the duties of a postmaster, owing to jealousies which will exist, and believe also that the public interest will be promoted by the appointment of a new postmaster at Harrisburg, I have appointed Mr. John Wright, of Harrisburg postmaster at that place, to whom on receipt of this, you will please to deliver all the Post office property in your possession. It is necessary for you to close your accounts with the general Post office. Accept sir, my thanks for all the faithful services you have rendered while in office. With esteem and respect,

GIDEON GRANGER.

John Wyeth, Esq., Harrisburg, in Penna.

To this, in his issue of March 1st, Mr. Wyeth took occasion to say:

The public are informed that the Post Office which has been held for a number of years past by the Editor of this paper is now transferred into the hands of Mr. Wright, Mr. Jefferson's Postmaster General, Gideon Granger, having in the plenitude of his sagacity, discovered that a "printer of a newspaper is more susceptible to perjury and malconduct in transacting the duties required in that department, than any other profession, notwithstanding a difference of opinion hitherto held by predecessors as experienced and nearly as respectable as citizen Gideon. But whether this disgraceful stigma fixed on all newspaper printers by the Postmaster General, arises from his intimacy with Duane and other printers belonging to his sect, must remain a secret in the breast of the exalted man. Be this as it will, the ex-postmaster is happy to inform his customers and friends that he has ANOTHER office at present not at the disposal of Mr. Granger, in which he will be happy to receive their commands.

March 1, 1802.

THE EDITOR.

OUR EARLY SETTLERS.

West End of Derry—1759.

Jacob Albracht,	William McComer,
Christly Allman,	Lewis Murray,
Robert Armstrong,	Robert Nelson,
William Britan,	Francis Newcomb,
Robert Bratsha,	Thomas Parks,

George Bombaugh,	Philip Parthemer,
George Beaver,	Petter Bentz,
Anthony Blessing,	John Porterfield,
Widow Black,	Samuel Reed,
Martin Brown,	James Russell,
Adam Baum,	James Russell, Jr.,
Widow Blackburn,	John Rutherford,
John Crocket,	Ann Semple,
Moses Campbell,	William Sterrett,
Widow Chambers,	Peter Spangler,
James Carothers,	Mark Spangler,
Robert Carothers,	William Spencer,
Joseph Cander,	Matthias Stall,
James Clark,	Stople Shoop,
William Dreanon,	James Shaw,
Adam Dalker,	John Tice,
David Etton,	Robert Taylor,
George Fry,	John Vanlear,
John Fleming,	John Vance,
Petter Groselos,	Widow Wiley,
Jebel Hall,	John Willson,
David Hunter,	Robert Walker,
Michael Hover,	Matthew Willson,
James Ireland,	Adam Waggener,
John Kerr,	Geo. Wetsenberger,
Peter Kender,	Conrad Wolfly,
John Lighter,	Anthony Weirick,
John Laird,	Moses Willson,
Matthew Laird,	Samuel McCormick,
Robert McKee,	Samuel Parker,
Samuel Murray,	Thomas Kerr,
Archibald Mont-	Samuel Clarke,
gomery,	Philip Shaker,
Edward McConnell,	John Bowman.

FREEMEN.

Henry Taylor,	Edward Queen,
James Vanlear,	Cornelius Queen.

JOSEPH CANDER, *Collector.*

DEATH OF GEN. JAMES POTTER, 1789.

The exact date of the death of General James Potter, who was a prominent officer in the Revolutionary war, could not heretofore be ascertained after diligent inquiry. He was injured at the raising of a barn on one of his farms in Penn's Valley (now Centre county), in the autumn of 1789, and on the 27th of October, 1789, no doubt soon after the accident, executed his will. Soon after he was taken in a bed on a wagon to Franklin county for medical treatment, and died at the residence of his son-in-law, Captain James Poe, near the present village of Marion. He was buried in Brown's Mill

graveyard, near by, in Antrim township, Franklin county, and no head or foot stone marks his grave.

A number of receipts have turned up lately, but the only one indicating the proximate date of his death, is one signed by Patrick Campbell, as follows:

November 28th, 1789.

Captain Woods bought of Patrick Campbell,

36 sq's of mourning goods	3s.	£5.2s.0d.
8 " red cloth	3s.9d	1.10s.0d.
18 pounds of cheese	7s.	10s.6d.

£7. 2s 6d.

This bill is receipted to Captain James Poe "being for funeral expenses for Gerl. James Potter, deceased"—Patrick Campbell was a Chambersburg merchant (McCauley's Hist., page 76)

Another receipt for five pounds eight shillings and two pence, "for General Potter's funeral expenses," is signed by Samuel Purviance who, according to Mr. McCauley, was a merchant in Chambersburg as early as 1786. A receipt for "the sum of two pounds five shillings, it being for making a coffin for the corpse of James Potter, deceased," is signed by Alexander Dunlap and Joseph Keys—Reduced to Pennsylvania currency this would be six dollars. Another receipt for one pound eight shillings and ten pence "funeral charges for James Potter, dee'd," is signed by Robert McCulloh.

Five physicians attended General Potter in his last illness. Of the reputation and eminence of four of them history and tradition has preserved a record. The fifth, whose bill is made out in elegant script, I have never heard of.

"General James Potter to Richard Pindell. To medicine, consultation and attendance 8£. 12s. 9d. Errors excepted.

R. PINDELL.

To this bill, which would be in the currency of Penna. \$23, is appended a receipt signed by Dr. Robert Johnston, which would indicate that Dr. Pindell was not a resident of the neighborhood.

There was a prominent Virginia family of that name, and Dr. Pindell may have been a Hagerstown or Maryland physician.

Dr. William Magaw's bill reads: Nov. 1789. To a visit 10 shillings; 2oz. extract

Saturn. 4 shillings = 14 shillings. This prescription being two ounces of lead water, discloses the nature of Gen. Potter's ailment—a sprain—which corresponds with the traditionary accounts of his injury. Dr. William Magaw was a Surgeon of the 1st Penna. Regiment (Col. James Chambers) of the continental line. When Gen. Lafayette was wounded in the Battle of Brandywine Sept. 11th, 1777) Dr. Magaw dressed his leg. At the time of Gen. Potter's death, Dr. Magaw resided at Mercersburg. He built and resided in the large stone mansion in Mercersburg, which, when I was at College, there in 1846-8, was owned and occupied by the late Dr. McDowell. Dr. Magaw had a son, Colonel William Magaw, mentioned by the late Mr. McCauley in his history of Franklin County, page 97, as the inventor of straw paper. Col. Wm. Magaw went to Meadville, Pa., in the employ of his uncle, Samuel B. Magaw, as early as 1808, and from thence was transferred to Detroit where he volunteered in the ranks at the time of Hull's surrender, August 16, 1812; but returned to Meadville where he established manufactures of potash, &c.

The old surgeon went from Mercersburg to Meadville to spend the remainder of his days with his son. In the latter part of May, 1825, Gen'l Lafayette, when making his famous tour through the United States, passed through Meadville. Dr. Magaw, who was then in his 81st year called upon the General and taking him by the hand, said: General, do you know me?" "I cannot recall your name," said Lafayette, "but you are the Surgeon who dressed my wound at the battle of Brandywine." The old surgeon felt very happy over the recognition. Dr. Magaw died at Meadville, May 21, 1829, aged 85 years. Another son, Dr. Jesse Magaw, married a sister of President James Buchanan. Dr. Jesse Magaw was a graduate of Dickinson College, and died young. I once came across his tombstone in some graveyard near Mercersburg. Col. Wm. Magaw has two sons and a daughter still living at Meadville. To the eldest, Leon C. Magaw, I am indebted for information in relation to his father and grandfather.

Another physician who attended Gen-

eral Potter was Dr. Robert Johnston. Mr. McCauley gives a short notice of him on page 121, too short for that of so remarkable a man. He served as a Surgeon and Surgeon in chief all through the Revolutionary war, from the St. Lawrence river to Savannah, Georgia. It was he that volunteered and was sent in by Gen. Greene to the suffering American prisoners at Charleston. In examining Gen. Wm. Irvine's papers some time since, I noticed that when war with the French Directory became imminent in 1798, and Gen. Irvine was selected to command the Pennsylvania *quota*, he chose Dr. Robert Johnston for his Surgeon General. Dr. Johnston was Major General of the 7th Division of Pennsylvania Militia in 1807, and died Nov. 28th, 1808, and is buried in the Johnston graveyard on the Witmer farm near Greencastle.

Dr. J. McClellan's bill for medical attendance on Gen. Potter was £9. Dr. McClellan's reputation was very great, and the tradition in the Potter family in Centre county is that Gen. Potter went to Franklin county especially to secure Dr. McClellan's services. Dr. McClellan was the father of the late Wm. McClellan, Esq., of Chambersburg.

Dr. William Crawford charges Nov. 12th, 1789, to a visit £1.15s. "Consultation on your case with Dr. Pindell and Magaw £1.15s. Total £3 10s. Dr. Crawford lived on Marsh creek, Adams county, and was a member of Congress from 1809 to 1817, and died in 1823. Poore's Congressional Directory has a short biographical sketch of Dr. Crawford.

JOHN BLAIR LINN.

NOTES AND QUERIES,

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XCVIII.

MANOR OF ANTOLHOUGH—In the list of manors given with the "Historical Map of Pennsylvania," published by the Historical Society, the manor of Antolough, or Antolhea, as occasionally written, was thought to be the same as the manor of Little Swatara, now embraced in Schuylkill county. I find

that the former manor was included in what is now Bethel and Tulpehocken townships, Lebanon county, and adjoined Freame's manor, both being south of the "North Mountain."

AN OLD TIME LETTER.

[The following letter was written by James Trotter, to afterwards Col. James Burd. Who was James Trotter? The Luna was probably a club with which both were associated. The letter is interesting:]

Philad'd., 22 May, 1753.

Dear Jamie:

Tho' I have not had the pleasure of hearing in particular from you, yet it gives me pleasure to hear of your & family's welfare. It's true, I have been to blame in not writing you long e'er now, which I hope you will not impute to di-regard or neglect; it has wholly proceeded from hurry or absence from Town, which has been pretty much my case for sometime past. I need not tell you the difficulty in finishing affairs in my way. I shall be obliged at last to leave more doubts than I choose. My departure for Europe will be determined by the arrival of Cap Ritchie who I look for every hour & don't think I shall stay many days after, as I intend for Scotia. Should be glad of your command to your friends as no doubt they will be anxious to hear from you.

If I come out here I propose remaining until next spring, as I shall scarcely go home for some time. Our Luna society is now reduced to a small number. Brey, Swift and Wallace gone to London; Smith to Jamaica; Lardner to his Iron Works. Few as we are, when Cynthia calls together we pass our moments agreeably, wishing health and prosperity to all our members that can't be with us. Pray, if the hurry of a country life will permit, write me how you are reconciled to it, with any observations you have made since settling there. There's no news in town worth remarking. The Lunas increase in town, as well with you, of which we wish you and sister Sally joy. My kind love to her, and I shall be glad on my return to find you and her settled here. I must now beg leave to

retire, as I am going about an important business, viz: dunning, the most disagreeable of all employments. So wishing you all happiness and prosperity,

I am, with great regard,

Your af't Luna & friend,

JAMES TROTTER.

To James Burd at Shippensburg, per favor of Mr. Magraw.

IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

[For the following roll of the Company of Captain James Patterson, we are indebted to our friend, Squire Evans, of Columbia, who found it among the Patterson papers. I is one of the few muster rolls of the ranging companies on the frontiers during the French and Indian war of which we have any knowledge. Of the names (some of which, however, are not distinguishable), we recognize early settlers in this locality:]

A Roll of Captain Patterson's Company at Fort Hunter the 3d Day of February, 1758.

Men's Names.	Times of Enlistment.....	Terms of Enlistment.....
1 James Furgeson, serg.	March 3, 1757.	1 yr.
2 John Furgeson, serg.	March 3, 1757.	1 yr.
3 David Kidd, corporal	June 11, 1757.	3 yrs
4 Edward Fears	Feb. 21, 1757.	1 yr.
5 Samuel Dean	Feb. 26, 1757.	1 yr.
6 Abel Pearson	Mar 23, 1757.	1 yr.
7 Jacob Pearson	Ma. 23, 1757.	1 yr.
8 Fergus Highlands	June 18, 1757.	3 yrs
9 Charles McNeely	July 28, 1757.	3 yrs
10 John Sturgis, drummer	July 28, 1757.	3 yrs
11 Robert Mack	Nov. 2, 1757.	3 yrs
12 William Poor	Nov. 26, 1757.	3 yrs
13 James Brown	Nov. 27, 1757.	3 yrs
14 John Shields	Nov. 27, 1757.	3 yrs
15 Richard Higans	Dec. 1, 1757.	3 yrs
16 William Wattson	Dec. 1, 1757.	3 yrs
17 Alexander Fisher	Dec. 1, 1757.	3 yrs
18 Samuel Devinny	Dec. 1, 1757.	3 yrs
19 Alexander McMullin	Dec. 1, 1757.	3 yrs
20 Michael Gallagher	Dec. 1, 1757.	3 yrs
21 Thomas James	Dec. 1, 1757.	3 yrs
22 Peter Gillespie	Dec. 20, 1757.	3 yrs
23 George Barclay	Dec. 20, 1757.	3 yrs
24 Benjamin Endwoorth	Dec. 26, 1757.	3 yrs
25 Michael Carney	Dec. 26, 1757.	3 yrs
26 John Kelliah	Dec. 26, 1757.	3 yrs
27 John Ains	Dec. 26, 1757.	3 yrs
28 John Mitcheltree	Dec. 26, 1757.	3 yrs
29 Samuel Grily	Dec. 27, 1757.	3 yrs
30 Samuel Wayser	Dec. 28, 1757.	3 yrs
31 Edward Kealey	Dec. 28, 1757.	3 yrs

32 Daniel McDaniel	Dec. 31, 1757	3 yrs
33 James Armstrong	Jan. 1, 1758	3 yrs
34 Miles McCullough	Jan. 1, 1758	3 yrs
35 Ezekiel McAdoe	Jan. 1, 1759	3 yrs
36 John Winslow	Jan. 1, 1758	3 yrs
37 John McCotter	Jan. 2, 1758	3 yrs
38 Andrew Sears	Jan. 5, 1758	3 yrs
39 Andrew McCauley	Jan. 6, 1758	3 yrs
40 Wm. Bean, corporal	Jan. 6, 1758	3 yrs
41 Daniel Martin	Jan. 8, 1758	3 yrs
42 William McAtevy	Jan. 10, 1758	3 yrs
43 John McDaniel	Jan. 13, 1758	3 yrs
44 Thomas Tibbon	Jan. 14, 1758	3 yrs
45 Joseph Perron	Jan. 18, 1758	3 yrs
46 James Armstrong	Jan. 27, 1758	3 yrs
47 John Doyle	Feb. 1, 1758	3 yrs

*Deserted 1st January.

PR. JAMES PATTERSON.

RELATING TO THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

I.

[The Pennsylvania Archives, 2d series, vol. iv, page 82, gives Judge Wilson's letter to President Washington, informing him that "from the evidence which has been laid before me, I hereby notify to you that in the counties of Washington and Allegheny, in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the Marshall of that district." The evidence laid before Judge Wilson has never been published; it is as follows.—I. C.]

PITTSBURGH, July ye 18th, 1794

DEAR SIR: The blow is struck, which determines that the Revenue law cannot be carried into execution in this country, until government changes their system, and adds considerable force to the means already adopted. From an easy and convenient situation in life, I am in a few hours reduced to difficulties and distress; however, I will enter on the detail of transactions, not doubting the justice of Government to reimburse my losses.

Prior to the arrival of the Marshal, I had information that the malcontents were mediating an attack on my house, and consequently I made such arrangements for defense as was in my power with my small family of domestics. He arrived here on Saturday, the 12th instant, having served his subpoena in

Fayette county, without great difficulty. On Tuesday, the 15th, being a stranger, unacquainted in the country, I went with him to serve four in this county; the people assembled about us in considerable numbers; were very ill natured and finally fired, but without doing any mischief. We returned, the Marshal having done his duty. On Wednesday morning, the 16th, about daylight, my servants having just gone out to their employments, I discovered my house was surrounded with men, supposed about 100, sixty of whom were armed, the others with sticks and clubs; tho' alone, being well provided with arms and ammunition, I determined to defend myself to the last, knowing that extreme insult would be the consequence of falling into their hands. An action accordingly commenced, and to make good the old adage, "that victory is not always to ye strong," after a firing of 25 minutes, I obliged them to retire, having wounded at least five of them, one or two supposed dangerously—they did me no other damage than firing about 50 balls into my house. Mrs. Neville,* (1), a young lady, and little girl, (2) the only companions of my danger, narrowly escaping.

Thus irritated, I expected they might return. I applied to Major Butler, commandant in Pittsburg, for some assistance; he sent me twelve men. I also made application to the Judges of our Court, the Generals of Militia and the Sheriff of the county, but had no hopes of assistance from these quarters. Thus circumstanced I had certain information about ten o'clock yesterday that a large party were again advancing. I immediately wrote to my friends to come to my assistance; a very few of them attempted it, but were too late (3). About five o'clock, 500 men, in regular order properly appointed, made their appearance; but feeling the inequality of opposition, I quitted the house privately, leaving a friend, aided by the twelve soldiers, to capitulate for the property. My servants, rendered timid by their numbers, had disappeared. Several Flags and Messages pass'd between the parties; but the assailants not offering Terms sufficiently implicative of safety, an engagement once more commenced. The

numbers in the house were reduced to twelve, who kept up a smart fire about one hour, which was returned many hundred fold from without, when they were obliged to surrender. During the skirmish they had fired the barn, stable and different outhouses, and immediately on the surrender a large and well finished dwelling house, with all its appurtenances, shared the same fate, the fences all destroyed, and the whole crops of grain consumed. What was yesterday an elegant and highly cultivated farm, with every convenience, is now a melancholy waste. The party in the house had three badly wounded, all soldiers in the U. S. service. The loss without is not ascertained, one of their leaders fell (4) an old officer and a man of respectability, and we know of some wounded.

I am retired into Pittsburg with my family, without a single particle of clothing, furniture, or any kind of personal property, save what we have on our backs. I write this on the spur of the occasion, expecting to be more succinct in my next. I do not think my loss less than £3,000 [Here the letter is torn and some words are wanting] and believes of four fine horses belonging to gentlemen who either came in or sent in ammunition to my assistance—three of which were wantonly shot, and the fourth burnt in the barn.

The Marshal has not escaped some share in the business, but will detail his own account.

I will only add that neither of those expeditions were undertaken privately or in disguise—they came publicly forward, composed of, and commanded by the best people in the country, among whom were several magistrates and [a word torn out by the water] officers.

I've the honor to be, Sir,
Your Obt. Servt.,
JOHN NEVILLE.

Tench Coxe, Esq'r.

Philad'a ss.

The 2d Augt., 1794, before me the Subscriber President of the Court of Common Pleas of the first District, came George Clymer, of the City of Philad'a., and deposeth & saith that he has seen John Neville, of Washington county, Esqr., In-

spector of the Survey No. 4, & District of Pennsylvania, frequently write, and is well acquainted with his hand writing, and that the subscription of the above Letter is of the hand writing of the said John Neville, Esqr., and further saith not.

GEO. CLYMER. (7).

Sworn before me,

James Biddle.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1794.

SIR:—In consequence of an arrangement of the Secretary at War, who is absent, your letter of the 3d instant has been communicated to me.

It is satisfactory to receive exact intelligence of the movements of the insurgents.

Your care of the interests confided to you is in every event depended upon, according to circumstances. The keeping the arms and stores out of the hands of the insurgents is a matter of great importance. *It is hoped that you will personally in the worst issue of things find safety in the Fort*

The friends of government may depend that it will not be wanting to its duty and interest upon this occasion. And can there be any doubt of the sufficiency of its means?

With much esteem,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Isaac Craig, Esq'r, D. Q. M. G., Pittsburg.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 25 1794.

SIR—Your letter of the 17th instant, to the Secretary at War, has been received and duly attended to.

The suggestions respecting additional measures of defense have been considered, but the danger of the means falling into the hands of the insurgents, appear at present an objection.

It is hoped that everything at Pittsburg, or which shall come there, not necessary for the Post itself, has been forwarded down the river and will continue to be so as long and as fast as it can be done with safety.

The friends of Government at Pittsburg ought to rally their confidence, and if necessary to manifest it by Acts. They

cannot surely doubt the power of the U. States to uphold the authority of the laws, and they may be assured that the necessity of doing it towards preserving the very existence of Government so directly attacked, will dictate & produce a most vigorous and persevering effort; in which the known good sense and love of order of the great body of the people and all the information hitherto received of their sentiments & feelings with regard to the present emergency, authorize a full expectation of their hearty co-operation. With esteem,

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

For the Sec'y at War.

Isaac Craig, Esquire, D. Q. M. G.

Notes to the Foregoing.

1. Mrs. Neville's maiden name was Winifred Oldham; her six brothers were all officers in the Virginia Line in the Revolutionary war, one of whom yielded up his life in the cause of his country in the battle of Eutaw Springs, another at St. Clair's defeat. Her sister was the wife of Major Abraham Kirkpatrick, as brave a man as ever drew a sword.

2. The "little girl" was Harriet Craig, daughter of Major Craig, and granddaughter of Gen. Neville, then a little more than eight and a half years old. I have often heard her tell the story of this attack on the house; her grandfather made her lie down on the parlor floor, and her grandmother and the young lady, whose name I have forgotten, loaded the guns as fast as Gen. Neville discharged them.

3. Col. Presley Neville, the Inspector's son, Major Isaac Craig, his son in law, David Lenox, the U. S. Marshal, Ensign Sample and a son of John Ormsby attempted to go to the Inspector's assistance, but arrived after the Insurgents had surrounded the house, and were taken prisoners.

4. James McFarlane, who served as a lieutenant through the Revolutionary war; at this time he had a mill on Mingo creek. Brackenridge in his *Incidents of the Insurrection* i. p. 17 says: "James Lang, of Brownsville, formerly of Philadelphia, was on his way to Pittsburgh,

and halted some time, and conversed with McFarlane, and used much endeavour to dissuade from the act. McFarlane fairly owned that, on reflection, he had become sensible of the rashness of it, but that they had gone too far to retreat. That was, I presume, he could not find a reasonable pretense of receding; and could not, with a good grace, draw off, after having used activity in exciting the people."

5. For an interesting sketch of Gen. John Neville, see first volume of *Pennsylvania Genealogies*, by Dr. Egle, recently published, under families of "Neville and Craig" p. 478.

6. Tench Coxe, at this period, was Commissioner of the Revenue.

7. George Clymer was the Supervisor of the Revenue.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XCIX.

OUR CENTENARY VOLUME. — This record of our county and city centennial celebration is now in press, and in a few weeks will be completed.

COUNTY HISTORIES RECENTLY ISSUED.—The History of York county by Judge Gibson, of York, assisted by George R. Prowell, has been delivered to subscribers. It is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to our State History . . . The history of the five counties, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Union and Snyder, prepared by different persons, but under the editorial care of the late Major Ellis, who died just before its completion, has been issued. We have not seen it.

NEW COUNTY HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—Morton L. Montgomery, Esq., of Reading, has ready for the press his History of Berks county, and we look forward to its appearance with evident pleasure. He is a careful and painstaking author, and there is so much in the history of Old Berks which has been a sealed book—that the faithful historian cannot help but be interesting and entertaining. . . . Messrs. Warner, Beers & Co., of Chicago,

have men in the field preparing a history of Cumberland and Adams, and also one of Franklin county. It is to be hoped that these "gleaners" will give us something new—for there is a great deal of the history of the Cumberland Valley which has never been written.

DAUPHIN COUNTY AUTHORS.

We are anxious to obtain the names of authors and titles of books written by them, of all who were born in Dauphin county or resident here. Can any of our readers assist us to a full record? We wish to prepare a "Centenary of Authors." We have the following:

- Elder, Rev. John, 1706-1792
Letters from a Gentleman in one of the Back Counties to a Friend in Phila., 1764.
- Reily, Capt. John, 1752-1810
A Collection of Precedents.
- Downey, John, 1770-1827.
Forms for Justices' of the Peace.
"Simon Easy Papers" in *Dauphin Guardian*.
- Graydon, Alexander, 1752-1818.
Memoirs of a Life Passed in Penn'a.
"Notes of a Desultory Reader" in *Portfolio*.
- Graydon, William, 1759-1840.
Digest of the Laws of the U. S.
Forms of Conveyancing.
The Justices' Assistant.
- Elder, Jacob, 1780-1816.
Events of the Present War, during the years 1812-13
- Maclay, William, 1737-1804.
Journal of the First Congress, edited by George W. Harris, 1881.
- Wyeth, John, 1770-1858.
Editor of *Oracle of Dauphin*; author of a work on music.
- Puglia, James Philip, 1770-1816.
Editor of the *The Phoenix of Harrisburg*; author of a work on the Spanish language.
- Winebrenner, Rev. John, 1797-1860.
Regeneration.
Brief view of the Church of God.
Practical and Doctrinal Sermons.
- McKinney, Mordecai, 1796-1867.
McKinney's Digest of the Laws of Pa.
Our Government.
Penn'a Tax Laws

- DeWitt, Rev. Wm. R., D. D. 1792-1867.
Her Price Above Rubies.
A Sermon on the Death of Governor Shunk.
Other Sermons were published.
- Hickok, John Hoyt. 1792-1841.
Various musical publications.
- Johnson, Ovid Frazer. 1807-1854.
Governor's Letters.
Editor of several Law works.
- Jones, Uriah James. 1818-1864
Advice to Travelers.
Simon Girty, the Outlaw.
History of the Juniata Valley.
- Lochman, Rev. John George, 1773-1825.
The History, Doctrine and Discipline of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.
A volume of Sermons, edited by his son.
- Fleming, Dr. James. 1810-1875
Contributions to Medical and Dental Journals.
We shall continue this record from time to time.

RELATING TO THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.

II.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25th, 1794.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Baird (1) has been so obliging as to call and inform me that he sits off early to morrow morning, which gives me the opportunity to thank you for your attentions to me while in your quarter. Believe me I have felt very sincerely for the situation of you and your immediate connections. Your fortitude has been equal to the trial, and I hope the day is not far distant when you will be fully compensated in every way. Our friend Presley has not yet made his appearance among us. We, however, have had the pleasure to hear of his being on the road. The General I have just parted with, and he no doubt will inform you more particularly as to the circumstances which have occasioned his delay. I beg you to present my best respects to Mrs. Craig, to both the Mrs. Nevilles, and to assure them that I sympathize with them; at the same time assure them that there are virtuous men enough left to do ample justice to the virtuous part of the com-

munity among whom their husbands have the first rank.

I sent my portmanteau from Marietta by return of Crawford's sergeant, has it reached you? If so, send it forward at your convenience. One of my horses I found at Lancaster, the other I am told is with you, he had a very sore back and as it would be attended with trouble and expence in sending him down I think you had better sell him for what he will bring; he was an excellent Carriage Horse and when in my possession perfectly sound.

Things look with you as I expected, but you may expect to see *better days* and this I shall be happy to contribute to all in my power. Tell my friend Butler(2) that I should have wrote him *now* to thank him very kindly for his attention and support as well as for the attention of Mrs. Butler, but that I really had not time; this shall be done by letter in a few days, but I expect to do it in person *before man / months*.

Dear Sir, Your Obliged Servant,

D. LENOX (3)

MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG.

PHILA., Sept. 12th, 1794.

DEAR MAJOR:

My anxiety to hear from Pittsburgh can only be aqualled by my uneasiness on account of my family. The Commissioners arrived yesterday, but have nothing decisive with them--the post arrived last night, not a single letter from any one to us band of Exiles.(4) What can be the reason of this? Surely we have some friends behind us.

We are told that yesterday was the day when the general sense of the country was to be taken on the important question of *Peace* or *War*. What has been determined? Did reason, prudence and good sense prevail? or was the triumph in favor of violence and intrigue? Shall we meet returning *Peace* or be involved in the horrors and difficulties of a *War*? If an accommodation takes place all is well, if not, Government is surely roused, and a very few days will show ten or twelve thousand men on their march. Dreadful alternative!

In what temper are the Pittsburghers? I have heard that they determine to asso-

ciate to preserve a neutrality, if not to support the Government--if I was sure this was the case I would immediately join them and partake of their fortunes.

If an accommodation does not take place, will they then not attack Fort Fayette? In this case, what will become of the town and what will be the situation of our families? Pray endeavour to guard against contingencies.

The Troops of Jersey are embodied and now about to march--they are encamped at Trenton Governor Mifflin pitches his Marquee on the opposite bank of the Schuylkill to-morrow, and will march in a few days; the Marylanders are ready; the Virginians under General Morgan are, I suppose, now ready also. Every class and denomination in the country of whatever party reprobate the conduct of those Enemies of *Peace* and good order, and every man seems determined to assist in crushing so unjustifiable an opposition.

How is my mother, and how Mrs. Craig and the children? We are all well (I mean the Exiles) and receive from the hospitality, attention and politeness of the Philadelphians, as well as the officers of the federal government, a compensation in some measure for the unmeritted indignity intended us by our Countrymen.

How is Col. Butler, his family, Capt. Howe and the other officers? I shall never forget the attention of those gentlemen.

I am happy to say that government thinks highly of them, and approves every part of their conduct.

My love to my mother, Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

Yours,

PRESLEY NEVILLE.

MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG,
Pittsburgh.

BEDFORD, 21st Oct., 1794.

Dear Major: We shall, I believe, move from this place to-morrow morning, perhaps the Glade road will be our route. We have nothing new in this quarter, all the accounts we receive in this place is that peace is established in every quarter in your country. I sincerely wish it had been the case three months ago, I might now have had some

shelter for my poor distrest family. Last night Judge Peters had Harman Husbands and a certain Filson store-keeper in the Glades brought to town and safely lodged in jail; it is generally thought it will go hard with them. The Judge and Attorney General marches with the army. What will be the consequence when we arrive over the mountains I know not.

Presley came here last night, from Cumberland, with the President and the Commander in Chief (Governor Lee(5)). He will return to the left column on Braddock's road to-morrow or the next day, at farthest.

Wednesday Morning. The Troops are just ready to march, and four of the Insurgents, taken at this place, or at least in the Country, Old Husbands among them, are starting off for the jail in Philadelphia, under the command of 12 Light Horse and an officer; 10 or 12 more are bound over to the District Court to be tried in this County, their offences being less criminal.

Yours affectionately,
JOHN NEVILLE.

MAJOR CRAIG.

DIER SIR : After my respects to you I heer that you have a rit in the hands of the Sherieff for mee, which I cold wich had not been the Case, as I am willing to Settle my proportion of your loss that happened that unfortunate day of the burning with out having my name Cauld in A publick Cort to under goe the rede Cule of a Lawyer, or to be an object of Contempt for the Publick to gase uppon, as every man of Sence and feelings of humanity must no to be the Case to under goe A tryall of Such a nature. Such a tryall I wich to Evade if possibell, as the Law of Conviction has taken Place in my one br-st to gide mee to do right ; I therefore trust that when you receive these lines that you will feel for my Situation, and stay the prosedings against mee, and right mee an answer by the bearer, and I will come amediately to See you. When you reflect and look back how you wass used your self I must Confess that if an Eye is to go for an Eyc and a tooth for a tooth that such a favour is not due to mee from you but what is past Cannot

bee recauld, or if It Could I Can Assure you my hand would bee Clear of Such a peece of business again, and it never would have been in that had I not have been imposed uppon by others. I started from home Several times lately to see you on that Subject but Still met Some person or other that advised mee not to goe Every time for Sertain reasons that had weight with mee as the bearer Mr. Bartley can tell you.

Sir, I am yours With respect,
JOHN BALDWIN.

To Generall John Nevell.

United States, }
Pennsylvania District. }

Stephen Ross, of Shirtee Creek, Fayette township, being duly sworn deposeth and saith that about the middle of Sept'r. (after the Amnisty was signed,) in the mill of James Ewing, Esq'r., of same Township, this deponent & Samuel Ewing (son of said James Ewing) had a conversation together when said Samuel said he was of Opinion the Excise Law would not go on again in this Country. On the Deponent replying he thought the Office would again be opened, Ewing asked who he thought would conduct the Excise. He said he had no doubt General Neville would. Ewing rejoined that General Neville would not be so hardy as to attempt it again, if he did he (Ewing) was certain the people would kill him, and for his own part he would not stop to go and help do it

Pittsburg, Nov'r. 19, 1794.

STEPHEN ROSS.

Sworn 19 Nov'r, 1794.

RICHARD PETERS.

PENNSYLVANIA VS. SAMUEL EWING.

Charged before Judge Peters & bound over to me on the within affid't to be bound over to the peace and good behaviour for twelve months to all men and especially to Gen'l John Nevill.

Samuel Ewing, of Fayette Township, Allegheny Co'y, Tent in 1000 Dollars.

Presley Nevill, of Pittsburgh Township, Allegheny Co'y, Tent in 500 Dollars. Cond'n as above.

Cape 22d Nov'r, 1794,

Before ALEXANDER ADDISON.

HEAD QUARTERS, Jan'y 22d, 1794.

Dear Sir:

When we consider the violent proceedings which heretofore prevailed in this country, and that by them not only the laws were opposed, but the persons and property of the peaceable citizen sacrificed, it must afford the friends of order and good government the sincerest pleasure to find the inhabitants of all descriptions coming forward with unequivocal marks of a returning sense of duty. Amongst other proofs of this kind I have the pleasure to inform you, that there appears a willingness in the people to enter into voluntary contributions for the purpose of indemnifying those persons who may have sustained damages during the late commotions. James Marsnall, Wm. Hays, John Baldwin and Daniel Hamilton have waited upon me for an estimate of such losses; but not being possessed of information sufficient to ascertain them, have at their request written to you upon the subject. You will therefore please transmit me an estimate of the damages sustained by the several sufferers, that a design so just and praiseworthy may be put into execution. As it may happen that some individuals may not be willing to contribute their share, the above gentlemen wish that the sufferers would empower such persons as may be elected by the people, to bring suits in their names, and also to nominate their attorneys, that prosecutions may be carried on without their being at any expense.

I am, Sir, with respect,
Your Humble Servant,
DAN'L MORGAN. 6

NOTES TO THE FOREGOING.

1. James Baird; in consequence of mail having been robbed by the Insurgents, he had been sent to Philadelphia by the officers of the government at Pittsburgh, with dispatches. The following is from the *History of Pittsburgh*, p. 248: "So general was the combined influence of actual disaffection upon one portion of the community, and dread of violence of the turbulent among the others, that the writer has often heard Major Craig say, that out of the family connection of Gen. Neville, and out of the *employees* of the

Government, James Baird, a blacksmith, and James Robinson, the father of Wm. Robinson, Jr., were the only persons in Pittsburgh on whom reliance could be placed under all circumstances."

2 Colonel Thomas Butler commanding Fort Fayette.

3 David Lenox was the United States Marshal.

4 The Exiles were Gen. John Gibson, James Brison, Edward Day, Major Kirkpatrick and Col. Presley Neville.

5. The Commander in Chief was Henry Lee, Governor of Virginia; not General Thomas S. Lee, of Maryland, as is stated in the very erroneous account of "The Nation's First Rebellion," in the *Magazine of American History* for October.

6 One of the persons most active as a leader in the western opposition to the laws is said to have written to General Morgan, of Virginia, that the moment he should set foot upon Pennsylvania at the head of his troops, certain relations of his in the disaffected counties should be put to death. He answered that he was not to be deterred from his duty by any such unmanly threats; but if they offered those relations the slightest insult, he would hang every Insurgent he caught on the first tree."—*Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser*, of Sept. 12, 1794.

General Morgan's daughter was the wife of Col. Presley Neville.

THOMAS EWING.

Very unexpectedly I came across some items of interest concerning the Ewings and Mrs. Ewing *nee* Patterson, which throw some light upon their antecedents. The reader of *Notes and Queries* will recollect that James Patterson, the Indian Trader, died in October, 1735, leaving a son James and three daughters—Susanna, one name not known, and Rebecca, who m. George Polson. Mrs. Patterson m. Thomas Ewing in the year 1736. In looking over the appraisement of Ewing's personal estate I find it dated September 14, 1741, and the amount £1,422: 13: 1.

He left children, whose names appear in the following order in a subsequent division of the personal estate:

i James; m. Patience Wright,	£331 3 9
ii William; d. single,	£115 11 10
iii. Samuel; d. single,	£115 11 10

iv. John, £115 11 10

In 1744, Susanna (Connolly) *nee* Ewing, Gordon Howard, and James Wright (son of John Wright, Esq.), were appointed guardians of Ewing's children, as they also were of James Patterson's children.

In May, 1745, Mrs. Connolly resigned, and Samuel Blunston, Esq., took her place. Blunston died in 1746, and in September, 1753, Rev. Geo. Graig, James Wright and William Hamilton were appointed guardians over John Ewing's estate, and on the same day Wright and Craig were appointed guardians over John Connolly, son of Susanna and John Connolly, and on March 29th, 1755, James Ewing, being then about nineteen years of age, came into court and chose Richard Thompson, Esq., and James Wright his guardians. Thompson took Hamilton's place.

Dr. Zackry, of Philadelphia, attended Mr. Ewing in his last sickness.

It seems that Mrs. Ewing, when she was appointed one of the guardians of her children, took the entire charge of the estate. She was cited to file an account, which she did, when she resigned. In her account she takes credit for £50, set apart for the support of her mother Susanna Howard, who probably resided with her. Gordon Howard was doubtless the brother of Mrs. Ewing. She also took credit for £7 paid to the support of Donegal church and school. Thomas Ewing died intestate, but I infer that he agreed to support Mrs. Ewing's mother, and also give the same amount to Donegal church, as both sums seemed to have been named in "bonds." Gordon Howard and Andrew Mays went on Mrs. Ewing's administrator's bond.

I have no means to fix the exact date when Thomas Ewing came to Lancaster county. Mr. Patterson settled in Conestoga Manor in 1715, and Gordon Howard settled in Donegal along the Paxtang and Conestoga road in 1720, upon land now owned by H. Hershey, about two and one-half miles west of Mount Joy.

Mr. Ewing may have been a relative of one or both of these families. He commenced buying real estate in 1734 adjoining James Patterson's land. In 1736, '37, '39 he purchased several hundred

acres at the mouth of Chickies creek, four hundred acres on the Quitapohilla at or near Lebanon, and three hundred acres in Hempfield township. He was unquestionably a person of large means and probably an officer of distinction in the British army. He was elected to the Legislature in 1738 and 1739. The following are a few of the articles named in the appraisement of his personal effects:

Personal apparel,	£100
Riding horse, bridle, saddle and watch,	30
Silver tankard and 4 silver spoons,	14
Deer skins,	10
3 guns, 1 sword and pistol,	3 10 0
Dressed hemp,	70
Bonds,	832 16 9
2 negro men,	80
Boy and girl,	20
2 negro women,	65
Horses, cattle and sheep,	148 8 0

General James Ewing and Captain John Ewing, his brother, doubtless inherited a taste for a military life, from their father.

Susanna Connolly died in Lancaster borough in May, 1752, and left personal estate amounting to £2,309:11:0. Among her personal effects were:

A gold ring, a pair of gold buttons £3: 10.

4 silver table spoons £4.

6 Silver tea spoons £1:7.

Copper coffee pot.

She gave a silver spoon to her son John Connolly.

The Howards were a very prominent and wealthy family. It will be some satisfaction to the Chambers, of Chambersburg, and the Pattersons, of Juniata Valley, to know who their maternal ancestor was.

SAMUEL EVANS.

COLUMBIA, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

C.

DAUPHIN COUNTY AUTHORS (*N. & Q. xciix*)—Mordecai McKinney prepared at least two other books:

The American Magistrate, 1850.

Penn'a Justice of the Peace.

I think he also compiled the Laws relating to Pennsylvania Banks. McP.

A WRONG CLAIM.—In a recent History of Crawford County, in which Prof. Samuel P. Bates seems to have been doing some work, in his own biography which contain "his ear marks," is the amazing statement that he prepared the "Lives of the Governors." The author of that work was Major William C. Armor, and his name not only appears upon its title page as its author, but the editor of *Notes and Queries* knows the fact. It is a wonder Prof. B. don't lay claim to the authorship of "Junius Letters" or "Hakluyt's Voyages." It is simply absurd.

CRUDE COAL OIL EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS Ago went by the name of "Seneca French Creek Oil, or Indian Oil." and from an advertisement in the *Oracle of Dauphin* for August 16, 1802, it is thus recommended: "Its use has the greatest efficacy in all asthmas, consumptions, dropsies, or any internal complaint. In external cases, it is of equal service, such as mortifications, bruises, strains, backache, or rheumatism." This potent remedy was "to be had of Samuel B. Davis, book-binder, next door to Mr. Jacob Henning's tavern, Harrisburg." Henning's tavern was located in Mulberry street near Second—then the business street, next to Front street, of the town. How times change?

A MASONIC FUNERAL IN 1802.

For the benefit of our Masonic friends we republish the following from the *Oracle of Dauphin* for August 16, 1802:

"**MASONIC BURIAL**—Died on the 8th inst., at the town of Lisburn, in Cumberland county, in the 31st year of his age, after a short illness, Mr. Samuel Bunting, —whose amiable disposition left a numerous circle of acquaintances and friends to lament his unexpected end. This young gentleman belonging to the ancient and honorable order of free and accepted Masons; all the brethren of that and the neighboring towns met, according to notice, under the warrant of lodge No. 21, to pay his remains their sincere and last

tribute of affection and esteem. The course was numerous and respectable; and with great solemnity, order and harmony, peculiar to the proceedings of that Mystic institution, the burying took place on the following day at high noon, when a short, but pertinent, oration was delivered by brother James Ph. Puglia. The text was, "Blessed are those who die in the Lord." After a laconic review of the happy situation of our first parent in his primitive state of innocence, and the miseries into which he sunk after he committed sin, the attention of the congregation was pathetically called to the weakness of the human constitution, the shortness and uncertainty of life, and the inconstancy of worldly affairs. He impressed on the audience the pious and sound idea, that all projects and expectations of man in this transient valley of tears, prove by experience to be, in the end, nothing but vanity; and that the steady practice of virtue and morality is the only solid acquisition, and consoling credentials that a soul passing to immortality can bring along, to approach with confidence the presence of its Supreme Maker. After the usual ceremonies of the Masonic order, the brethren committed the corpse into its earthly abode and filled up the grave. The whole concluded with a short prayer and the lodge retired in procession with equal solemnity to their place of meeting."

The author of this panegyric was no doubt Mr. Puglia. He was a man of ability, but exceedingly vain. Who was Samuel Bunting?

OLD TIME FUNERALS, &c.

The preparation of the dead and funerals seventy years ago were of the most primitive kind. The name of Undertaker was a word unknown outside of the few large cities. All cabinet makers made coffins, and the sextons of churches prepared the male dead for burial, and dug the graves for all; it was one of the most important perquisites of his office. Paupers now are prepared far better than the best of the people were more than fifty years ago. Coffins were without any lining, and a handful of the softest shavings were saved for a pillow, with a

piece of coarse muslin tacked over it. The body was dressed in a cambric muslin shroud, embellished with the edges cut in round pointed figures by a stamp by the shroud maker. A piece of muslin was laid in the coffin, the body placed therein and the muslin covered over it. This was called a winding sheet. Coffins were mostly made of wild cherry, half-inch boards, with raised lids—the sides and ends stained red with cam wood whisky stain, and rubbed off with shavings which soon dried. The lid was polished with bees wax, which was applied with a hot smoothing iron. The wax when cold was scraped off and polished with a stiff brush, and the coffin was finished.

Ice was unknown as a preserver, and little was used or put up. And in hot weather the dead could not be preserved long, not more than one night, so that persons dying at night were buried the next afternoon. As newspapers were published only once a week, notice of the funerals were given by written invitations or circulated by the friends.

The grave yards were those donated for this purpose by John Harris, and situated between Fourth and Chestnut streets and Meadow lane. These were abandoned and the dead removed in 1856.

The adult dead were borne on a bier, and the coffins of small children were carried under the arm of the coffin-maker, who, with the clergyman, walked in advance of the general procession. The grave yards were kept in a deplorable condition. They were apparently never laid out in walks or avenues, and funeral processions were compelled to desecrate the graves by walking over them. The entire control of the grave yards were left to the care of the sextons of the churches who paid little or no attention to them. Dilapidated board fences enclosed them, and weeds and grass grew rank.

There were but two monuments in the English Presbyterian yard. One was over the remains of General Andrew Porter of the Revolution and the other over the grave of the wife of Philip Wolfersberger. The Wyeth family had the only vault. Not a lot was enclosed with a rail. The Lutheran and Reformed

yard had no monuments, and the only enclosed grave was one of wood pickets around the grave of the father of W. O. Hickok. Very few visited the graves of their friends or thought of such a thing, as the gates were kept locked.

Mr. Alexander Sloan, who is the only surviving cabinet and coffin maker of former times, told the writer several years ago that the first corpse he saw dressed in white flannel was Mrs. Elder, the mother-in-law of the late General John Forster; and the first one he ever preserved in ice was the wife of the late George W. Boyer. Mr. B. had seen it done in Philadelphia, where his wife had come from, she being a daughter of Charles Pray, of that city. X. Y. Z.

ABOUT HARRISBURG.

Towards the latter years of his life, the late Hermanus Alricks, Esq., was much interested in the early history of our town and county. His knowledge of early land titles gave him a fund of information, and he prepared quite a number of historical articles of value. The following is worthy of a permanent place in *Notes and Queries*:

John Harris the *first* acquired title to the original site of this city in 1733. His title embraced two adjoining tracts of land at Harris' Ferry, in Paxtang, one of which, containing about 400 acres, he held by warrant in his own name, the boundary of which began at the river at the mouth of the ravine near Front and Walnut streets, and ran across the upper end of the Market Square, out through Hamilton's brick yard, to a corner north of the Hummelstown turnpike near Vernon street, thence toward the poor house, crossing the turnpike near its intersection with the old Hanover road, to a corner on lands now, I think, of Joshua Elder, and from that to the river a short distance below Hoffer's mill. This tract was devised to John Harris the *second*, who laid out Harrisburg in 1785.

The other tract, which contained 300 acres, John Harris the first obtained by purchase, and it extended from Front and Walnut, up to the line of what is now Herr street, and ran along the line of that street to a point a few perches

east of the canal; thence by a line past the lower gate of the cemetery to a stump in the field of Mr. Sales, north of the Jonestown road; thence easterly to the corner of the other tract near Vernon street. This tract was devised to some other of the family of John Harris the first; but before John Harris, the younger, laid out the town he purchased the land fronting on the river between Walnut street and South street, and then his northern line of South street was run out easterly to the said corner in the field of Mr. Sales.

William Maclay, who was son in law of John Harris, the younger, purchased that part of the tract which had belonged to John Harris the first, extending from South street to Herr street, upon part of which all the public buildings stand, except the arsenal. Mr. Maclay, soon after the town was laid out, built the stone house at Front and South streets. John Harris, after the town was laid out, gave that part of the public hill lying south of South street to the State. On this part the old log school house stood, at the intersection of Walnut and Third streets, fronting on Walnut, and which was taken down about thirty years ago. It was for many years the only school house in the town, and there are persons now living in this city who went to school there in the last century. The highest part of the public ground was in front of the arsenal. At the end of Locust street, opposite the residence of Mr. Barnitz, there was, as late as 1820, a flight of wide steps, perhaps fifteen in number, to enable people to reach the first plateau, then the ground rose rapidly towards the arsenal. Where the present board walk is the cutting must have been twelve to fifteen feet. The earth dug off was used in filling up State street, between Second and Third. At an early day nearly all the traveling from the town up the country was done from Walnut up Front street. The crossing of a gully in Second street near Cranberry alley, was bad; and Second street was not opened above South until 1812 or '14. In 1820 there were but four or five houses between South street and Pottstown above Herr street, and one of these was Maclay's

stone house, and one the old "ferry house," yet standing near the water house. The Land Office and Treasury Office were built in 1812-13, and the Legislature came here I think in December, 1813, and sat in the old Court House until December, 1822. The State House was begun in 1819 and finished in 1822.

The land lying along the river above the land of the first John Harris—that is, above Herr street—extending to the lower line of John Reel's farm was reserved by the Penns. It extended back from the river to Miller's school house, on the high grounds, and included the Asylum. It embraced about twelve hundred acres. Before the Revolution the Penn family divided the reservation into three tracts of four hundred acres each, and granted the lower one to Thomas Simpson, the next one to Thos. Forster, and the upper one to Thomas McKee.

1870.

A.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CI.

GOV. WILLIAM BIGLER.—In reply to a correspondent we state that Gov. Bigler died August 9, 1880, and is buried at Clearfield, Pennsylvania.

B. FRANK CHANDLER.—Few persons in our city knew the late B. Frank Chandler, Esq., so well as to appreciate his great worth. By those who had occasion within the past twenty-five years to make researches among the Archives of the State, he will be greatly missed. He had informed himself of the existence of all papers and documents having an historic interest, and his directions and suggestions were of value to all having occasion to consult them. Although a native of Chester county, almost his whole life was spent in Harrisburg, where he died April 29, 1886, in the 66th year of his age. When men like B. Frank Chandler pass from off the stage of life, there is a vacancy which is not easily filled. He left behind him a memory which is fragrant of manly worth and esteem, a devoted friend and a sincere Christian. Peace to his ashes.

E.

HISTORY OF THE SUSQUEHANNA AND JUNIATA VALLEYS.—This work which comprises sketches of the counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder and Union, has been recently issued. We have had the pleasure of looking over the volumes and find them of exceeding interest and value. Many of the chapters have been prepared by local historians of merit—and show industry and research. Of course we have looked in vain for a record of the men who were more or less prominent in some of these counties a century ago; but that would have required research and pains taking labor. People of to day occupy prominent positions—whether they are representative persons or not. However, we must not “look the gift horse in the mouth,” but take what we can get.

PRICES ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The following bill may interest our readers, as showing the wholesale prices of dry goods in 1766. Where was McCord's store?

PHILADELPHIA, 15th Nov'r, 1766.

Mr. Wm. McCord

Bought of White & Caldwell:

1 p's. 9 8 white Irish sheeting,	
79 yds @ 2:3	8 17 9
2 p's. yd. wd. linen check 34½	
ells 2:5	4 3 2½
1 p's. blue Durant	3 10 0
1 p's. black do	3 8 0
1 p's. brown Shalloon	3 5 0
1 p's. striped Camblett	2 14 0
1 p's. sprig Osnaburg, 106 ells,	
18	7 19 0
1 p's. yd. wd. Irish linen, 26	
yds., 3:1	4 0 2
1 p's. finer Irish linen, 26, 3:9.	4 17 6
1 groce narrow worsted bind-	
ing for cloths	12 6
1 groce bird eye gartering	1 0 0
1 dz. women's clock'd worst-	
ed hose	1 18 0
1 dz. men's grey worsted	
hose, No. 6	1 18 0
1 dz. finer grey worsted hose,	
No. 7	2 4 0
6 lb. Taylor's col'd thread, 5:6.	1 14 0
2 packets No. 12 pins, 5:6	11 0
1 gro. set sleeve buttons, No. 1.	7 0
1 gro. do. 2...	8 0

½ gro.	do.	3...	4 6
½ p's. beaver coating, 15 yds.,			
6:1			4 11 3
1 black trunk to pack in			15 0
			£58 17 0½

THE OLD FERRY RIGHTS.

The recent disputes regarding certain ferry rights on the Susquehanna, recall the following, which occurred almost eighty-six years ago, as appears by advertisements of the respective claimants in the *Oracle of Dauphin*. What the result of the indictment was we have not learned. The reproduction of the advertisements, however, are interesting reading just now:

ELLIS'S FERRY.—The Subscriber having acquired the privilege of Mathias Flam's Landing on the Dauphin shore, opposite his present place of residence, at the mouth of Juniata, and having provided good Flats, and experienced sober Hands—begs leave to inform all Travelers and others, that Footmen, Horsemen and Wagons will be received at Mr. Flam's, and conveyed to this shore with great dispatch and safety.

The Subscriber is enlarging his present Dwelling by an additional building—has provided all suitable accommodations for Travelers—and will always have on hand Hay, Oats and Chopped Rye, with which Waggoneis and Travellers, who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may be supplied **FRANCIS ELLIS.**

Ellisville, June 20th, 1800.

CLARK'S FERRY, fourteen miles above Harrisburg.—The subscriber has conducted this Ferry for twelve years past without the assistance of Newspaper bombast; but an advertisement in the last *Oracle* makes it now necessary. Francis Ellis takes the liberty of inviting travelers to Matthias Flam's landing—where he has no right or privilege whatever, except that of usurpation and force, for which he and Matthias Flam both stand indicted. He also boasts of the sobriety and experience of his Ferryman—additional buildings, &c., &c.

All I wish to inform the public is, that I am still in possession of both sides as formerly, with the same Hands, same

Flats, and same Buildings, ready to receive passengers on both sides. I hope my long experience and attention to this Ferry may satisfy the public that no exertion will be wanting on my part to merit a continuance of their favors—and to defeat the efforts of this modern adventurer, and support the credit and interest of this Ferry.

DANIEL CLARK.

Clark's Ferry, Dauphin side.

July 1st, 1800.

PAXTANG, OR LOUTHER MANOR.

[The following article by the Rev. J. A. Murray, D. D., of Carlisle, we copy from the *Herald* of 5th of February, 1885. It is one that deserves a permanent setting, as it corrects so much of the inaccurately written history of the Cumberland Valley. The Manor comprised that section of country directly opposite our city. The draught or map to which reference is made will be given in the next number of *Notes and Queries*.]

I.

To those who are truly interested in the early and reliable history of Pennsylvania, it is a matter of regret that we have not had collected together a full and correct account of the several manors that were in the Province, their locality and limits, and which were so many tracts of land set apart exclusively for the Proprietary, and not immediately offered for sale. It is also a matter of regret that so much misapprehension and misrepresentation prevail on this subject. We know that there were *two* manors within the bounds of what is now Cumberland county, as we have some papers of an early date that clearly show it, and yet we have never heard of any excepting that of *Louther* or *Paxtang* (as it was at first called), and it is to be regretted that an error has obtained currency in regard to it. Hence, at the suggestion of some friends we furnish the following facts:

Within less than ten years the statement has been repeatedly published that the Louther Manor extended *eleven miles* west of the Susquehanna river, whereas we believe that it did not extend much more than about one-third of that distance, or only *four miles* instead of "eleven."

We do not know what authority existed for making such a statement in the first instance, as it certainly contradicts Rupp's statement, made on the very credible authority of Col. R. M. Crain, in regard to the same matter—and his statement of 1846 must have been then known—and it also clearly contradicts the specific details of the original survey, than which better authority cannot be cited. The proof of this we will now give.

We have an old paper in our collection with this endorsement:—"26th Decem'r 1764. Warrant for the Resurvey of the manor of Lowther, Cumberland county. Returned, &c., May 16, 1765. Quantity 7551 acres, &c." It has the signature of John Penn, and is addressed to John Lukens, Esq., Surveyor General. (He was S. G. Under the Provincial Government.) It also bears the testimony of Daniel Brodhead, Surveyor General, of April, 1793, as being "a true copy of the original." (He was S. G. under the State Government.) This warrant is a long one and abounds in interesting statements relative to the Indians, but we will give only so much of it as recites the specified limits of the manor in question, which, by the way, was first laid out in 1736 by the Deputy Surveyor of Lancaster county. It may also be here added, that the land included in Louther Manor was part of the territory acquired by Treaty from the Five Nations, at Philadelphia, Oct. 11th, 1736, and it was the *second* of the *six* Treaties with said Indians for the acquisition of their lands. We now faithfully copy from the aforesaid valid authority the proper limits of the manor: "On the West side of the Sasquehannah River opposite to John Harris's Ferry and bounded to the Eastward by the said River, to the Northward by Conodagwinet Creek, to the Southward by the Yellow Breeches Creek, and to the Westward by a line drawn North a little Westerly from the said Yellow Breeches to Conodagwinet Creeks aforesaid, containing Seven thousand five hundred and seven Acres or upwards," &c. These boundaries correspond with those given in Rupp's History, page 356, where he says: "The manor on Conodoguinet was, as will appear from the following, kindly furnished by R. M. Crain, Esq., surveyed

and divided, and sold by the proprietors to those first named after the No. and acres *This manor embraced all the land between the ConodoguINETTE and Yellow Breeches Creek, extending as far west as the road leading from the ConodoguINETTE to the Yellow Breeches, past the Stone Church or Frieden's Kirch, and immediately below Shiremanstown.*" Just here it may be proper to remark, that Col. Crain, who died in 1852, is represented as "more thoroughly acquainted with the business of the Land Office than any other man in Pennsylvania," and served for the greater part of half a century as Deputy Secretary in that office. (Men of Mark of Cumberland Valley, p. 96.) We also know from the same authority, as well as old papers in our possession, that the Manor of Louthier was "surveyed at an early date." Again, in 1765, it was surveyed by John Armstrong and divided into eight-and-twenty portions, and in 1767 it was re-surveyed by John Lukens. As stated, it was divided into twenty-eight "Tracts or Plantations," varying in size, but the aggregate number of acres in them all is about equal to the whole manor as originally surveyed. The writer has in his possession several of the old papers indicating the No. of the Tract, and the name of the original purchaser. These papers bear date of 1772, '73, and '74. When Rupp published his history of Cumberland county, nearly forty years ago, only No. 4, No. 12, and part of No. 17—but three of the twenty-eight—were owned by any of the heirs or representatives of the original purchasers; and, on this point, the writer cannot say what is the fact at present.

Now, in turning to the Atlas of Cumberland county, carefully prepared from actual surveys, and published in 1872, we have a plan of the county, having a scale of distances (three miles to the inch), and from this plan we have here very carefully traced so much as includes the entire Louthier Manor, as embraced between the creeks and within four miles from the river, as well as the land within "eleven miles" of it, as indicated by the western extension and termination of each creek. The manor proper incloses about the eastern half of Lower Allen,

about the southern half of East Pennsboro', and the southeast corner of Hampden townships, containing the quantity of land given in the early survey.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CII.

WOLTZ (*N. & Q., xc.*)—It was George or Samuel Woltz, the silversmith, who lived in Hagerstown. His relatives in Brownsville have old family silver with his initials stamped thereon. He had George or Samuel, who married Catharine Bowman, sister of Jacob Bowman, of Hagerstown, Md. Mr. Bowman moved to Brownsville, Pa., in 1787. After Mr. Woltz's death at Hagerstown, his widow, with her two children, George and Mary, moved to Brownsville to be near her brother. George, the eldest child, died young, of typhoid fever. Mary married Jacob Bowman McKennan, brother of Hon. Wm. McKennan, and son of Hon. Thomas McKean Thompson McKennan, LL. D., Secretary of the Interior under President Fillmore. Mr. J. B. McKennan was a prominent business man in Brownsville. He was associated with me for some years as a vestryman of my church at B. He died about 1878. His cousin, Jacob Bowman McKennan, also lived in Brownsville, and was warden of my church. To distinguish them one was known as Jacob B. McKennan, and the other, who married Mary Woltz, was known as J. Bowman McKennan. Mrs. McK. still lives in Brownsville, an invalid. It must have been the Post Master's clerk who returned the letter of your correspondent. If he will write to Mr. Nelson B. Bowman, of Brownsville, he will give him other facts, but in that case he had better enclose a stamped envelope, and not mention the name of the writer.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

BONNAFON —Reading in the papers of the city of the death of Albert Bonnafon, recalls to mind the winter Monsieur Bonnafon lived in Harrisburg and taught dancing. Mrs. Bonnafon was a lovely French lady, and Mon-

sieur himself was of course handsome and gentlemanly. They lived in Wyeth's house, a tall three-story brick, that stood midway between Market Square and Court House alley. He used the large room of the old Masonic Hall. *I was the on'y boy in Harrisburg that went to the school and participated in the hops given during the winter—not much though—for I was entirely too diffident to mingle much with the girls.* The only girls I can remember were Matthew Wilson's daughters and Miss Church, from Bridgeport. Dancing was poorly patronized. That winter the Siamese twins exhibited in the same room (I think). I saw them fight—they whipped a man who had insulted them. A show of some kind exhibited that same winter in the same hall, and the musician, an Italian, blew his brains out with a blunderbus. The floor had scarcely dried from the scrubbing necessary on our dancing night. Bonnafon had two sons—Albert and Sylvester. Al. played the flute and Syl. the violin. They made all the music we had—very good, too. Balancees, Chassee, &c., &c. I hear it now. The boys both became rich men as merchants and manufacturers. Albert's son, I think, is Colonel of one of our regiments. Syl. never married; was eccentric; ran a hobby on clocks. It was said he had a hundred when he died. Now, I want you to tell me what year it was these things took place that I have been detailing.

B. A.

A NEGLECTED GRAVEYARD.

Some fifteen days since, returning from a professional visit in Cumberland county, we were shown the location of an old neglected graveyard. It belonged to the Presbyterians, but what its extent is not now determined, owing to the constant encroachments of the adjoining farm. It is located two miles west of Harrisburg at the junction of the Carlisle Ferry road and the State road to Gettysburg. But one tombstone was found entire. On it was the following:

In memory of
ROBERT PATTERSON
Who was born the 4th
Day of March 1744
and Deceased the 30th

of September 1792
Aged 48 Years Six
Months and 25 Days.

On a small foot stone were the letters M. G. This was evidently a Galbraith, as it is stated that as late as twenty-five years ago there were quite a number of stones containing the name Galbraith. Now what have become of them? Buried out of sight, one by one, so that in due time not a sign of this abode of the early settlers of the locality may be seen, and the resting place of the old pioneers be included in the cultivated land adjoining. Such is the greed and cupidity of the present generation. What is Carlisle Presbytery doing towards the reclaiming and preserving these ancestral graves? These are its legacy, and let it look well to the heritage. Since writing the foregoing we have received in reply to some inquiries the following:

"I would have replied sooner but wanted to see several old people. Neither my father nor his sister know when it was started. They moved on the farm in 1807; it was then an old burying place. After 1820 very few persons were buried there—not many after my grandfather bought the place, in 1807. I recollect several tomb-stones with names—I believe only two, Magdalena Galbraith and — Patterson, and it appears to me one with — Hendricks' name, one which was walled around, although I may be wrong; and Patterson's grave had a wall around it. I think the latter the case."

PAXTANG OR LOUTHER MANOR.

II.

On an average Louthier Manor could not have embraced more than an area of about three miles between the creeks and four miles west of the river, as such an area would enclose twelve square miles, or 7,680 ares, and which is really between one and two hundred acres more than was actually contained in the manor.

As something worthy of notice, on the plan or map it will be observed that the entire land embraced within the true limits of the Louthier Manor, is the most compact or the very narrowest between the two creeks, forming of itself a desirable Reservation, and from the western

boundary of the manor, where it touches the creeks, *each creek begins suddenly to diverge or incline outwardly more and more*. So that, if the manor, as has been repeatedly alleged, really extended eleven miles west of the Susquehanna, it would necessarily have to embrace a vastly larger extent of territory than it really contained, or than the actual survey gives it, and nearer 30,000 acres than "between seven and eight thousand." In addition to the land that was only and truthfully in it, if it extended westward the distance now claimed of "eleven miles," it would have to embrace, besides the half of East Pennsboro', the entire townships of Upper and Lower Allen, nearly half of Hampden, a very large part of the large township of Silvers Spring, about half of Monroe, and a slice of Middlesex, and in Silvers Spring and Monroe townships, the extreme distance between the two creeks is about ten miles.

Therefore, to declare as a matter of clear and veritable history that "the Proprietaries laid off between seven and eight thousand acres of land *extending eleven miles from the river*, and between the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches creeks, for a manor on which settlements were forbidden," seems to the writer somewhat unfortunate.

Of course we can imagine a narrow strip of land as actually extending eleven miles from the river, and as between the two creeks, and as embracing the given number of acres, "between seven and eight thousand." But in this case such a stretch of imagination is certainly not allowable. Because the proper and naturally permanent boundaries of the manor, as detailed in the early survey, are: The *river* on the east side with a well known *creek* on the north side and a no less well known *creek* on the south side, and then on the west side "by a line drawn from the said Yellow Breeches to Conodagwinet creeks aforesaid." And the quantity of land specified in the old surveys as existing within those clearly defined limits—that of 7,507 acres, or that of 7,551 acres, and which quantity does fully exist therein—could not possibly have extended farther westward than "the road leading from the Conodoguinet to the Yellow Breeches,

past the Stone Church, and immediately below Shiremanstown." We can also easily understand, as both creeks are very crooked, that, by following their devious courses westward from the mouth of each, for the distance of about eleven miles, it might probably lead to the point on each creek where touches the line drawn by the old survey from the one creek to the other, as the termini of the western limit of the manor, and this doubtless was the way in which the survey was originally made, to ascertain the acreage of it. But *the line constituting the western boundary of the manor*, and which is really its true extent from the river, is, as we believe and maintain, only four miles from the river, in popular and intelligible parlance, and no more than four miles. And to assert that it "extended eleven miles west of the river" is alike incorrect and misleading. We do not believe that one person in a thousand, in hearing or reading such a statement, would suppose that the distance thus given referred to and meant the length so far of the serpentine or the incurve-recurved course of the creeks! Just as reasonable would it be to assert that Lower Allen township (part of which forms the southern portion of the manor), whose eastern boundary is the Susquehanna, extends *twenty-five* miles west of said river, because its southern boundary is the meandering course of the Yellow Breeches for about that distance! When, in fact, the true length or extent of the township from the river is not more than one-fourth of said distance, or about six miles instead of about twenty five. Likewise, according to the same common sense method of speaking and understanding, the territory of Louther Manor, in its extent from the river to its western boundary, reached but four miles, and not "eleven."

It is generally understood that the first white people came over the Susquehanna about 1725. They were chiefly Scotch-Irish, to whom the Donegal Presbytery sent a supply as early as 1734. But it was not until two years afterwards that the Manor of Louther was laid out. Was not the land embraced in it previously settled, in part, if not wholly? Is it not

reasonable to suppose that the first settlers would move warily as well as bravely into a country belonging to the Indians, and be careful not to leave a side belt of unoccupied land between them and their eastern friends? Was not even then squatter sovereignty, with its pre-emptive privileges, practically observed? And while the settlers were willing in due time to purchase the land which they had commenced to improve, yet it was not an easy matter to dispossess them—because they had settled upon it, and claimed their rights as colonists who had been desired to come to the country, and who, as a hearty and combative frontier people, formed a desirable cordon of defence between the savages and the more eastern settlers. (The Penn and Logan Correspondence, Watson's Annals, &c.)

As evidence that the land subsequently contained in Louthier Manor had been very early settled by the whites, we will be excused in giving the following additional matter.

It has been said that about 1724 the Delaware Indians moved to the branches of the Ohio, and that in 1728 the Shawanese, who had been the predominating aborigines of our valley, gradually followed them. Afterwards French emissaries tried to alienate them from the English. Consequently the Pennsylvania authorities became alarmed, and appointed three persons to visit them and persuade them to return. The following letter, addressed to one of the three, contains the inducement to return, and also the evidence of an early settlement by the whites on the west side of the river:

PESHTANK, † Nov. ye 19th, 1731.

FRIEND PETER CHARTIERE. This is to Acquaint Thee that By the Comisioners' and the Governour's order We are now Going over Susquehanna, To Lay out a Tract of Land between Conegogwainct & The Shaawna Creeks five or six miles back from the River, in order to accommodate the Shaawna Indians or such others as may see fit to Settle there, To Defend them from Incroachments. And we have also orders to Dispossess all Persons Settled on that side of the River, That Those woods may Remain free to ye Indians for Planting & Hunting, And We Desire thee to Communi-

cate this to the Indians who Live About Allegening We conclude

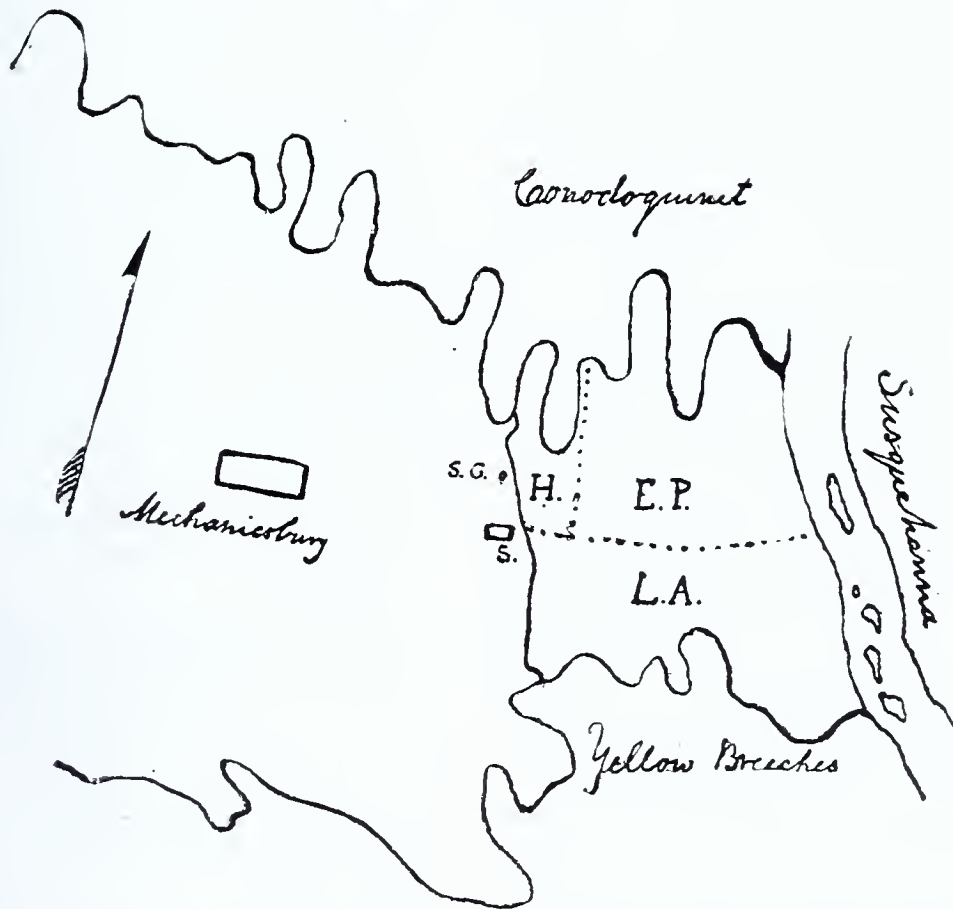
Thy Assured Ff'ds,

JOHN WRIGHT,
TOBIAS HENDRICKS,
SAM'L. BLUNSTON.

This enterprise failed. The Indians did not return. But the letter shows that the "Tract of Land" mentioned in it is the same about which we have been writing; that white persons were settled on it as early as 1731; and that timber land or "woods" really existed there. As the Indians did not accept the offer to come back, about five years afterwards the manor was there laid out.

It may be of some pertinent interest just here to add, that, two of the three persons selected to visit the Indians who had gone westward were James Le Tort and Peter Chartier. The former was a Frenchman and Indian trader, who had his cabin not far from where Carlisle is, and after whom the town spring is named. The other was the son of Martin Chartier, also a Frenchman, who lived among the Shawanese. His son, Peter, (who was appointed an Indian trader by the Lancaster court), married a Shawanese squaw, and lived at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches creek, which was then known as the *Shawnee* creek, presumably because occupied by them; but it was also called the *Callapasscinck*, with reference to its curvatures, and this name according to Heckewelder is a Delaware Indian word. Not only is the name of one of these Frenchmen perpetuated among us by the Letort spring, but the name of the other is also perpetuated in Western Pennsylvania by Chartier creek. The other negotiator was Edmund Cartridge, a prominent Indian trader, whose name occurs in the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives, and who, in his correspondence with Governor Gordon relative to this business, reports more favorably of Chartier than of Le Tort, though the former at last went over to the French, and the latter has been regarded as a person of better character. (Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. I., pp. 299, 328. Historical Register, Vol. II., p. 250. Memoirs of Charlotte Chambers, by her grandson, Lewis H. Garrard, p. 12, and also Chambersburg in

Manor of Louther.*



the Colony and in the Revolution, by the same writer, p. 12, &c.)

The foregoing statement we respectfully submit to the candid judgment of those who may be interested in the matter. We know that to err is human; and if it should appear hereafter that our statement is faulty or inaccurate, we shall be glad to revise it, as our sole object is to give the truth, and nothing but the truth.

J. A. MURRAY.

CARLISLE, 1885.

P. S.—We have also some old documents, written and printed, that indicate the existence of such a Proprietary Reservation as “Eden Manor,” which embraced a few thousand acres of land in the north-

western portion of what is now Cumberland county. In one of the papers—bearing date of 1746, and signed by “Wm. Parsons, Surveyor General,” under the Provincial Government—there is a plan of the manor, an oblong square, which contains a section of the creek and some of its tributaries. The distances are given, and the number of acres.

J. A. M.

*EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

[The initial letters within the limits of the manor indicate portions of Hampden, East Pennsboro’, and Lower Allen townships; the other initials indicate the Stone Church and Shiremanstown; the western boundary of the manor is “the

road leading from the Conodoguinetto to to the Yellow Breeches, past the Stone Church or Frieden's Kirch, and immediately below Shiremanstown," about four miles from the river; and the two creeks extend westward about "eleven miles," to show what would be the greatly increased quantity of land embraced in the manor if it really extended that distance from the river.]

†The same as Paxtang, Peixtan, Paxton, &c., where Harrisburg now is. J. A. M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CIII.

THE HISTORY OF BERKS COUNTY, by Morton L. Montgomery, Esq., of Reading, is expected to be issued in a week or ten days, by Everts & Peck, of Philadelphia. Mr. Montgomery, we feel assured, will not disappoint us, as he is one of the most careful and painstaking historians we have in our State. There will not be much to glean after him, for he is an indefatigable worker, and we shall look for the appearance of this history upon which he has spent so many years of loving labor, with great pleasure.

A NEW STATE.—On the 20th of November, 1782, a bill was reported in the General Assembly entitled "An act to prevent the erecting any new and independent State within the limits of this Commonwealth;" and read the first time. On the 27th of November it passed second reading and on the 1st of December read the third time, and passed finally. On the day following Dec. 2, 1782, it was signed by the Speaker. Now what was the occasion of the hasty passage of this act. Can any of our readers inform us?

NEW COUNTY HISTORIES.—We learn that those enterprising Philadelphia publishers, Messrs. Everts, Peck & Richards, have in course of preparation the Histories of Susquehanna, Wayne, Monroe and Pike counties, the first named to be a separate volume. Mr. Brodhead, of Delaware Water Gap, has furnished from his invaluable collection abundant mate-

rial for the history of the northeast corner of the State, and much that is of great value to the student of American history. The publishers are to be congratulated on securing this important data.

RECORDS OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

Our Scotch Irish maternal ancestors were a remarkable people; they were certainly not as selfish as the "lords of creation." Whilst the latter claimed the privilege of marrying two or three times, and more frequently after the first, to a widow, they often inserted a clause in their wills depriving their widows of the enjoyment of the "homestead" in case they remarried. In looking over the records I find that but little attention was given to dying requests of this kind. It will be remembered that Susanna Howard married first James Patterson, by whom she had issue (surname Patterson):

- i. *James.*
- ii. *Susanna,*
- iii. *Strah.*
- iv. *Rebecca.*
- v. *Thomas.*

She married secondly, Thomas Ewing, by whom she had issue (surname Ewing):

- vi. *James.*
- v i. *William*
- viii *Samuel.*
- ix *John.*

She married thirdly, John Connolly and had issue (surname Connolly):

- x. *Dr. John.*

Let us take two or three more cases by way of illustration.

ROBERT MCFARLAND settled along Little Chickies creek, in Donegal township, Lancaster county, about one mile south of Mount Joy borough, in the year 1720. Hugh White adjoined on the north, on the south Andrew Mays, and on the west the Works. Mr. McFarland's family were grown up, some of whom were married at the time he made his settlement, or soon afterwards. His wife Jannet survived him. They had issue:

- i. *John.*

ii. *James.* He was the joint owner with his father of the mansion farm containing about 300 acres. James, *d.* in 1752, and left no issue. His wife Margaret survived him. His property went to James, son of his brother John, who

was 20 years of age at this time. He also gave legacies to Robert, son of his brother John and also to his brothers Joseph and Robert. His wife Margaret and his brother-in-law William Greer, were his executors.

iii. Robert, m. Esther Dunn, of Donegal, in 1748, by the Lutheran minister in Lancaster. He owned a farm adjoining his father's, and another one further down Chickies creek, which he sold to Jacob Heistand. He also became sole owner of his father's plantation, containing two hundred and eighty-six acres, which he sold to Thomas Clingan, June 20, 1757. He was then living in Bedford county, Virginia.

iv. Rachel, m. John Wilkins, Indian Trader, in 1731 or 2, by whom she had:

1. *Rachel*, m. Matthew Laird, who resided along Big Chickies Creek in Hempfield Township.
2. *John*, b. in 1733; m. 1st, Mary, 2d, Catharine.

John Wilkins, jr., became owner of several hundred acres of his father's estate, situated in Mount Joy Township on the north side of the Paxtang and Conestoga road, now owned by the Nisleys, about two miles west of Mount Joy. This land adjoined Gordon Howard, Samuel Smith and John Wilson. In 1761 he moved to Carlisle and became a store keeper. John Wilson, who owned part of the Wilson tract, also moved to Carlisle, where he carried on carpentering. Col. Wilkins moved to Pittsburg, and was the ancestor of that branch of the family in that place.

3. *Rebecca*, m. Thomas Anderson (blacksmith), son of the Rev. James Anderson, of Donegal.
4. *Mary*, m. William Poor.
5. *Jean*, m. John Kirkpatrick.

John Wilkins d. in 1741, and in 1742 his widow, Rachel, m. John Ramsey, an uncle of Dr. Ramsey, the historian, and a distinguished general of the Revolution. Mr. Ramsey died in the winter of 1746-47, and on April 16, 1751, she was married to Gordon Howard by the Lutheran minister in Lancaster. In 1755 she was again a widow, and resided until her death with Joseph Howard, son of Gordon Howard, upon the mansion farm, now owned by J.

Hershey. She became involved in a law suit with Joseph Howard about one of the Wilkins farms, but lost her case.

v. Joseph.

vi. Rebecca, the youngest daughter of Robert McFarland, sr., m. Andrew Mays who owned a farm on the south side of her father's. He died in 1754 and left:

1. *James*.
2. *Mary*.
3. *Rachel*.
4. *Rebeckah*.
5. *Margaret*.
6. *Susanna*.

Mr. Mays in his will provided for his widow, but expressly said that she could not enjoy his mansion if she again married. In 1755 she married Samuel McElhenny, and changed her place of abode.

DUNCAN MCFARLAND was old enough to be a brother of Robert of Donegal. He died in 1769 and left a widow Mary, and children as follows:

i. Thomas.

ii. [A dau.]; m. Robt Willson.

iii. [A dau.]; m. Samuel Hamilton.

iv. [A dau.]; m. Edward Knight.

v. John.

James Hamilton and Wm. Reed were the witnesses to his will. This family resided near Pequea Creek in Strasburg, Township, Lancaster county.

DANIEL MCFARLAND was also old enough to be a brother of Robert. He died in July, 1752, and left a widow Jean and children:

i. William.

ii. Margaret.

He devised a sum to his grandson, James Chesnut. He resided in the lower end of Lancaster County, and must have been well advanced in years when he died.

GORDON HOWARD settled in Donegal in 1720, or at least was a large landholder in that year. He resided on the farm now owned by I. Hershey, about two miles north east from Donegal Meeting House. At this time he had a large family of grown up children. His sister Susanna m. James Patterson, the Indian Trader, the year that Mr. Howard came to Donegal. He, too, was an Indian Trader, and a very prominent person. He m. Rachel McFarland

in 1751. His children were then married and had families. He left issue :

i. *Thomas*, who owned a farm adjoining Donegal Meeting House.

ii. *Joseph*, m. *Rebecca* ———; died in 1777 and left issue:

1. *James*.
2. *Thomas*.
3. *Joseph*.
4. *John*.
5. *David*.
6. *Martha*.
7. *Mary*.

iii. *John*, d. in 1778, m. *Ann* ———; and left issue :

1. *Martha*.
2. *David*.
3. *Mary*.
4. *Thomas*.
5. *Joseph*.
6. *John*.

iv. *William*; d. prior to 1766.

v. *Robert*; m. *Sarah* ———; he sold his land to John Eby in 1763.

vi. *Rebecca*; d. 1764; m. *James Allison*; d. 1762; and left issue:

1. *James*, who became owner of the mansion farm of 300 a., a short distance north of General Cameron's Donegal farm.
2. *Ann*; m. ——— DeFrance; and had issue: *James* and *John*.
3. *Janet*; m. *William Watt*.
4. *Margaret*; m. ——— Bowman.
5. *Sarah*.
6. *Rebecca*.

vii. [*A dau*]; m. *Samuel Allison*.

viii. *Martha*; m. *George Erwin*, a shopkeeper in York, Pa.

ix. *Susanna*; m. *Charles McClure* and moved to Mecklenburg, North Carolina, prior to 1766

The McFarlanes of Cumberland, Centre and Mifflin counties doubtless belong to the families who settled along Chickies creek. They intermarried with the Howards also. I hope to hear from that branch of the family who settled in Bedford county, Va. The McFarlands and Howards left Donegal prior to the Revolution. I find that Thomas Ewing's farm in Dauphin county was located along the Swatara at the mouth of the Quitapahilla. General James Ewing and Captain John Ewing sold this farm to Andrew Hershey, from

whom the Dauphin county branch came from. SAMUEL EVANS.

COLUMBIA, PA.

HISTORY OF THE WAR OF 1812-14

We are indebted to Rev. Horace E. Hayden for a copy of the following advertisement:

"Proposal by Samuel White, of Adams county, Penn'a (a Prisoner in the Late War), for publishing by subscription an account of the American Troops under the command of Colonels Fenton and Campbell, crossing the Lake from Erie to Long Point in May, 1814, and the occurrences that took place. Also, the crossing of the Niagara by the troops under the command of Generals Gaines, Brown, Scott and Porter, on the 3d of July, 1814, the taking of Fort Erie, the battle of Chippewa, the imprisonment of Colonel Bull, Major Galloway, and the author (then a captain) by the savages; their treatment—the murder of Col. Bull by the Indians and the cause—the treatment of American prisoners of war by the British, and also a historical account of the Canadas, from Fort Erie to York and Kingston, in Upper Canada; Montreal and Quebec in Lower Canada; and Halifax in Nova Scotia.

"The undersigned, members of the Perseverance Lodge, at Harrisburg, are personally acquainted with Gen. Samuel White, and have every confidence in his integrity and veracity. Having lost a valuable estate, from his absence in the service of his country during the late war, he is endeavoring to raise a small sum for the maintenance of his family, by publishing a history of the events which transpired under his notice. It is hoped every brother will aid the author in his undertaking, by subscribing for, at least, one copy of the work.

(Signed)

SIMON CAMERON,
JOEL BAILEY,
HENRY CHRITZMAN,
N. B. WOOD,
HENRY BEADER,
JOHN A. STEHLEY.

"Harrisburg, Penn'a., Jan., 1829"

"CONDITIONS—This interesting work will be handsomely printed in pamphlet

form, on good paper, and contain upwards of one hundred pages, at the low price of fifty cents per copy, payable on delivery. A considerable number of subscribers being already obtained, the work will shortly be put to press and finished without delay."

Was this volume ever published—and who among our readers can place a copy in our possession? We are inclined to think it was, but are not certain. The author resided at York Springs, Adams county, and perchance some of our readers may give us not only information as to the book itself, but also concerning the author who was more or less prominent in Adams county. He probably was a member of the Masonic Lodge at York.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CIV.

"BEDFORD IN YE OLDEN TIME," is the title of two interesting lectures by Dr. Charles N. Hickok, delivered in Bedford last winter and published by request. One so conversant with the early history of Bedford county as Dr. H., should by all means give us more of the very valuable data in his possession. We had hoped when the recent history of Bedford county was issued, that much of the early records of that historic county would be given us, but unfortunately the fellows who write history by the square foot, take any story given them for facts, make no researches whatever, and when the history of some of these counties appear as was the case with that of Bedford, there is little history but a good deal of padding. It is to be regretted that one so familiar with all the interesting and valuable records of Bedford county as Dr. Hickok, was not employed in that work. Nevertheless it is his duty to publish his record of its early and Provincial history even if he does not come down to later days.

A REMINISCENCE.—The Port Austin (Michigan) *Huron County News* in alluding to the Hon. Simon Cameron, in its issue of the 12th of March, says:

"The senior of the *News* was employed as a compositor in the office of Gen. Cameron at Harrisburg fifty-eight years ago, when he was State Printer to Pennsylvania."

This "old compositor" is William F. Clark, sen., who with his son, publishes the paper from which the above is taken. The newspaper then published by Gen. Cameron was the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, at the time one of the chief political papers in the State, and the administration organ. At that period, owing to the number of newspapers printed at the State Capital the State Printing was generally "divided up"—one office printing the laws, another the House Journal, another the bills, and so on. No one establishment, under the old regime would have undertaken all the printing in one office for the State, as it could not have been done. However, the editions were very limited, and the entire State printing did not equal what is now necessary for a single department of the Commonwealth. No doubt Mr. Clark, senior, could give us some reminiscences of the long ago which would be of exceeding value and interest.

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS.

[The following letter would show that Col. Burd, of Tinian, was in the Jamaica trade prior to the French and Indian war. It may furnish a clue to some other points in his very interesting history.]

John Swift to James Burd.

PHILAD'A, July 26, 1751.

MR. JAMES BURD—*Dear Sir:* When you arrive in Jamaica please to dispose of my 36 Barrels of Flour, and if you have an opportunity Ship the neat proceeds in heavy Pistoles to Mr. John White of Croydon, in Surrey (near London) for my account. If there should be no opportunity to London, I then leave it to your discretion either to ship the Pistoles to me here, or to purchase any produce of the Island that you imagine will answer in this place. God bless you, my good wishes will always attend you wherever you go; because I am

Your Humble Serv't,

JOHN SWIFT.

Endorsement on back of original letter:
To James Burd, Merch't on Board the

Sloop Charming Nancy; * or in his absence to Messrs. Minot & Hatton, Merch'ts in Kingston, Jamaica.

John Harris to James Burd.

PAYTANG, March 19th, 1771.

SIR: The Bearer, Philip Craft, is Beginning to take in Subscription in Order to see if a sufficient number of Subscribers can be got in Order to Encourage him to ride a post for 1 year like that — rode. Please to speak to Capt. Green or any you Please to subscribe. He proposes to carry a paper for Every Person for a year once a week for a dollar. Two papers 10s a year, which I think Reasonable. I put 15s to my name as an Encouragement. I would have been at Widow Martin's, but a Number of Persons came here that I can't get away at Present. I am, sir, with the Greatest Respects, your most obed't and most Humble Servant,

JOHN HARRIS.

JOURNAL OF LIEUT. KERN IN 1758.

[The following report was probably made to Captain James Patterson, who was in command at Fort Hunter, or to Col. James Burd in command at Fort Augusta, to whose command Capt. Patterson belonged. This Journal belongs to the Patterson papers. s. E.]

Journal of My Journey from Reading to Forks of Delaware and Back to Fort Hunter, viz:

January 23d, 1758.—I left Reading and on ye 24th I arrived at Oyty block house; Lieut. James Handshaw commanded. I mustered the company at the same place; 23 men are stationed at Mr. Depoyes and 29 men at the block house. They have 100 weight powder, 200 lbs. lead and 4 months Provision. Mr. Denane commissary. I delivered Lieut. Handshaw and ensign Hughes there commission. The compays are in good order.

25th.—I arrived at the block house where Lieut. Jacob Shnyder, with 24 men of Lieut. Engel's company. I mustered them, and are in good order and a good place for a Fortification. I have delivered Mr. Shnyder his commission. The same day I arrived at Fort Leashaw where Lieut. Engel was stationed. I

musterd that company and was not satisfied because I did not bring him a Captain's Commission. His men are not in good order; are 55 men in number.

26th.—I arrived at Fort Allen. I delivered Capt. Arnd and Lieut. Conradt there commissions and mustered the compays. Them men are in good order. This fort is of no service to the country.

27th.—I arrived at the block house of Allemengel, where Lieut. Henry Guyger commands 13 men, but he being absence. The men are in good order. The same day I arrived at Mr. Eberetz where Capt. Weatherholtz commands 43. I mustered that company. They are in good order and fine soldiers.

I give Lieut. Weatherholtz your order. I arrived at Fort Williams where Capt. Jacob Morgan commands.

January 29th.—I mustered Capt. Morgan's company, being 53 men and are in good order. This fort is of little service to the country.

January 30th.—I arrived at Fort Henry where Capt. Samuel Wyser at present commands. Capt. Busse's and Capt. Wyser's are stationed here except 17 men of Capt. Wyser's men are at Fort Sweetara. Them men are in good order. The two companies are complicated.

January 31st.—I staid at Fort Henry.

February 1st.—I arrived at Fort Sweetara, where Lieut. Philip Marsloff and Ensign Martin are stationed.

February 2d.—I gave them their discharge, agreeable to your order and ordered Capt. Lieut. Samuel Allen to take the command. Them men are not in good order. The same day I whent to Crawford's.

Feb. 3.—I arrived at Fort Hunter.

Feb. 4.—I mustered that company. They have no ammunition.

Feb. 5.—I arrived at Lancaster. A true coppie of my Journal.

JACOB KERN.

IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

[The letter which follows, was written to Gov. Morris, of Pennsylvania, at the outset of the Indian war following Braddock's defeat. We are anxious to know why John Harris sent the young men mentioned, to the Ohio "to fetch scalps," and by what authority.]

HEIDELBERG, Berks co., Dec. 22, 1755.

Honored Sir: Last night I arrived from John Harris's Ferry, and herewith inform you that I did not reach my house in Heidelberg till the 14th inst. I sat out on the 16th for Harris's Ferry, where I found no Indians but the Old Belt and another Sinecker, called commonly "Broken Thigh," a lame man.

Their young men, about six or seven in number, being sent out by John Harris, to fetch scalps from Ohio, but stopt at Aughwick by Mr. Croghan. I sent for Thomas McKee, John Carson and Samuel Hunter to John Harris's, to consult with them how to send your Honor's message to the Indians on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. They recommended one Hugh Crawford to me, on whom I prevailed to go to Aughwick with the message, and from there send Indians to the W. Branch of the Susquehanna with it; and if the Indians thought it advisable, to go with them and conduct them down the river, either himself or James Patterson, who is to go along with him to Aughwick.

I had the two old Indians in council with me. They received the message from me and Hugh Crawford; the wampum I gave and necessities for them, and the written invitation from me, in presence of the above named gentlemen. I hope he will go through with it.

Upon my arrival at John Harris's, I gave a string of wampum to the two old Indians above mentioned, requesting them to look upon me as a public messenger from their Brother Onas, and desired them in his behalf to let me know all that they knew about this war, and who it was that murdered Onas' people? And for what reason?

Next morning they made answer to the following purport:

Brother:

We are very glad to see you here once more at these troublesome times. We look upon you here as our Brother Onas' messenger as we always did. The author of the murder of the people of Pennsylvania is Onontio; he employs his children for that purpose, and they come to this river (Susquehanna) to murder. We are sorry to tell you that they have prevailed upon our cousins, the Delawares, living

about half way from Shamokin to *Schan-towano* (Wayomack) in a town called *Nescopeckon*. Those Indians have given their town (in defiance of us their uncles) to Onontio's children as a place of their rendezvous, and had undertaken to join and guide them the way to the English. That thereupon the Shickalamys and others of the Six Nations, fled towards the Six Nation country. That a report was spread among the Delawares, on that river, that the Pennsylvanians were coming with thousands to destroy the Indians on Susquehannah, which had occasioned the Six Nation Indians before named to fly, because they would not fight against their Brethren, nor against the Indians, and that every thing was in a great confusion. Honored Sir,

Your most obedient

And humble servant,

CONRAD WEISER.

P. S.—Your Honor will have heard by this time that the Paxtang people took an enemy Indian on the other side of the Narrows, above Samuel Hunter's, and brought him down to Carson's house, where they examined him. The Indian begged his life and promised to tell all he knew to-morrow morning, but (shocking to me) they shot him in the midst of them, scalped him, and threw his body into the river.

The Old Belt told me, that as a child of Onontio, he deserved to be killed; but that he would have been very glad if they had delivered him up to the Governor, in order to be examined stricter and better.

Yours, &c.,

CONRAD WEISER.

To Gov. Morris.

Memorial Poem for Decoration Day 1886.

I.

When Sumter's guns aroused the Loyal North,

All panoplied for war "our boys" went forth; They'd heard their grand-sires tell of Freedom won

A century before—what they had done: To form that Union which rebellious hand Would tear apart as 'twere "a rope of sand."

II.

Upon our hills was caught the bugle-strain— Each mountain peak echoed the refrain— It woke a nation to a newer life, Though gained through war—through fratricidal strife;

Appealed to arms, we made the rebels feel
A freeman's blow and stalwart blade of
steel.

III.

Full five and twenty years with rapid tread
Have garlanded the first of Pennsylvania's
dead;
And as we come in loyal love to pay
Our tribute on this Decoration Day,
We find that Time has frosted o'er our hair,
Eyes dimming, feeble step, and brow of
care.

IV.

Our Soldier Dead! No more the thunder
hum
Of battle, bugle sound, or rattling drum,
Will quicken pulse, crowd artery and vein—
With them Earth's conflict's o'er, and *we* re-
main;—
Some sleep upon the patriot's crimson bed,
And some in our loved City of the Dead!

V.

He fell at Falling Waters, where we first
Beheld the angry war cloud lower and
burst—
He fell in fore-front of the battle tide—
A widow's only son—the hope, the pride—
Yet perished not in vain—up from that dust
Arose a stronger faith, a firmer trust.

VI.

One eve the van were crossing at the Ford—
A whirl of bullets from the rebel horde,
And lo! *he* fell—our Captain in command—
The cheer upon his lips—his sword in hand—
At noon of night we laid our comrade low—
Then onward pressed 't' o'ertake the fleeing
foe.

VII.

Charles City saw our deathless hero fall,
The gallant SIMMONS, grandest of them all;
Among the pines is heard the wind's low
moan,
A dirge for him who sleeps in grave un-
known;
For *her* who passed out from us in the year
We'll strew May roses—drop the silent tear.

VIII.

And *he*, at Mission Ridge—the father's joy—
That noble heart, brave Geary's braver boy,
They, in the loathsome Southern prison-pen,
Amid the crowding of ten thousand men;
Ill-fed, enduring cruelties untold—
The loyal-true, the fearless and the bold.

IX.

South Mountain's skies were lurid with the
glare
Of cannon's flash, with thunderings in the
air,
And terror's clish of arms—to usher in
Antietam's day of death, and dole, and din;
Ah! there, upon that fatal field of strife,
The gallant Brooks gave up his youthful life.

X.

At Fredericksburg I saw *him* climb the
height—
Struck down amid the thickest of the fight—
Though you and I were there, our lives were
spared,

While those who with us march and picket
shared
Passed out in conflict fierce and fell
To consecrate the land they loved so well.

XI.

Ah, Gettysburg! the Nation long shall keep
Its watch and ward o'er those who sweetly
sleep
Beneath thy blood-stained soil—the great,
the good—
Who in the fight like wall of granite stood—
Repelled the traitorous foe—held him at bay—
'Til Victory was ours, that scorching day.

XII.

Our Marathon! hushed is the trumpet-peal—
Passed from review that sea of serried steel;—
No more the thundering shot, the murderous
shell,
The groan of wounded drowned by rebel
yell!
Peace to thy Dead who sleep in Glory's
Grave—
Thou Mecca-shrine to all the truly brave!

XIII.

We saw the Army of the Union press
Into the shadows of the Wilderness,
Where ball and bomb and sabre strokes
were rife—
How few came back from that Red Sea of
Strife!—
No graves received them, but their bones
strewn 'round
Hallow that sacred spot as martyr-ground!

XIV.

At Richmond, *he*—the veteran of three wars—
His body tattooed o'er with honors' scars!
Into the city we our wounded bore—
"Enough," the patriot cried, "I ask no
more;"
And as that April day drew to a close
He sink to immortality's repose!

XV.

At Appomattox, thus the story runs,
Up in the air we fired our trusty guns,
The war had ceased—the end we prayed for
came,
And heart and thoughts turned toward the
Northern home;
Vanished fore'er the rebel rag of bars—
To prose our glorious galaxy of stars!

XVI.

Four years' exposure, on the march, in
camp,
Sun's burning days, and night's malarial
damp,
Are daily thinning ranks—in numbers few
Who passed in 'Sixty-five that Grand Re-
view!
Comrades, be faithful! Nor be appalled,
Our muster-roll of death will soon be called.

XVII.

We come with fragrant flowers, the white
and red,
To deck the graves of all our soldier dead—
The white to show how true they were of
heart;

The red, blood shed to gain the victor's part,
In the full faith that from that verdant sod
Wha e'er is done be sanctified of God !

XVIII.

Now, Comrades, here, see that your picket
lines
Keep guard 'gainst vice which coils and
twines,
And drowns its victim in the "flowing
bowl,"—
Wrecked hopes and desolate home and
ruined soul,—
This badge, the emblem of the tried and
true—
Tri-colored—let preponderate the "blue "

XIX.

Soon, soon for us will sound the last "re-
treat."
Soon, soon for us the muffled drum will beat;
Oh, Comrades! When Life's final battle's
o'er,
May we be marshalled on that Blessed Shore,
CHRIST'S Loyal Soldiers, in the Father's
sight,
To dwell with HIM in Heaven's Eternal
Light!

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical

CV.

SAMUEL WHITE (*N. & Q. ciii.*)—The pamphlet as proposed by Captain Samuel White was printed. It gave an account of the war of 1812-14 on the Northern Frontier, the imprisonment of Colonel Bull, Major Galloway and Capt. White; also the murder of Col. Bull by the Indians. I think Captain White died near Newport, Perry county. I remember him well. My wife is a granddaughter of Col. Bull.

A. C. C.

[If our correspondent at Newport can secure Capt. White's pamphlet which we desire for reference, we will be under many obligations.]

LAMBRECHT.—In Rupp's "30,000 names," I find that Antonius Lambrecht "arrived at Philadelphia September 24, 1751, on the ship Neptune, Capt. John Mason, master, from Rotterdam last from Cowes." Will you kindly look up the record and inform me where said Lambrecht was born and resided prior to the time he sailed for America?

G. W. S.

[To our Lebanon correspondent, we can only say: In the lists of the foreigners who took the oath of allegiance to his

Brittanic Majesty and the Province of Pennsylvania on their arrival, none give age or birth-place. All were males over sixteen years of age. It is more than probable that records giving copies of passports were kept at the ports of sailing, which, prior to the Revolution, were chiefly those of Holland. It would be exceedingly gratifying to many if some organized effort would be made to have research made in this connection.]

THOMPSON.—Can you give me any information in regard to John Thompson, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, about the year 1735, to Pennsylvania? I think, first to Bucks county, and afterwards to Hanover Cross Roads, near Harrisburg. Between 1770 and 1785 he removed to land two and a half miles east of Thompsonstown with a large family by first and second wives. His sons were William, Robert, Isaac and John. Some tradition say they were among the Paxtang boys who went to Lancaster. James, a brother of John, it is said, went to the Cumberland Valley and settled near the South Mountain. The younger folks used to visit their relatives here.

T. S. T.

[In reply to our Thompsonstown friend we can only give the following information. John and Alexander Thompson were settlers in Hanover township, Lancaster now Dauphin county, prior to 1740. During the war of the Revolution there were in active military service in Hanover companies of the name of Thompson, Robert, John, William, James, and Samuel. The probabilities are these were younger members of the families of the early settlers named. John Thompson, of Hanover, well advanced in years, died about the first of October, 1778. His wife had previously deceased. The children named in his will on record at Lancaster, were Andrew, William, Jean married John Robinson and John. The first two and John Robinson were the executors of the estate. It is more than probable that the son John was the John Thompson who located in the Juniata Valley. If our correspondent will give us the data already in his possession, we may be of further assistance.

SOME GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

JOB.

Jacob Job, d. prior to 1763, and had issue:

- i. *Andrew*, d. s. p.
- ii. *Jeremiah*.
- iii. *Sarah*, m. Jonathan White. of Chester county.
- iv. *Samuel*, resided in Leacock township, Lancaster county.
- v. *Mary*. ———

JOHNSTON.

Gawin Johnston, d. prior to 1769, for at that time his widow Mary had become the wife of Henry McKinney. Johnston left the following children:

- i. *James*.
- ii. *Margaret*, m. Francis Johnston.
- iii. *Alexander*.
- iv. *Jennett*. ———

KUPPER.

John George Kupper, of Upper Paxtang, d. prior to 1780, leaving a wife Elizabeth and children:

- i. *Adam*.
- ii. *Anna-Maria*.
- iii. *Jacob*.
- iv. *Catharine*.
- v. *Elizabeth*.
- vi. *Maudlina*.

The first two were above fourteen years of age, the others under.

LECROON.

Daniel Lecron, d. prior to 1770, leaving a wife Maria Margaret, and issue:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Matthias*.
- iii. *Andrew*.
- iv. *Maria Susanna*.
- v. *Susanna*.
- vi. *Dorothea*. ———

MAXWELL.

Robert Maxwell, d. prior to March, 1761, for at that date his widow Catharine was the wife of James Porterfield. He left issue:

- i. *James*
- ii. *Samuel*.
- iii. *Robert*.
- iv. *Margaret*.
- v. *Joseph*.
- vi. *Thomas*.
- vii. *Francis*.

LEHMAN FAMILY.

[A correspondent handed us the following letter shortly after its receipt. The writer, a resident of Wayne county, Ohio, is still living at the age of ninety-six years. The orthography is as in the original, and when it is taken into consideration that the writer had reached the age of ninety-four years when the letter was penned, apart from its interesting information, it is a remarkable one.]

My father's name was Martin Lehman a native of Germany where he was born January 1, 1744. His parents emigrated to America in 1746, locating on some land in Berks county, where the son was brought up, learning the trade of a carpenter. After Martin Lehman's marriage he purchased a small tract of land near what is now Pinegrove, Schuylkill county. Here he built a log cabin, cut out doors and windows and removed there with his wife. The place was surrounded by wild beasts, and during the absence of Mr. Lehman, his wife would frequently rise from her bed and shoot from a rifle at the wolves to drive them away. Deer and other game were plentiful and supplied their table. Much of the time Mr. Lehman was employed building cabins in Lykens Valley.

The soil, however, not being very productive, in the year 1796 he removed to Lancaster county on a farm belonging to James Patterson who was then in his minority and under the guardianship of his brother Arthur. This farm lies on Little Chickies creek one-half a mile east of the town of Mount Joy. Here he resided for a number of years cultivating the farm on shares; in the meanwhile the elder members of his family coming to mature age left their home and sought occupation elsewhere.

Catharine Lehman, the eldest of the family, married Jacob Hiestand, son of Peter Hiestand. There were three others in the Hiestand family, Elizabeth, John and Peter. The grist mill was given to Peter, the farm to the other three, but John died young, unmarried. Jacob and his wife had but one daughter, and she became the wife of Christian Hiestand, whose farm lies adjoining the village of Landisville, seven miles west of the city

of Lancaster, on the pike to Harrisburg. Here they resided long enough to raise a family of ten children to mature age. These children all remained in that and the adjoining counties, except John, the oldest, who went to California and died there. Four are dead, and six survive of the descendants of Catharine.

Brother Henry Lehman married Margaret Oberlin. They had six children, to wit: Mary, David, Catharine, Sarah, John and Elizabeth. Mary married George Johns, and had two children, when he died. Her second husband was William Beck and they had four children. She is now a widow. Two of her sons are preachers of the Gospel, and one lives in Nevada. The second of Henry's children, David, married Susan Bitner, and their children were Sarah, Jacob, Christiana, Elizabeth, Harriet, Mary, David, Henry, Daniel and Simon. Henry's daughter Catharine married Benjamin Brubaker, and they had six sons and six daughters of whom only David and Peter survive of the sons, and of the daughters, Leah, Sarah and Fanny. Henry's daughter Sarah married S. Zimmerman and they had six sons and five daughters of whom only Jacob, David, Fanny, Sarah and Martha are living. The fifth member of Henry's family was John who married Elizabeth Storet. They had five sons and three daughters of whom John, Daniel and Catharine are dead—Joseph, Henry David and Margaret surviving their parents. Henry's daughter Elizabeth, married David Switzer. They raised a family of nine children; Henry R.; Annie, John, Sarah, Harriet, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, David and Philena, all now living except Mary Ann.

The third member of father's family was Christian Lehman. Brother Christian's family were not long lived. He, himself, did not quite reach three score and ten. Henry R. is the only survivor. Whether Martin left any male issue I know not.

Brother George comes in fourth. He married M. Stohler. They had three children, Henry, Catharine and C. Ann. George died on the 10th of September, 1816, at the age of thirty five. His son Henry married Miss Hannah, and they

had four daughters and three sons, all living. They reside in Philadelphia. The eldest daughter, Caroline, married Trimble and lives in Iowa. The names of the children are Louis, George, Alfred and Caroline, all married, and Amanda and Emma, single.

Mary, the fifth of father's family, married Adam Smith, and their children were Christian, Martin, Henry, Abraham, Nancy, Fanny and Catharine. Nancy the eldest married Benjamin Leib and they had five sons and three daughters: Daniel, Adam, William, Christian, Samuel, Sarah, Eliza and Mary. Fanny, the second daughter of sister Mary, married Levi Strayer, and their children were Fanny, Mary, Catharine, John and Samuel, all living except John.

Martin, the sixth of father's family, married Miss Martin. They had four daughters and three sons; John, Henry, Daniel, Fanny, Catharine, Martha and Eliza, all living except Eliza and Henry. Fanny lives in Shippensburg, Clarion county, Pa., Martha in Lancaster county, and Catharine in Progress, Dauphin county. The parents are dead.

We will now speak of John, the seventh child, the youngest, and the only survivor. He was born the 14th of August, 1790. In 1812 he married Christina Smith and they had one son and three daughters. He moved to Ohio in the spring of 1823. His wife died shortly after and lies buried in Wooster, Wayne county. I married a second time, and we had twelve children, swelling my family record to seventeen. Of these only nine survive. Benjamin, the oldest now about seventy one, lives in San Buenaventura, Ventura county, California. Cyrus E., the youngest, forty years old, resides in San Bernardino county, California. John H. Lehman and Martin B. Lehman live in Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois. Ephraim, George, and Maria married Al. Miller, live in Wayne county, O. Sarah married to Frome live in Wooster. Carline married Dr. Foltz reside in Akron, Ohio. All have issue except Cyrus.

Having traced the genealogy of the Lehman family over one hundred and fifty years, I shall not venture to go farther back. I need offer no apology. My

writing shows the difficulty under which I attempt to write, having no command of my right side and arm since I had that stroke of palsy as also my sight fails me very much, but by exercising patience you may pick up something you can read.

Respectfully,

JOHN LEHMAN.

Dec. 24th, 1884.

I will say a little more concerning Brother Christian's sons Henry R. and Daniel. I stated that Daniel had three sons; but he had five, John, Christian, Franklin, Cameron and William. Henry's wife died May 7, 1850, aged 34 years. Her maiden name was Susan Strayer. Their son Aaron lives in Wooster, O.; he married Julia Geitgey.

The names of father's brothers are Michael, Ludwick, Frederick and John—his sister—were Maria, and one married a Mr. Wallick, but I have forgotten her name. Michael and Ludwick died in Lancaster county, Pa. Frederick died in York county.

In another hand writing is the following recapitulation:

MARTIN LEHMAN, b. December 30, 1744; d. September 13, 1801. Frederica C., his wife, b. March 4, 1751; d. September 8, 1822; both buried in Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa. Their children were:

i Catherine, b. Nov. 23, 1773; d. June 17, 1844; m. Jacob Hiestand, b. Nov. 12, 1767; d. June 27, 1834; both buried in Mount Joy.

ii Henry, b. Dec. 19, 1775; d. June 13, 1847; m. Margaret Oberlin; both buried at Salem church, Salem township, Wayne county, O.

iii Christian, b. May 28, 1778; d. August 9, 1847; m. Nancy —; buried in Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa.

iv George, b. June 11, 1781; d. Sept. 10, 1819; buried in Manheim, Pa.; m. M. Stohler, b. August 19, 1787; d. Dec. 19, 1881, buried at Des Moines, Iowa.

v Mary, b. March 25, 1784; d. Dec. 16, 1860; buried at Salem church; m. Adam Leister, d. April, 1823; buried in old Lutheran graveyard, Middletown, Pa.

vi Martin, b. August 8 1787, d. April 14, 1863; m. — Martin b. Jan. 24, 1789, d. Oct. 25, 1861; buried in Napiersville, Dupage county, Illinois.

vii John b. August 14, 1790; (the writer of this letter) m. 1st Christina Smith, b. Jan. 24, 1790; d. July 13, 1823; buried at Wooster, O., m., secondly, Nancy —, b. May 25, 1802; d. August 28, 1867; buried at Salem church, Wayne county, Ohio.

NOTES AND QUERIES,

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CVI.

RECORDS OF BINDAGLE CHURCH.—The records of this old church, which was organized at a very early date and lies north of the town of Palmyra, near the Dauphin county line, are in good preservation. At our suggestion these are being translated, and in a short time expect to present them to our readers.

BEULA.—Coming across this name a few days since we were reminded of the fact that among the towns in Pennsylvania which sprung up like mushrooms and then vanished away, at the beginning of the century, was that of Beula in the "Cambrian Settlement on the Waters of Connemaugh and Blacklick creek," as the advertisements then set forth. Beula was located in the midst of the "Garden of Pennsylvania," but alas for the town which had such a short-lived existence, that "Garden" was not in Cambria county.

CENSUS OF PITTSBURG IN SEPTEMBER, 1810.—A MSS. in our possession, with the foregoing endorsement by Judge Jasper Yeates, is as follows:

There are 283 brick houses, places of worship, court house, &c, include: Stables, kitchens and other back buildings excepted.

473 frame and log houses, excepted as above.

11 stone, the jail included, back buildings excepted as above.

767 total houses in Pittsburgh.
2424 white males of all ages.
2132 white females of all ages.
184 both sexes, free blacks.

4740 total souls in Pittsburgh.

"CONEWAGO, *A Collection of Catholic Local History*," is the title of a valuable record of the Roman Church, in Conewago, in Adams county. Conewago, although in Pennsylvania, is one of the oldest of the Maryland missions, and the history surrounding this ancient seat of Catholicity is one of great interest. The author, John T. Reily, of the "*Herald*" office, Martinsburg, West Virginia, is certainly deserving of much praise in gathering up so many facts relating to this church and settlement of Conewago. Conewago is ten miles east of Gettysburg and four miles west of Hanover. It is a thoroughly Roman Catholic settlement. From Hanover to Gettysburg, fourteen miles east to west one half of the population are of that faith; while from Oxford to Littlestown, ten miles north to south, two-thirds of the population are of the same belief. The country was settled as early as 1720, and we doubt not that religious instruction was given the early settlers by the Franciscan brothers, who then had charge of the Maryland missions. The author gives many interesting facts connected with the labors of the early Jesuit Fathers in this land-mark of Pennsylvania Catholicism. In it he refers to the wonderful growth of the Roman Church in our Commonwealth, and briefly notices the churches which have been organized by the devoted fathers who labored so faithfully at the Mother Church of Conewago. As a contribution to the local history of our State it is timely and valuable; and as a part of the history of the Roman Church it is deserving of much praise. We are glad to learn that recently that Church has taken a more liberal view of the value of history, local and general, the Head of the Church at Rome having set such a grand example by opening the doors of the great Vatican library to the devoted students of history.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN 1795 AND 1796.

[The near approach of the anniversary of American independence, has prompted us to publish the following brief proceedings of the manner in which our ancestors celebrated the birthday of freedom. The patriots of the Revolution as

well as those who took part in the war of 1812-14, never allowed the Fourth of July to pass without some demonstration. Unfortunately with us we little think of the days which "tried men's souls." That is getting too remote, and we only think of the recent events in this utilitarian age. It is nevertheless well enough sometimes to remember the days which our forefathers held in such high esteem and veneration, the Fourth of July and Washington's birthday. It is not to be expected that we can enter into the spirit of those occasions with the enthusiasm of our ancestors, for many of us have been participants in the great struggle of preserving that Union—and the memories it awakens demand a portion of our patriotic ardor. Still it would not be amiss to recall the deeds of our ancestors:]

[1795.] Last Saturday presented to our view another anniversary of Columbia's freedom, being twenty three years since a noble band of her legitimate sons assumed the daring effrontery to declare us a SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT NATION, capable of declaring war, concluding peace, contracting alliances, capturing whole armies, transporting, hanging and shooting Tories, &c., &c., without the assistance of 'these our *royal letters patent*.' This memorable day was distinguished by every demonstration of joy and mirth which the importance of the occasion could possibly inspire true sons of patriotism in this town. About 12 o'clock the bell rang as a signal for the citizens to proceed to the *Federal Spring*, [on the ridge near Frederick Haehleu's on the east of Harrisburg] where, and under the boughs of the spreading arbor, they partook of a public entertainment provided by a committee appointed for that purpose; after which, Gen. Hanna being unanimously appointed to preside as President, the following toasts were given under a discharge of cannon from citizen Fenton.—*Oracle*, July 6

[1796.] The Fourth of July was observed by the citizens of this town with much hilarity and social glee. The dawn of that auspicious morning was announced to the inhabitants and neighborhood by a discharge from the field piece of Captain Kean's company. At 12 o'clock the

citizens assembled at the Market square, formed a procession, and marched to Federal hill, preceded by Lieut. Elder's Light Dragoons, the President and Managers of the day, Captain Fisher's Light Infantry and Captain Kean's company of Artillery, the Sheriff, the reverend Clergy and Magistrates. After partaking of a collation, the President, Gen. Hanna, gave the following toasts, each of which was accompanied by a discharge from Captain Kean's Artillery and Captain Fisher's Light Infantry.—*Oracle July 11.*

BRITISH PRISONERS AT YORK, 1781.

The following memorial of the date of December, 1781, was directed to the Supreme Executive Council of the State and to General Lincoln, of the Continental forces. What action if any was ever taken in regard to the memorial we know not, but presume Daniel Brubaker was remunerated for his losses.]

To the Honorable Major General Lincoln, Minister of War of the United States of America: The Memorial and Petition of David Brubaker, of Lancaster Co., in the State of Pennsylvania, Most Humbly Sheweth:

That your Memorialist is justly entitled to & possessed of a certain Plantation & Tract of Land situate near York Town, in the County of York, in the State aforesaid, containing 280 Acres for which he paid £1200 specie.

That upon the late Removal of Part of the British Convention Prisoners from the Borough of Lancaster, the Plantation aforesaid then in the Possession of a Tenant was pitched upon for the Reception of such Prisoners as should be removed to York County.

That above 100 Acres thereof being already cleared, the persons employed constructing the Stockades & Huts for the Prisoners & Guards have made use of large quantities of wood growing on the said Plantation, & have already cleared 30 Acres of woodland thereon, so that the Plantation aforesaid is considerably impaired in value.

That the Guards have used & destroyed almost all the Rails on the Plantation, utterly depriving the Tenant of the Indian Corn thereon, & the benefit of the Pasture of his Meadows.

Your Memorialist has no View in this State of the Facts to insinuate anything to the Disadvantage of Col. Wood, who has the care of the Prisoners. The Grievances of which he complains being out of Col. Wood's Power to remedy, & which he has seen with Concern and Regret. A Participation of the Common Burthens of Government must be the lot of every Man in Society. But the imposition of greater Duties or more Hardships on an Individual than he is justly subjected to, is evidently subversive of the Rights of Freedom of such Individual, and it is humbly hoped will not be countenanced either by Congress or your Honour.

Your Memorialist does not flatter himself with a Removal of the Prisoners from his Plantation at this Inclement Season of the Year; he feels that for a time he must submit to the Inconvenience; yet he humbly requests that immediate orders may be given to the Officers Commanding the Guard over the said Prison for the Time being, to prevent all further Waste or Destruction of his Timber or other Property on the said Plantation, or that such other effectual steps may be taken for the Prevention of such damages as may be consistent with the Wisdom and Justice of Congress or the known good character of your Honour.

And your Petitioner as in Duty bound will every pray, etc.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

FERTIG.

Michael Fertig, of Middle Paxtang, d. prior to 1800, leaving a wife Mary, and children as follows:

- i. Michael.
- ii. John.
- iii. Zachariah.
- iv. Peter.
- v. Adam
- vi. Elizabeth, m. Jacob Bogner.

HAMILTON.

William Hamilton, d. in December, 1782, having made his will, Sept. 17, 1778. In this he mentions his wife Jean and the following children:

- i. Hugh.
- ii. William.
- iii. John.

iv. Robert.

v. Ann, m. James Wallace.

vi. James, "now in the army."

vii. Nancy, m. Thomas Wade.

The executor of the estate was his son Hugh.

McCULLOUGH.

Archibald McCullough, of West Hanover, d. prior to 1752, leaving a wife Agnes, and issue :

i. Archibald.

ii. John.

iii. William.

MILLER.

Jacob Miller, of Middle Paxtang, d. prior to 1801, leaving a wife usanna, and issue :

i. Jacob, m. Margaret ———

ii. Daniel, m. Gertroot [Gertrude]

iii. John.

iv. Adam, m. Mary ———; reside in Harrisburg.

v. Susanna, m. Hervey Creek.

vi. Margaret, m. Joseph Cogley.

vii. Elizabeth, m. Philip Ettinger.

MCQUEEN.

John McQueen, of Derry, d. prior to 1750. His children were:

i. David; d. prior and left issue:

1. *Jane*; m. John Bayley, of Donegal.

2. *Mary*; m. James Anderson, of Donegal.

ii. Josiah

iii Robert.

MCCLURE.

I John McClure, of Hanover, d. prior to 1763, leaving a wife Margery and issue:

i. James; m. Margaret ———.

ii. William.

iii. Jane.

iv. Ann.

II. William McClure, of Paxtang, d. prior to 1793; m. Margaret Wright, daughter of Robert Wright. They had issue:

i. Capt. Robert

ii. Rebecca; m. Peter Sturgeon.

iii. Mary; m. Samuel Russell.

iv. Sarah; m. David Riddle.

v Margaret; m. James Crain.

vi Jean

IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

[The following account is from a paper in Col. James Burd's hand writing. Endorsed on the back is "Acc't of Disbursements in Viewing & Laying out the Road leading to ye Ohio, 1755." This was the so called "Braddock's Road." It will be noticed that two Armstrongs are mentioned, Joseph and John. Who was Joseph Armstrong?]

Acco't of Disbursements by George Croghan, John Armstrong, James Burd, William Buchanan, & Adam Hoops, Hewing and laying out the Roads to Youghiogains & the camp at Wills Creek: 1755, March— £. s. d.

To our expenses at Francis Campbell's at Shippensburg at our meeting to settle the time to sett upon the service 1 13 7
April 1st—

To our expenses at Anthony Thompson's when we were going out 2 10 7

To provisions purchas'd of Allen McLean the commisary at the camp..... 4 17 6

To George McSwain one of the Blaisers for 6 days work..... 0 18 0

To John Enlos, Pilot..... 1 7 0

To our expenses at Anthony Thompson's on our return. 1 5 0

To one Carrying horse from Anthony Thompson's 25 days 25 days 2s per day... 2 10 0

To three of Geo. Croghan's 25 days at 2s per day..... 7 10 0

To two men 25 days at 2s 6d per day for driving ye horses..... 6 5 0

To 10 Galls of Rum at 6s 9d per Gall..... 3 7 6

To 10 Galls of whisky at 3s per Gal..... 1 10 0

To 69 lb of Gammons..... 1 11 7

To 16 lb of chees..... 0 6 3

To 5 lb of Butter..... 0 2 6

To 259 lb of flour..... 1 10 0

To 2 lb of sugar..... 0 1 3

To 1 lb of poudder..... 0 3 0

To 2 lb of lead 0 1 0

To 2 Caggs for the Rum & Whisky.....	0	5	0
To 3 days of a man which turned back.....	0	7	1
To 2 days of a horse that was lost & afterwards found....	0	1	0
To Mr. Hoops, Expenses coming from ye camp.....	0	10	0
To John Pollock Pilott.....	2	10	0
To Two men for Blaising 25 day at 2s 6d per day.....	6	5	0
To two horses 25 days at 2s per day.....	5	0	0
To Mr. Buchanan's Expenses to Caneogeg.....	0	3	6
To Sundrys bought of John Smith for the Journey.....	0	16	6
To 19½ lb of loaf sugar at 1s 6d per lb	1	9	3
To one man for Blaising 2 days at 3s per day.....	0	6	0
To Whisky for ye hands at ye camp	0	2	6
To a small cagg bought at the Camp.....	0	2	6
To 6 lb 7 oz loaf sugar ht at ye camp at 2s per lb.....	0	16	0
To 3 Gall's of Rum bt of Jos. Simons at ye camp.....	1	4	0
To our Expenses at Collier's Tavern, Maryland.....	0	9	6
To 2 men for 3 days Blaising.	0	15	0
To John Walker for whisky..	0	7	6
To Expenses at Mrs. Tusty's.	0	4	8
To Mr Buehannan's Expenses coming home.....	0	3	2
To eash for sundry small articles.....	0	2	7
To John Walker, Pilott.....	1	7	0
To one Blaiser.....	1	0	0
To our exp's at Mrs. Tusty's	1	0	0
To Sundrys per J. Armstrong's ace't.....	2	10	9
To J. Armstrong's Expenses to Carlisle.....	0	3	4
To Doiton sent Express upon the arrivall of ye Commiss'r to Mr. Croghan to ye camp	2	12	9
To 2 chain carriers 28 days at 2s 6d per day.....	6	10	
To our Expenses at Carlisle in settling the acco'ts & making out the Returns...	1	9	5
	£76	2	10

The Commiss'srs Expenses viz.: George Croghan, Adam Hoops, Joseph Armstrong and James Burd, upon our Return from the viewing ye roads omitted when this account was made to ye Governor.....	11	16	6
John Armstrong has been out on this service.....	28	days	
James Burd.....	28	days	
William Buehannan.....	25	do	
George Croghan.....	25	do	
Adam Hoops.....	20	do	

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CVII.

CARLISLE PRESBYTERY proposes to celebrate its Centennial the coming Fall. In this jubilee occasion, we trust that the neglected graveyards now heing "plowed under" will be reclaimed by that body—and properly cared for. If there is a reverence for ancestral *deeds*, let us have a greater reverence for ancestral *bones*.

COBEA —Captain Samuel Cobe, of the Revolutionary army, resided on Marsh Creek, in York county, in 1787. What is known of his subsequent history. How was he related to Capt. John Cobe, of the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line?

McFARLAND —Col James McFarland died in Mifflin county November 16th, 1830, at an advanced age. He was an early settler in Kishacoquillas Valley, and represented Mifflin county in the Legislature. We have examined the recent "History of Mifflin county," but find no mention made of him—not even in the list of representatives. And yet few men in the Juniata region were more prominent in public affairs than Col. McFarland.

SAMUEL WHITE (*N. & Q., civ.*)—Captain Samuel White published the proposed volume, and as I recollect, it was denominated "White's Narrative." I was well and intimately acquainted with

Captain White. He with his family removed from Adams county into Perry, and in the township of Saville, located upon a farm situated about four miles northwest of Bloomfield. Upon this farm he resided some six or more years; then sold the same and purchased another from Samuel Reed, near the town of Waterford, in Juniata county, where he died some twenty years or more. During his residence in Saville township, Perry county, he frequently visited this town (New Bloomfield) where he received his mail. It was gratifying to the old gentleman to be attentively listened to, when he told the story of his life as a soldier, of his captivity, the tragic death of Col. Bull, the sufferings of Major Galloway and Private Wendt. You know, as part of the history of the war, that under the call of Gov. Simon Snyder, in the early part of 1814, some fourteen thousand militia were required, and the Eleventh regiment was made up in part of volunteers from York, Cumberland and Adams counties, the larger part from Cumberland. Captain White was taken prisoner at the battle of Chippewa with Col. Bull, Major Galloway and Private Wendt. The last named died in Liverpool township, Perry county, about twenty-five years ago, and was, from my earliest recollection known as Major Wendt. The Major was an intelligent man, could tell what he knew with remarkable clearness, and never tired of telling the stories of his sufferings, of his barefooted traveling, of the thorns in his feet, &c. Major Wendt was the last man to whom Col. Bull spoke before his "Help me, Wendt, I am shot!" White's Narrative, I am certain, is in the possession of some of the old neighbors of Capt. White. w. A. S.

[We are under many obligations to our correspondent for the information herewith given. We wish, however, the exact date of death of Capt. White, and his age. A proper biographical sketch of him should be prepared, as also of those other heroes, Bull, Galloway and Wendt.]

IN THE REVOLUTION.

[The following terms of association in the Juniata region during the war of the

Revolution is an interesting paper. By it our readers will see that boycotting is not a new thing.]

Terms proposed to the freemen of this company for granting some assistance to our frontiers, as follows, viz:

That four men be raised immediately and paid by this company in grain after the value thereof at three pounds per month during the time they shall be in actual service, and also provisions the time they shall engage to serve not less than one month, and the method for paying the men aforesaid shall be by levying a proportionable tax on all and singular the taxable property of each person residing within the bounds of Captain Minture's company, and if any person shall so far forget his Duty as to refuse complying with his Brethren in the aforesaid necessary proposals, he shall be deemed an Enemy to his country and be debarred from the Privileges of a subject of the State by being excluded the benefit of all Tradesmen working for him, such as Millers, Smiths, etc. etc.

We, the subscribers, do approve of the above proposals and bind ourselves by these presents to the performance of and compliance with the same. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 21st day of May, 1780.

N. B.—Wheat to be 5s., rye and corn 3s. per bushel.

We also agree that Capt. Minture's company shall muster on Wednesday next at Wm. Sharron's.

Wm. McAy,	Thomas McIlroy,
Wm. McAlister,	Jas. Harris,
Hugh McCornick,	Thomas Willey,
James Purdy,	Wm. Willey,
Robert Nelson,	Jas. Astien,
Samuel Sharon,	Jas. Patterson,
Ehinitus Hart,	David Nelsons,
John Henderson,	Samuel Mitchel,
John Watson,	Robert Carnaghar,
Hugh McAlister,	John Lardy,
Wm. Carnaghar,	Andrew Douglass,
John Riddel,	Andrew Nelson,
Robert McFar,	Wm. Harris,
George Green,	Hugh McAlroy,
James Dickey,	W. Stuart, Jr.,
Jas. Armstrong,	Wm. Mantir,
Sam'l McLaine,	Alex. Armstrong,
Thomas Howard,	John McCarle,
James Nelson,	Anthony Trimmer,

Christian Lynner,	Wm. Citson,
Mathias Stull,	John Gill,
George Moore,	Wm. Canaghan,
Rob't McDowell,	James Smith,
Henry Marton,	Charles Blair,
Hugh Sharon,	John Henderson,
James Banks,	Wm Wright,
Thomas Pals,	David Walker,
Wm Sticht,	Wm. Henderson,
Wm. Brown.	

To receive the Grain or Shooss, or Shirting Cloth, of the marching party, John Purdys at his mill; Robert Nelson at his house; Hugh McAlister at his house; Wm. McAlister at his house.

An agreement made by the under named persons, viz: That we will serve as militia volunteers along the frontiers for the space of one month, commencing from Monday, the 29th inst., to meet at David Nelson's on said day and to march from thence.

Given under our hands this 24th day of May, 1780.

JAMES TAYLOR,
JAS HARRIS,
EHINETIS HART,
THOMAS WILLEY,
JAMES PURDY,
JAMES ARMSTRONG.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BARTLETT.

John Bartlett d. prior to August 1761, leaving sisters as follows:

- i. *Rachel*, m. William Mills.
- ii. *Mary*, m. Matthew Chambers.
- iii. *Bathsheba*, m. John Baily.
- iv. *Rebecca*.
- v. *Martha*.

What is known of these families?

BARCLAY.

William Barclay d. prior to 1761, at that time his widow Esther being the wife of ——— McIntire. William Barclay's children were—

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Hugh*.
- iii. *Stephen*.
- iv. *Joseph*.
- v. *Mary*.
- vi. *Margaret*.
- vii. *Martha*.
- viii. *Esther*.

CRAIG.

John Craig d. prior to September, 1760, and left issue:

- i. *Sarah*, m. David Allen.
- ii. *Mary*.
- iii. *Isabel*.
- iv. *John*.

FOSTER.

David Foster, of Derry, d. prior to 1765, leaving a wife Catharine and children as follows:

i. *John*; d. in 1765, leaving a wife and children as follows:

1. *David*, b. 1750.
2. *Catharine*, b. 1752.
3. *Margaret*, b. 1755.
4. *John*, b. 1757.

ii. *Robert*.

iii. *David*.

iv. *Joseph*.

v. *William*. *b. 1718 d. 1764*

vi. *Anne*.

vii. *James*.

viii. *Mary*.

GILLILAND.

Hugh Gilliland d. prior to 1751, leaving a wife Anna and children:

- i. *Robert*.
- ii. *Mary*.
- iii. *Eleanor*.

These were above fourteen years of age and chose their uncle, John Gilliland, their guardian.

- iv. *Ann*.
- v. *Elizabeth*.
- vi. *Agnes*.
- vii. *Hugh*.

GEIGER.

Christian Geiger, of Warwick township, Lancaster county, d. prior to 1779, leaving issue:

- i. *George*.
- ii. *William*, d. prior to 1779, and left issue.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, m. Peter Leib.
- iv. *Margaret*, m. John Bender.
- v. *Anna Maria*, m. George Unger.
- vi. *Christina*, m. Michael Wyland.

A WHITE SAVAGE.

[The following deposition concerning the unprovoked murder of two Indians by a white savage, which occurred in

Western Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution, comes to us from New York. Perchance our friends Isaac Craig or William M. Darlington, Esquires, can give us some information as to the facts here presented. If true, it is a piece of cruelty which puts to shame that of the savage red men.]

Bedford ss.

Richard Brown being duly sworn according to Law deposeth and Saith that Mathew Haley an Indentred Servant belonging to him the said Brown had been run away for some time, that he went in pursuit of him, and came up with him near Redstone Fort about Two Months after he went off; that as he was bringing him home the said Mathew Haley made the following Declaration falling upon his knees at the time of doing it:

I have done a very bad action to you, but I have done much worse since I have been away from you. I have killed Two Indians. This Deponent charged him with telling lies, threatened to beat him, and asked him what he could intend by such a Story; but he the said Haley persisted in the same Declaration making solemn protestations to the truth of it, saying also that if he must be hanged for it he could not help it, for it lay so heavy on his Conscience he could not conceal it. This Deponent then asked him how he did it and what could induce him to it. Haley answered, that after he had escaped from Andrew McConnell he overtook the Two Indians that had taken him up, and brought him into Col. Croghan in company with another Indian Man and Whoman, that they received him kindly, gave him a Tomhawk, and a pair of new Mocasons and promised that they would not take him to the White People again, that the third Indian man the Morning after he (Haley) joined them gave him a Bridle and told him he must go with the other two and steal horses from the White People, that they travelled that day to the Kittanning, where the Indians burnt the Doors of a house to get the Locks and Hinges; that next day they travelled into the Woods and towards evening they killed a Bear and a Deer; that next day they then encamped and made a Fire and cut the Deer into small thin pieces and stuck

them upon small sticks round the Fire to barbecue; that one of the Indians stayed by the Fire to cook the kettle and take care of the meat, and that the other Indian and he, the said Haley, went some distance off to strip Bark to make cover for their sleeping place; that the Indian had cut a Tree round at the upper part, and he the said Haley was cutting it at the Lower part, when the Indian got a kind of Handspike to force the Bark off with, and when he was employed about that and stooping to it, he the said Haley struck his Tomhawk into his head and repeated the Blow a great many times 'till he was quite dead and the Blood spurted all over his Arm and the Tomhawk, so that he was afraid to return to the fire where the other Indian was lest he should discover it; but to conceal as well as he possibly could, he thrust his Arm and Tomhawk into a Roll of Bark they had taken from a small Tree and carried it in that manner to the Fire, that he laid the Bark down behind, the Indian was then stirring some Flour in a tin Cup over the Kettles, that the Indian looked round, smiled and made signs of Approbation at the Bark he had brought, and turned about again to mind his Cooking; that then he the said Haley Drew the Tomhawk out of the Bark and struck it into the head of this Indian also and repeated the blow 'till he was motionless; that he was immediately seized with such Fear that he could not stay there, but that he took a Tomhawk, Two Powder horns, a Rifle Gun, Two Blankets and a Britch Cloth, a Brass Kettle and a tin Cup, and hid the other Gun and Tomhawk and some other things in a hollow Chestnut Tree about half way between where the Indians lay (which was about the distance of 150 yards apart); that he tied up what things he chose to take in one of the Blankets and then set off and traveled Eight Days without seeing the face of a living Person and at last fell in upon one John Miller, who lives about five miles from Fort Pitt up the Allegany River; that Miller's people concealed him two days, for which he gave them the Kettle, the tin Cup and the Britch cloth; that he grew tired of carrying the rest of the things and threw them away, all but a

Gun, a Powder horn, and a blanket of which he made Leggins.

These Circumstances induced the Deponent to believe there might be some truth in what he told; he therefore left him the said Haley in the Care of another person, and went down to Fort Pitt to acquaint Coll. Croghan and enquire if there was any account of the murder there; there had been no Complaint made of it at that time, and Coll. Croghan did not believe it; but he this Deponent had still some suspicion that it was true; he therefore went to John Miller's where Haley said he had left the things, to see if that part of his story was right and took Andrew McConnell along with him; that McConnell asked Miller if he had seen anything of Brown's Servant, for that his master was come and that he (McConnell) was like to suffer by his having escaped from him; Miller and his wife both denied then having seen him, but said that Capt. Montour had told them that he had gone up the Allegany and that the Indians who brought him in were but a little way before him. McConnell told them he was sure Montour had not told them so, for he had spoke with Montour himself, on which this Deponent s'd to Mrs. Miller, I know who told you so, it was my servant himself when he returned to your house, and left a Brass Kettle, a tin cup and a Bitch cloth with you; but Miller and his wife solemnly denied it and offered to take a Voluntary Oath (reaching to a Bible at the same time) that they knew nothing about him; that then this Deponent told them he knew certainly that he had been at his house and had left the things mentioned; but that if they would give them up he would take no farther notice of them, but if they would not he would prosecute them to the extent of the Law, on which they immediately produced and delivered them. And further this Deponent saith, that the Gun which Haley carried off from him this Deponent he Haley had given to an Indian Man, and that Coll. Croghan got it again for him, and that Haley had a Rifle when he took him up which is the same he now delivers with him and that the Kettle and Tin Cup are the same he

got from John Miller, which he owned Haley had left with him.

(Signed) RICHARD BROWN.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 7th of Sept., 1771.

(Signed) AR. ST. CLAIR.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CVIII.

FRANCIS CAMPBELL — "D. K. W." makes inquiry concerning Francis Campbell, another of the unknown "men of mark" of the Cumberland Valley. We have in our possession considerable data, not only in regard to Campbell, but to a number of other worthies. Yet, at this time, in view of the publication of another History of the county of Cumberland, we do not feel like giving away our ammunition. At no distant date it is our intention to perform a cherished duty, the preparation of the Provincial and Revolutionary history of the Cumberland Valley.

ALLISON.—Richard Allison, of Lancaster county, removed to the Juniata Valley prior to the Revolution. Of his children, Mary m. John Allison, son of John Allison, probably a cousin; a daughter married James Sterrett, and they are the ancestors of the Sterrett family of Kishacoquillas valley; and John, who was a ruling elder in Donegal Presbyterian church and served as a justice of the common pleas court for Lancaster county. What is known concerning the descendants of these families?

"HUGUENOT EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA," is the title of the latest publication of the Virginia Historical Society and a copy kindly donated to our local organization. The editor, R. A. Brock, Esq., has been a faithful gleaner in this so long neglected harvest field of American history, the Huguenots in America. Recently considerable attention has been paid to this emigration, and a Huguenot Historical Society well organized. In Pennsylvania as well as Virginia, there was a large influx of the French refugees, but

the data is just as widely scattered as in the Old Dominion. For years we have been gathering all the information possible relating to them, and propose at some future time to publish it, but as yet the record is incomplete. Mr. Brock's volume is certainly a creditable and valuable one, and a timely contribution to the history of the French refugees in this country. At no distant day others will follow the footsteps of the distinguished Baird brothers and the no less scholarly Brock.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from Major Jasper Ewing, then on military duty at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, to his uncle, Judge Jasper Yeates, has never been published. It is valuable in connection with the history of Western Pennsylvania:

FORT PITT, Aug. 26, 1777.

HOND. SIR: Scarce a day passes without some Instances of Savage Barbarity. Nothing but an Expedition in their Country will induce them to listen to Reason. Every Preparation is making for it & the only obstruction that we shall meet with is the want of Flour. The General proposes to engage the men for 6 months from the first day of September next & has made a demand of 1,500 men from the Colony of Virginia. The remainder is to be taken from the Counties of Westmoreland and Bedford.

Among all the numerous Tribes of Indians the Delawares are the only Nation firm to our interests. They left a Family here as Hostages for their Friendship & Seem in every way heartily attached to us. Present my duty to Aunt, & Love to all the Children, & am, Sir,

Your much hon'd Nephew,

J. EWING.

JASPER YEATES, E-q, per favor of Col. Steele.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

GINGRICH.

John Gingrich of Warwick township, d. prior to 1772; his wife Barbara prior to 1785. They had issue:

- i. *Christian*.
- ii. *David*.
- iii. *Emanuel*.
- iv. *Joseph*, m. David Forney.

- v. *Henry*
- vi. *Jonathan*.
- viii. *George*.
- ix. *Elizabeth*, m. Leonard Smith,
- x. *Benjamin*.

From which branch does the Dauphin county family spring?

GRAHAM.

Samuel Graham of Hanover d. prior to 1772, leaving a wife and children as follows:

- i. *William*, b. 1741.
- ii. *Mary*, b. 1743.
- iii. *Jan^e*, b. 1745.
- iv. *Martha*, b. 1747.
- v. *Ann*, b. 1750.
- vi. *Samuel*, b. 1752.
- vii. *John*, b. 1754.

HOWER.

Christopher Hower, of Paxtang, d. prior to 1784, for at that date his widow was the wife of Frantz Peter Lorentz. The Hower children were:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Catharine*.
- iii. *Jacob*.
- iv. *Susanna*.

MEESE.

Philip Meese d. prior to 1762, leaving a wife Louisa and children as follows:

- i. *George*.
- ii. *Christian*.
- iii. *Barbara*.
- iv. *Casper*.
- v. *Philip*.
- vi. *Paul*.
- vii. *Balzer*.

STEDMAN.

Richard Stedman d. prior to 1776, leaving issue:

- i. *John*
- ii. *Sarah*, m. John Cox.
- iii. *Ann*, m. Samuel Brown.
- iv. *Jan^{es}*.
- v. *Elizabeth*.
- vi. *Esther*.
- vii. *Susanna*.
- viii. *Benjamin*.

SNODGRASS.

William Snodgrass d. prior to 1763, leaving a wife Sarah and children as follows:

- i. *Robert.*
- ii. *Samuel.*
- iii. *James.*
- iv. *Sarah.*

STEWART.

John Stewart, of Hanover, d. prior to 1763, leaving a wife Frances, and children as follows:

- i. *William.*
- ii. *Mary.*
- iii. *Lazarus.*
- iv. *Jane*
- v. *George.*
- vi. *James.*
- vii. *John.*

TWEED.

Robert Tweed d. prior to 1771, leaving a wife Agnes and the following children:

- i. *John.*
- ii. *Robert.*
- iii. *Margaret*, m. James Galbraith.
- iv. *James.*
- v. *Archibald.*
- vi. *Joseph.*
- vii. *William.*
- viii. *Elizabeth.*

TATE.

Joseph Tate, of Donegal, d. prior to 1779 leaving a wife Margaret and children as follows:

- i. *Matthew.*
- ii. *Jane*, m. James Anderson.
- iii. *Adam.*
- iv. *John.*
- v. *Margaret*, m. David McQueen.
- vi. *Sarah.*
- vii. *Benjamin.*

WILLSON.

I. Joseph Willson, of Hanover, d. prior to 1769. His children then living were—

- i. *James.*
- ii. *William.*
- iii. *Hugh.*
- iv. *Rosanna* m. — McAllister.
- v. *Jane*, m. John Walker, of Derry.

II. William Willson, of Paxtang, d. prior to 1762, leaving a wife Eleanor and children as follows:

- i. *John.*
- ii. *Jane.*
- iii. *Martha.*

The executors of the estate were Thomas Rutherford and John Willson.

TROUBLES OF EARLY SETTLERS IN YORK COUNTY.

I.

[The following facts in relation to the early settlements west of the Susquehanna are from Squire Evans, of Columbia. They are of great interest and value, and embrace information not heretofore in print.]

Prior to 1727 the Penns gave no patent for land west of the Susquehanna river, until finding that the Proprietary of Maryland determined to fortify his claim to all the land west of the river, and as far up as the mouth of the Codorus creek by throwing his Roman Catholic subjects into the rich valleys, and maintain the occupation of the land thus violently obtained by force of arms. The Penns, in anticipating this manoeuvre, first had the land surveyed as a Manor in 1722, with the consent of the Indians, who had not then relinquished or sold their right in the hope that this movement would prevent settlers from moving upon the land. In this both parties were disappointed, for in 1727 several families moved from the lower part of Chester county into "Conojohela Valley" (four miles below Wrightsville). These, it seems, maltreated and abused the Indians most outrageously; when the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania had them ejected, and James Patterson, an Indian Trader who resided in Conestoga Manor, was given permission to occupy a portion of this land for a pasture for his pack horses.

Finding, however, that the Marylanders intended to occupy this section, the Penns decided to promote settlements west of the river; but instead of encouraging the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians to settle there, they sent some Quakers and non resident Germans, who were not the kind of settlers to resist the encroachments upon their land by the Roman Catholics of Maryland, who rode "rust-shod" over them. Had permission been given to the Scotch-Irish of then Donegal to settle upon this land a somewhat different reception would have been accorded the Maryland outlaws.

In March, 1732, Thomas Cresap was sent up in advance, by the Maryland authorities, and made a settlement three

miles and a half below John Hendricks. On the 29th day of January, 1733, John Hendricks and a few others made a feeble effort to get Cresap away. On the 5th day of February, 1733, Robert Gordon, Esq., one of the justices of the Provincial Court of Maryland, issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties supposed to have been concerned in the attack upon Cresap.

On the 19th day of February, 1733, Robert Gordon directed the following missive to the high sheriff of Anne Arundel county:

"Maryland, ss:

"To Mr. Nicholas Manubbin, High Sheriff of Anne Arundel county:

"Herewith I send you the bodies of John Hindrek and Joshua Minshall, Brought before me by the Sheriff of Baltimore County, as being accessories in the riot committed upon Thomas Crissop, of Baltimore county, on the night of the 29th day of January last, Commanding you to take them into custodie and them safe keep till they be further examined and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of Feb'y, 1733.

"ROBERT GORDON."

The foregoing was followed by a precept from the Provincial Council of Maryland, especially directed against Joshua Minshall as the principal offender.

"Maryland, ss.

"Whereas, it appears to us the subscribers, members of his Ld. pps. Honourable Council met in council at the city of Annapolis the 21st of February, 1733, that Joshua Minshall hath fomented divers Riots and Disturbances, and frequently disparaged the title of the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary of Maryland to the said Province; and hath given out threatening & menacing Speeches that he would shoot his Lordship or any person who should dare to act by virtue of any authority derived from his Lordship, against the Peace. These are therefore in his Lordship's name to will and require you to take into your custody the body of him the said Minshall and him safely to keep until he shall be discharged by due course of law, for

which this shall be your sufficient warrant. Dated at Annapolis this 21st day of February A. D. 1733.

SAM'L OGLE,
W. P. WARD,
BENJ. TASKER,
PHILIP LEE,
EDW'D JENINGS.

"To Mr. Nicholas Manubbin, High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County."

Minshall and Hendricks, hurriedly sent forward the following letter to Pennsylvania:

"Annapolis, Feb. ye 22d, 1733-4.

"Honourable Proprietor:

"Wee, your Tenants, Joshua Minshall and John Hendricks both of Langkester county, now lying in the Goal of Annapolis, being brought down by a Provincial warrant and Strictly examined before Governour and Councill, the orders is wee are to be close confined until such time as we have a Delivery by a Due course of law. Wee are but Strangers here and as we have Endeavoured to stand and maintain your rights wee humbly begg your Honour will be pleased to send us a line with your candid advice which way to proceed or behave, for wee are here amongst our Enemys and noe friend to depend upon in any manner of respect but Intirely like unto soe many lost Sheep amongst a parcell of ravenous Wolfs.

"Wee have proceeded to the uttermost of our judgements, and does not intend to proceed farther until such time as wee hear from your Honour which wee take to be our Protector in that which is just. Wee hear send you our Committments to satisfy your Honour how and after what manner we are detained here.

"The Messenger being just agoing of that wee had noe time to write any more, but with Sincerity do subscribe our selves your Honours most true and Loyall Tenants

*"JOSHUA MINSHALL,
"JOHN HENDRICKS."*

This letter was probably sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania by a messenger through Samuel Blunston at Wright's Ferry, who sent remittances and answered Minshall's letter. They again wrote, this time to Blunston:

"ANNAPOLIS, *March ye 10, 1733-4.*

"FRIEND SAMUEL: This comes to accqt thee yt all are in good health and is in close confinement; still we could have Beale enough but those yt would Beale us is afraid to give any offense to the government, wee are advised to pet. ym but are not willing to submit to ym or any of their laws without further advice. We have had no letters as yett butt what wee received from thee. In our last to thee wee mentioned yt wee sent to our Proprietor but we are Dubious of our letters being Delivered, for the Bearer being a a liver here and their being soe deceitfull that we scarce know how to behave or yett express our words. Wee endeavour to be as frugal as may be but the place being so extravagant yt for one maile a day are obliged to pay three shillings. Such a place you never see. Wee cannot believe but they use us soe oute of perfect Spite and malice. friend Onions being now in townc told us what wee had a mind to write he would give it a safe passage Wee desire thee would write to us by bis man and he will directly send it to us, for he comes back the same week, which will be as speedy a passage as thee can have. The confinement is very disagreeable. Wee are nineteen days here. Wee are informed yt wee shall have noe hearing until the Provincial court meets which will be in May next. Wee are afraid the warm weather with close Confinement will prejudice our healths being so many in number that wec scarce have room to stirr; having noe more to add att present wee conclude with our love to thee and all our friends and neighbours in general.

"Written in the Goall of Unhappiness and Delivered to friend Onions.

"JOSHUA MINSHALL,

"JOHN HENDRICKS."

"To Samuel Blunston."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical

CIX.

THE ELDER JEFFERSON.—The following brief notice of the death of the elder

Jefferson is from the TELEGRAPH of August 7th, 1832:

"Died on Saturday last [August 4th] in this borough, Joseph Jefferson, sen., known for many years as one of the greatest comedians in America, aged 62 years

THE ADMISSION OF MISSOURI.—From a letter written by Gen. James Wallace, then a member of Congress, to the wife of Col. Robert Clark, we have the following data concerning the proposed admission of Missouri as a State:

"As to the affairs of the nation there is little doing in our body at present. The bill for the Missouri to be admitted as a new State into the Union is now discussing in the Senate. The friends of slaveholding have got the bill coupled with the Province of Maine, in the view to introduce slavery in the State of Missouri. They will doubtless be able to attain their object and some are of opinion in our bouse also; but I hope they will be disappointed, unless the Governor of the Universe sees fit to punish us for our many national iniquities. I hope we will not be saddled with so great a curse. The members of the slave holding States are using every strategem for the spread of slavery. The members from Pennsylvania will give a unanimous vote excepting Mr. Baldwin, of Pittsburg. He will, it is expected, vote for spreading the evil of slavery.

HARRISBURG IMPRINTS. — O'Connell Refuted; Wesley, Methodism, and the Protestant Bible vindicated; and Popery exposed. By Rev. William Barns, Harrisburg. Printed by Barrett and Parke, 1840, 8 vo. pp. 40.

Public School Song Book Harrisburg. Published by Theo. F. Scheffer, 1861; 48 mo. pp. 64.

A brief view of the formation, Government and Discipline of the Church of God. By John Winebrenner, an Elder of the Church of God. Set in order the things that are wanting, Titus i:5; and so ordained I in all churches, I Cor. vii:17. Harrisburg. Montgomery and Dexter Printers, 1829.

INDIAN NAMES GIVEN MISSIONARIES.

Contribution to Aboriginal Philology.

The following paper was prepared by the Rev. John C. Pyrlæus, the well-known Missionary among the Indians, and Mohawk scholar. It is written partly in German and partly in English.

Tgirhitontie, (a row of trees), was the name given to Bishop A. G. Spangenberg. He received it on his journey to Onondaga, in 1745, and it was the name of an old chief of the tribe of the Bear. (*Ochquaeri*)

Anousseraeheri, (on the pumpkin), was the name given to the Rev. David Zeisberger, on the same journey. It belongs to the tribe of the Turtle. (*Anawaragoa*)

Hajingonis, (one who spins tobacco or makes twists), was the name given to Rev. Joseph Shebosch, on the same journey.

Tganniaturecheo, (between two seas), was the name given to Rev. John C. Pyrlæus, in the year 1748, and belongs to the tribe of the Wolf. (*Oquaeho*.)

Gallichwio, (a good message), was the name given to Bishop J. C. F. Cammerhoff, at Bethlehem, April 15th, 1748, as the assistant of *Tgirhitontie* (Spangenberg). It was the name of a chief of the Oneidas in Anajot of the tribe of the Turtle.

Ganachragejat, (the first man or leader of a company.) This name was given to the Rev. Martin Mack, April 15th, 1748. It belongs to the tribe of the Turtle.

Anuntschi, (the head), was the name given to Bishop Nathaniel Seidel, and belongs to the tribe of the Turtle.

Tgarihontie, (a messenger), was the name given to Bishop John von Watteville, on the occasion of the renewal of the treaty with the Five Nations in Philadelphia, July 6th, 1749. Bishops Spangenberg, Cammerhoff, and Seidel being present. This name, too, belongs to the tribe of the Turtle.

Zhigochgoharo, was the name given to Rev. C. H. Rauch, in Shamoko; and *Rachwistoni*, to Anton Schmidt.

Ziguraz, was the name of Conrad Weisser, until July, 1743, when he received another in Onondaga, namely *Tharochiawacu*.

Gannerachtaeheri, (on the leaves) was the name given to Richard Peters, secretary in Philadelphia.

Ganagaratochqua, was the name given to Conrad Weisser's brother-in-law, Brandt, who kept a tavern at Fort Hunter.

In reference to Conrad Weisser there is the following note:

"Conrad Weisser came to America, with his parents, in the reign of Queen Anne. His father was a blacksmith, and lived on the Mohawk river, near the Mohawk Indians. He sent his son Conrad to reside with an Indian named Tajuajanont, in order that he might learn the Indian language. Conrad distinguished himself amongst the Indians to such a degree, that he obtained great influence over them, and, in his twenty-sixth year, was adopted into the family of the Turtles, which is considered the most noble."

The following note in English is also interesting:

"At the treaty held at Lancaster with the Six Nations and the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the deputies from Maryland and Virginia, because they got it by conquest; for they conquered the Indian nations living on Cohongoronta or Cohongoruton (Susquehanna or Potomac rivers) and on the back part of the great mountains of Virginia, the

Ganajaehsaehrohne.

Gachnawasrohne, (N. B.—These are *Oanai*.)

Tohoairoehrohne, and

Gannutskinoehrohne."

The last page contains the following in German:

"The Nantikok or Sganiateraticrohne method of numbering:

Killi—one.

Filli—two.

Sabo—three.

Nano—four.

Turo—five.

Woro—six.

Wolango—seven.

Hecki—eight.

Collengo—nine.

Ta—ten.

"The Nantikoks (as they call themselves) passed by Shamoko, on the 21st

of May, 1741, on their way from Maryland in ten canoes.

"The Mohigans call the Nantikoks '*Otajachgo*,' from *Tajachquan*, which means a tree bridge across the river, probably because the Nantikoks do not like to go into the water, but are accustomed to cut down trees, as a pathway across streams."

JOHN W. JORDAN.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

Genealogical Notes of Early Settlers.

DUNWOODY [DINWIDDIE]

Thomas Dunwoody, of Peters township, d. July 1782, leaving a wife, Agnes, and children:

- i. *James*.
- ii. *Ann*.
- iii. *Sarah*.
- iv. *Agnes*.

A brother, probably, Samuel Dunwoody, was executor.

STEEL.

The Rev. John Steel, of Carlisle, d. May, 1779, leaving issue:

- i. *Lydia*, m. Robert Sample.
- ii. *John*.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, m. ——— McKinley.
- iv. *Margaret*.
- v. *Mary*.
- vi. *Sarah*.
- vii. *Robert*.
- viii. *Andrew*.

ix. *Jean*, deceased, m. and had Andrew and Steel McLean.

BEATTY.

I. John Beatty, of Rye township, d. in October, 1790, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

- i. *Andrew*.
- ii. *John*, of Greenwood, d. February, 1795.
- iii. *James*.
- iv. *Robert*.
- v. *Elizabeth*, m. ——— Marshall.
- vi. *Alexander*.
- vii. *Samuel*.
- viii. *Joseph*.
- ix. *William*.

II. Samuel Beatty, ensign in the Second Regiment, U. S. A., made his will

September 24, 1791, at "Miami River, fifty miles from the mouth." It was probated at Carlisle February 11, 1794, Alexander Beatty being administrator. What is known of this officer?

ELLIOTT.—James Elliott, d. at Carlisle in 1795. The legatees named in his will are given in full. He states that he is "from near Maguire's Bridge, county Fermanagh, Ireland."

Wife Mary, now in Ireland.

Brother John's son William now in Ireland.

Cousins James Brownlie, William, Nancy and Archibald Elliott all of Ireland.

William Lyon, of Carlisle.

Samuel Weakley, sisters of whom are married to David McCurdy, John Dillon, David King, Nathaniel Gillespie and Stephen Groves.

William, Thomas, Edward, Robert and Nathaniel Weakley.

Widow Arthurs, of Carlisle, and her daughter Elizabeth.

Brother John Elliott.

James Elliott of Middleton, Cumberland county.

Sidney Johnston, of Carlisle.

Sidney Case, of Chamberstown.

Margaret Elliott, of Middleton.

Samuel Liggatt, of Cumberland county.

William Ferguson, of Hamilton township.

William Brotherton.

John Elliott of county Fermanagh, Ireland.

What is known of this testator, and how related to the legatees?

WHITESIDES.

James Whitesides, of Carlisle, d. prior to 1761, as in December of that year, his widow was the wife of John Giles. The children were:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Samuel*.
- iii. *William*.
- iv. *James*.
- v. *Ayles*, m. Thomas McGee.
- vi. *Margaret*.
- vii. *Elizabeth*.
- viii. *Ann*.

Ralph Whitesides was one of the executors.

BUCHANAN.

Andrew Buchanan, d. in April, 1774, leaving issue:

- i. William.
- ii. John.
- iii. Catharine, m. Moses Boyd.
- iv. Jean, m. James Gilkison.
- v. Sarah.
- vi. Mary.

THE EFFECT OF WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

The following letters are interesting so far as they show the feeling of the people of America upon the death of him, who "was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The first is from Gen. Samuel Dale, then a member of the Assembly from Northumberland county; as to the writer of the second letter, which wholly relates to "G. W.," we have no information.

Samuel Dale to Col. Robert Clark.

LANCASTER, January 7th, 1800.

DEAR SIR:—This day, by order of General Hand, all shops are closed—workmen of every kind are to refrain from all manner of occupations, and the day to be observed as a day of mourning and deep humiliation. A solemn procession is to take place at the hour of 12 in memory of our late celebrated General George Washington; both Houses are requested to attend.

We are not likely to agree in the mode or manner of electing our Electors; the Senate have passed a bill for the purpose, dividing the State into districts; the House of Representatives negatived the bill and in their turn they have sent us a bill to elect in one general election. On Monday next we are to take their bill in like manner. If so, the matter rests with the Governor to issue his proclamation to the sheriffs of the several counties directing them to hold an election agreeable to the former laws. On this ground there may be some reason to conclude that Congress may dispute the validity of our election.

The accounts from Hamburg are not favorable; several of their most famous trading houses have shut up. I am informed that Baltimore and perhaps New York will suffer amazingly through their failure.

We are not able to ascertain what is the fate of the Duke of York, he must have fled, or is a French prisoner by this time. Field Marshal Suwarrow is a fugitive in the mountains of Italy. After his defeat we hear little of him; he had an opportunity of flying, and he has made use of it.

Our Governor in answer to the address presented to him from the citizens of Philadelphia, enumerated all the several grades of opponents to Republicanism. The classing old tories, apostate old whigs and office hunters in one group have roused the indignation and resentment of our Federal gentry to the utmost degree.

In the House of Representatives, on the answer to the Governor's address which he presented to both houses on his being sworn into office, they divided nearly equal, and a warm debate ensued. In the course of the debate, a Mr. Blair from Huntingdon county moved a substitute of the most inflammatory nature, heaping abuse on the Governor for the several answers to addresses. The Republicans are most numerous in the House of Representatives, therefore the Answer was agreed to and the substitute was rejected.

I am, dear sir, with every sentiment of respect, your friend and Humble Servant,
SAMUEL DALE.

To Col. Robert Clark, *Chillisquaque*.

John Hutchison to Andrew Hutchison.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22d, 1800.

Saturday Morning.

Dear Sir: I wrote you by Mr. James Storey, of Warrior Run, which probably may not have come to your hand before you receive this. I shall make no apologies for obtruding this upon you, but inform you that this is a fast day or day of mourning with us, as I expect it is with you. Mr. Snowden is to preach a sermon this afternoon, suitable to the occasion, which I intend to hear. Whether he will deify G. Washington, I know not, but from the eulogiums pronounced by several of the public panegyrists who have, in different parts of the U. S., become very vociferous in his praises, and from the great number of funeral processions with which he has

been honoured since his decease; we have reason to fear that numbers of people think there is something divine in him. I think it was very proper for the Congress to manifest their concern and grief by going in mourning, especially as they represented the whole nation; but the various processions, I apprehend, could have no meaning in them, unless those who projected them were impressed with the belief that G. W. is omnipresent; for what else can be inferred from the carrying an empty coffin, than that they supposed he was in it and knew of the honor done him by his obsequious admirers? It must be acknowledged that greater honours should be done to his memory than any of his contemporaries; but an enlightened nation ought, while they pay him every tribute of respect, compatible with the principles of Christianity, to avoid any ceremonies that savour in the least of heathenism. The first Jupiter of the heathens was nothing more than an eminent and illustrious king of the Island of Crete, until his deification by those who looked upon him as a divinity after his death. Other heathen nations imitated the Cretans, by paying divine honours to their deceased kings, and therefore every nation had its Jupiters. The inferior Deities originated in similar ways until their numbers increased to thousands. And, if Americans proceed in this manner, they may, in a few centuries have a multiplicity of gods as well as the heathen who were ignorant of the True God. General Washington has rendered his character conspicuous by his great, prudent and wise procedure, and his achievements will transmit his name unsullied to the latest generation, without any divine honours.

I am, with respect, your affectionate brother,

JOHN HUTCHISON.

Mr. Andrew Hutchison, Washington, honoured by Col. Clark.

TROUBLES OF EARLY SETTLERS IN YORK COUNTY.

II.

Minshall and Hendricks wrote a letter to Thomas Penn of a similar import but

after they jointly signed the letter. the following was added:

"I thought proper to add something further as concerning my committment. Some time last July, to the best of my memory the second day of the same Instant I was Committed by Grissop and Remained a prisoner during seven or eight days and now being taken by one Guinn and my name not being mentioned in the Warrant; this same Guinn is a man of ill repute, he has been whipt and pillowed in Seycill County; if such as them are fitt persons to be putt in any office to disturb Honest men from the welfare of their families itt seems strange to me and I doe belive will doe soe to all men yt hears of itt; but however as for what we wrongfully Suffer by these Kind of people wee shall entirely comitt yt to thee who is a better judge in those affairs then wee can pretend to bee. Soe to Conclude wee subscribe as before.

JOSHUA MINSHALL

"To Thos. Penn."

"ANNAPOLIS GOAL, May ye 6th, 1734.

"Honourable Proprietor: Upon the 5th of this Instant Thomas Grissop came down here to the Governour with a full Packett relating to him yt there is Daily a number of Scotch Irish which lyes in Ambush for him to the quantity of one hundred and fifty, lyeing about Fences, soe yt he dare not bide att home for fear of his life. This wee had from his owne mouth, for he came to the Goal Door Semingly with great friendship to us, but wee imagined he came on some other Design which wee found to be as we supposed, for he Endeavoured to pick what he could from us, but wee regarded not what he said, but told him as he had before disturbed us yt he had no business to disturb us here as wee were in custody; he told us yt he had more business here than wee had; wee then replied and told him if he had his desserts yt this place was fitter for him or there were a worse place to be gott; he then finding wee would not aquest to his desire he went of in great anger and is still in town. Upon ye last of Aprill there was to men committed to New Castle County goal owne

Thomas Rothwell and Jarred Rothwell, both brothers; the crime is because they will not submitt themselves to be in the jurisdiction of Baltimore; when they were taken by eleven men with arms. They bound them hand and foot for all noe resistance made by them in the least —I believe James Steel will inform thee about their Land; having noe more to add at present, wee conclude with our best respects to thee.

JOHN HENDRICKS &
JOSHUA MINSHALL.

“ANNAPOLIS GOEL, *May ye 8th, 1734*

“Honourable Proprietors: Soon after wee written the other letter of ann older date, wee were informed yt the Governour has sent letters to England, Upon ye acc't of what complaint he had from Grissop against us, as concerning this affair, but finding this Secrett of theirs outt, which they seem to keep very private but wee finding it outt by chance, wee thought proper to acqt thee with; itt all from thy Respectfull tenants,

JOHN HENDRICKS,
JOSHUA MINSHALL.

“Had wee been butt at Liberty, wee could inspect into more of their Spitefull proceedings, but being close confined wee have no opportunity to learn much, but what wee have by some friends yt comes Downe from our Neighbouring Parts yt has some dealings in Towne.”

“Anoples gayl *ye 20 of ye 12 mo 1733.*

“ffrd Samuel Blunston:

“These are to let thee know we were comited to prison ye 19 day of this instant by Robert Gordon; and John Hendrick is very bad with a fever and Stiches; he lise at one Peter Overs, so not in preson with mee, yet I am in a nasty stinking lousey hole, and they will not take paper money, so am like to suffer. The Governour and counsel are to sit this weke and then wee shall be examined. I have not got a copy of the warrant not yet, normitemus. I don my indever but am put of; I have got an extreme could; I make a shift yet to hold up; yet pray remember my kind louf to my wife and frend; hasten her up; I hope to see her in a littel time; so no more att pres-

ent but kind love to all my frends in gen-
erel from your friend to home.

“JOSHUA MINSHALL.

“For Samuel Blunston, living in the county of Lancaster, township of Hempfield; with speed there ”

This letter was evidently the first one written and it should take precedence of the others. Although it is dated 12 mo 1734, it refers to February 1734 as that was the 12 mo in the Quaker calendar, March being the first. His Quaker teaching did not entirely prevent him from giving expression to his Irish indignation. It will be seen, therefore, that Minshall's arrest was made January 31, 1734

I infer from the following letter that both Minshall and Hendricks were liberated on or before August, 1734:

“August ye 23rd, 1734.

“Most esteemed Friend:

“It is with no small troble I am obliged to intimate this to thee, to let thee understand that att this very instant of time came here Thomas Grisop with seven men of the Marylanders with force of arms & took of my canno before I was aware of their cuming; and had not my family cum on them unawares they had laid hands on my Flat and would a taken it away, only they were prevented, the finding there was a good many people and some of the neighbors standing present at the time. Also some boards of mine they took with them; and Grisop swore in a month's 'time he wo'd have possession of all and that the land properly belonged to him, also a man that works for me that lives by my Doore. Grisop gave him warning that he must lease the little house he was in and it he did not lease the house immediately he wo'd send all his family to prison. All that I want is to know how I shall manage in this affair in case they cum again to be troublesum or to take anything away belonging to me. I expect thee will favor me with an answer being what offer from thy friend.

JOHN HENDRIX.

“Grisop also said that he thought he might take away the Flat as well, as his neighbor Right was Devouring to take away his Ferry. The Bearer Abraham Harr was present when the came all in arms and saw how the acted.

"To Thos Penn

Probably through the influence of Hendricks' wife, he joined the Marylanders, and assisted them in various ways to drive out the German settlers. Hendricks was a carpenter and first settled in Conestoga Manor. He belonged to the Society of Friends, and was given permission to settle on the west side of the river in 1729, with the hope that he would be a valuable acquisition to the interest of the Penns. He must have been a coward, and was overawed by the aggressive force of the Marylanders, and supposed that the Penns would lose possession of all the land west of the River. Mrs. Hendricks was probably a sister of Nathan Worley, the surveyor. In order to get rid of Hendricks and his wife, Sam'l Blunston bought his land, but was forced to throw Hendricks into jail for drunkenness, &c., and had to use force to eject Mrs. Hendricks. This was in the early part of the year 1736. The family removed to Maryland and probably left the Quakers. Blunston sold this farm to Samuel Taylor, who married a daughter of John Wright, about the year 1745.

Joshua Minshall, was the son of Thomas and Martha Minshall, who resided in Lancashire, England. On the 25th day of July, 1715, their son John brought a certificate from Hartshaw Monthly Meeting in Lancashire, to Chester Monthly Meeting in Penna. On the 14th day of August, 1718, "John Minshall of the Borrough of Chester, Cordwainer," was married to Hannah Saunders of the same place, at Chester Monthly Meeting. Joshua Minshall is the first witness to his brother John's marriage. He removed to Sadsbury, Chester county, and died there in 1736, leaving a daughter Martha. His widow Hannah married William Boyd, son of John Boyd, who came from Ballynacree, Ireland, in 1736.

It is probable that the Minshalls worked for the Barbers in Chester, who were all cordwainers. Joshua probably came to the Susquehanna in 1726 with Robert Barber, whose daughter he married. The Minshalls were Irish Quakers. Joshua must have been sorely tried when he languished in

the Jail at Annapolis, and forgot to use plain and mild language. He died a few years after his imprisonment. Thomas Doyle, a Tavern Keeper in Lancaster Borough, was his Executor. Doyle's daughter who lived with Minshall was one of the legatees. It is probable that Doyle was a Quaker. He was quite wealthy and on very intimate terms with Minshall.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CX.

ONLY MISTAKEN.—"Ivan" of the *Telegraph* recently stated that Spofford's Directory of Harrisburg was the first issued. The first was Peter Sturtevant's in 1839.

THOMPSON (*N. & Q.*, *cv.*)—It is stated that John and James Thompson emigrated from county Antrim, Ireland, about 1735, to Hanover township, then in Lancaster county; but tradition in my family says they first settled in Bucks county, and that there were three brothers, John, James, and Isaac; that the latter settled in New York State, and then removed to Ohio. My great grand-father, John Thompson, had the following children:

- i. MARGARET, m. Mr. Greenlie, who was killed by the Indians at Sunbury.
 - ii. SARAH, m. 'Squire John McAlister.
 - iii. ELIZABETH, m. Robert McAlister.
 - iv. WILLIAM, m. Jane Mitchell, of Chestnut Level, Lancaster county.
 - v. ROBERT, m. Sarah Mitchell, sister to Jane.
 - vi. SUSAN, m. Capt. David Boal.
 - vii. JANE, m. Robert Wiley, of Washington county, Penn'a.
 - viii. ISAAC; called Captain and Old Uncle Isaac
 - ix. JOHN; supposed m. a Patterson, and removed to Butler co., Pa.
 - x. ANDREW, m. Jane Stuart; in 1816 removed to Chillicothe, Ohio.
 - xi. PETER, m. Mary Patterson.
 - xii. THOMAS; d. unm.
- William Thompson, son of John, b. 1754; d. January 3, 1813; m. Jane Mitchell and had issue:
- i. JOHN, b. Dec. 28, 1780.

ii. JAMES, h. 1782; d. Dec. 14, 1847, at Mexico, Juniata county.

iii. SARAH, h. 1783; d. July 29, 1880.

iv. WILLIAM, h. 1785; d. March 18, 1834.

v. ROBERT, h. 1787; d. Jan. 3, 1866.

vi. ISAAC, b. 1790; d. May 3, 1835.

vii. JANE; mother of William Thompson Walters, of Baltimore, Md.

viii. ELIZABETH; b. 1795; d. February 11, 1866.

Among my memoranda are the following marriages:

James Thompson, May 18, 1772.

Samuel Thompson, April 9, 1776.

John Thompson, June 19, 1777.

The same family names having continued down to the latest generation are very confusing.

T. S. T.

REMINISCENCES OF OLD TIMES.

The Stage Coaches.

Peter Pancake, who died in 1860, at an advanced age, was one of the early stage drivers in Harrisburg. He delighted in telling of his experience in staging, when turnpikes were unknown especially west of Lancaster (the one from Philadelphia being made at an early day to Lancaster.) The stage had straight bodies, with three seats, hung on the old time braces; trunks were little used then, leather saddle bags instead, containing the travelers wardrobes, these being hung over the sides or placed on the floor. Only two horses were used to draw the coach. Mr. P. said that in the spring when the roads were bad and the mud deep, it would take from the time of starting which was four o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night, to go from Harrisburg to Lancaster, or from Lancaster to Harrisburg. He said he had frequently stalled in the streets of Lancaster, the mud being almost up to the axle; he said it was more like wagoning than staging.

Elizabethtown was the dining place, being midway. On one occasion the passengers were all of the legal fraternity going to Lancaster to attend the Supreme Court. While Mr. Pancake was eating his dinner, (having to change his horses while the passengers dined, Judge ——— I have forgotten his name,

took the driver's place and drove away, leaving the driver behind, as a joke, while Mr. P. had to run after to overtake the stage.

The direct and only road to Lancaster previous to the making of the turnpike was, what is now Second street extended below Paxtang street, west of the canal bank, called the mill road to what is at present the Lochiel mill. The writer will state a circumstance which occurred at this old stone mill. Peter Pancake's father-in law, Mr. Mahan, lived as a tenant and farmer of the now Lochiel Farm, General Cameron's. Peter had married Miss Mahan contrary to the wishes of her father. The former went to the mill soon after the marriage, when the father-in law came with a loaded gun to shoot him. The late Robert Dickey was there also, and to prevent the shooting, inserted slyly a cask nail into the touchhole of the lock, which prevented the gun from discharging and Peter of being shot. Mr. Pancake was quite poor when he married, commencing housekeeping with only two old chairs and two knives and forks. These they retained during their lives as mementoes. But by industry and economy they accumulated considerable, and at their decease left the Mahan family in good circumstances.

The Newspapers.

All the newspapers published outside of Philadelphia were weekly papers, filled entirely with political articles, and advertisements, which were scattered over the third and fourth pages. The first page was appropriated to foreign news which came in sailing packet ships and other copied news which occurred sometime previous. There were no local news of any kind, except occasionally a marriage or death notice. It was not surprising, for politics engrossed the minds of the people above all other subjects except religion, which was too often a secondary matter. Men's minds were so absorbed and excited that they would bet nearly all they possessed on the result, and if they unfortunately were on the minority side, became impoverished. Even the women were excited on party issues, causing many good friends to become enemies, or else to associate as

good friends. Such was the influence excited by the newspapers in former years.

These lines were written after having examined a copy of the *Democratic Union* of October 4th, 1848, published by Messrs. McKinley & Lescure. There is not one line of local matter in that issue of the paper from borough or county; nothing but politics, politics, for the reader, who was left in ignorance of matters perhaps of interest which transpired during the previous week. The files of all the old newspapers published since the formation of the borough are just as remiss in noticing local matters occurring around them. Had simply the erection of the three story brick residences, and other improvements which were made from time to time been noticed it would be of great satisfaction in later years. We leave any one to state by examining former files of the papers published in Harrisburg, when the attention to local news occurring in and near the town was commenced. In a few county seats the newspaper was truly a home newspaper giving its patrons weekly the local events; such a paper was the *Village Record* of West Chester, and a few others. B. A.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

Genealogical Notes of Early Settlers.

KILGORE.

James Kilgore, of Newton township, d. in September, 1771, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and issue:

- i. HUGH.
- ii. BENJAMIN.
- iii. JOSEPH.
- iv. PATRICK.
- v. HAVID.
- vi. MARY.
- vii. OLIVER.
- viii. EZEKIEL, d. April, 1775.
- ix. JOHN.
- x. JONATHAN.
- xi. WILLIAM.
- xii. JESSE.
- xiii. ROBERT.

ALLISON.

I. James Allison, of Newton township, d. in March, 1770, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and issue:

- i. JOHN.

ii. ISABELLA.

iii. ROBERT.

iv. ELIZABETH.

In his will he mentions his brother, Andrew, of county Tyrone, Ireland.

II. William Allison, of Antrim township, d. January, 1779, leaving a wife, Catharine, and issue:

i. WILLIAM.

ii. JOHN.

iii. PATRICK.

iv. AGNES, m. Robt. McCrea and had William.

v. ROBERT.

vi. CATHARINE, m. James Hendricks. He also mentions his grandson William Allison, nephew John Allison and brother Robert Allison.

HULING.

Marcus Huling, senior, of Greenwood township, Cumberland county, now Perry county, d. September 1783, leaving issue:

i. MARCUS.

ii. MARY, m. ——— Stewart.

iii. SAMUEL.

iv. JAMES.

v. THOMAS.

STEWART.

I. Arthur Stewart, d. July 1750, leaving a wife Dinah, and children:

i. THOMAS.

ii. ARTHUR.

II. Andrew Stewart d. April 1754, leaving a wife and children:

i. MOSES.

ii. HUGH.

iii. ELIZA.

III. Robert Stewart, of West Pennsboro', Cumberland county, d. March, 1785, leaving a wife Elizabeth. He mentions in his will his grandchildren, Rachel, Elizabeth, Mary and Moses Starr.

WALLACE.

John Wallace, of Hopewell township, d. February, 1770, leaving a wife Margaret and children:

i. WILLIAM.

ii. ANN.

THOMAS.

George Thomas, of Hopewell, d. September, 1777, leaving issue:

- i. WILLIAM.
- ii. JOHN.
- iii. ALEXANDER.
- iv. THOMAS.
- v. SARAH, m. George Wright.

FISHER FAMILY OF MIDDLETOWN.

The *Journal* of the 2d gives us the following account of a family reunion, which we transfer to *Notes and Queries* as a portion of the county's history:

On the 21st ult. [June, 1886] the members of that branch of the Fisher family which still retains a portion of the ancestral acres, were reunited at "Pineford farm," the old homestead, to celebrate the sixty-eighth birthday of their mother. They came from widely separated homes—one from Emporia, Kansas; one from Philadelphia, one from Rahway, N. J.; one from Swathmore, Pa.; one from Sac and Fox agency, Ind. Ter.; two are located in Ida county, Iowa, and one lives with his mother on the farm.

There are comparatively few families in this State who have held estates so long.

John Fisher, the founder of the family in this country, came from England with Wm. Penn, in the ship *Welcome* in 1682. His grand son, John Fisher conveyed to his son George, a tract of land containing eleven hundred acres purchased by him from the Penn's, the original deed of which is in the possession of Hon. Rob't J. Fisher, of York Pa.

In 1752 he (George Fisher) settled on this land, and in 1755, (thirty years before Harrisburg was laid out,) founded the town of Middletown on the site of an old Indian village. The town was so called on account of its being located half way between Lancaster and Carlisle. On his death the property was left to his son George, who being but ten years of age, was taken to Philadelphia, where he afterwards studied law with his guardian Isaiah Pemberton.

In 1814 he laid out the town of Portsmouth, (now a part of Middletown.) He also owned a large body of land now included in the city of Harrisburg, which he afterwards disposed of, under the impression that Middletown would be the State capital.

His second wife was Ann Shippen

Jones, daughter of the then Mayor of Philadelphia, and grand daughter of charter Mayor, Edward Shippen, the first Mayor of Philadelphia. One of his sons, Edward Fisher, father of the children who were thus temporarily reunited, retained the old homestead, and a portion of the patrimonial acres. Mrs. Hannah Fisher, whose birthday was here commemorated, is the last member of the family bearing the name, now residing in Dauphin county. C. H. H.

In connection with the above perhaps a slight sketch of Middletown, taken from a work presented to me by my father in 1844, may not prove uninteresting. [Rupp's History of Dauphin, &c.]

"Middletown, with its near neighbor Portsmouth, takes the second rank in the county, (to Harrisburg) and as a town is the most ancient. It occupies the high ground about half a mile from the confluence of the Swatara with the Susquehanna; Portsmouth is on the plain immediately at the mouth, ten miles below Harrisburg. Middletown was laid out by George Fisher, Esq., in 1755."

"The proprietor being a Friend, several of this denomination from Philadelphia, and the lower counties followed him; and these, with some Scotch and Irish merchants formed the first inhabitants of the village, who enjoyed, up to the period of the Revolution, a very extensive and lucrative trade with the natives and others who settled on the Susquehanna and Juniata, and also with the western traders. Several of the Scotch and Irish merchants entered the army, whence few returned. During the war a commissary department was established here, when the small boats for General Sullivan's army were built, and his troops supplied with provisions and military stores for his expedition against the Six Nations."

"After the war, trade again revived, and flourished extensively until 1796, after which it gradually declined. Until then, the mouth of the Swatara was considered the termination of the navigation of the Susquehanna and its tributary streams. Below this it was believed to be impracticable, on account of the numerous and dangerous falls and cataracts impeding its bed. In 1796 an enterprising German miller named Kreider,

from the neighborhood of Huntingdon appeared in the Swatara with the first ark ever built in those waters, fully freighted with flour, with which he safely descended to Baltimore. His success becoming known throughout the interior, many arks were constructed, and the next year numbers of them, fully freighted, arrived at tide water. The enterprise of John Kreider thus diverted the trade of this place to Baltimore, where it principally centered, until the Union canal was completed in 1827, when it was again arrested at its old port. It would probably have so continued, if the Pennsylvania canal had not been finished to Columbia, by which the principal obstruction in the river, (the Conewago falls) was completely obviated. Middletown again declined. A large trade, however, in lumber and other articles of domestic produce, is still intercepted here, supplying the valleys of the Swatara, Quitapahilla, Tulpehocken, and Schuyl kill. It may fairly be presumed from the local advantages enjoyed by this town, that it is destined ere long to become one of much importance."

NOTES AND QUERIES,

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXI.

RECORDS OF OLD BINDNAGLE CHURCH. We will publish in next number of *Notes and Queries*, the first portion of the records of this old church. They are of exceeding interest and value.

HEAVY WEIGHTED HEROES. — Recently we came across the following which is worthy of preservation in *Notes and Queries* :

Weight of several officers of the Revolutionary army, August 19, 1788—weighed on the scales at West Point: General Washington, 209 pounds; General Lincoln, 224 ; General Knox, 280; General Huntingdon, 182; General Groaton, 166; Colonel Swift, 219; Colonel Michael Jackson, 252; Colonel Henry Jackson, 238; Lieutenant Colonel Huntingdon,

212; Lieutenant Colonel Cobb, 182; Lieutenant Colonel Humphreys, 221

"SHIN-PLASTER."—The term "shin-plaster" was applied derisively to the small paper currency which was plentiful after the war of 1812-14 and especially during the financial crisis of 1838. Bartlett says that it was in use during the Revolutionary war, and was applied to the Continental currency, which was decreasing in value every day; so that, when it became utterly worthless, an old soldier who had been paid off with it, and who could not get rid of it, very philosophically made use of it as plasters for a wounded leg. This suggestion we consider as an invention—got up to account for the use of the phrase in the absence of any known reason for its original adoption.

COLONIAL OR PROVINCIAL.—Many of our writers, especially newspaper historians, use the term Colonial to the events in Pennsylvania under the Proprietary Government. Prior to the purchase by William Penn, it was the *Colony on the Delaware*, afterwards the *Province of Pennsylvania*. New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania were Provinces, while Massachusetts, New York, Virginia and others were always colonies until they declared their independence. The Governor of a Colony was appointed by the Crown—those of the Province by the Proprietary. Perchance the use of this term Colonial as to Pennsylvania arose from the fact that Mr. Hazard, who edited them, misnamed our Provincial Records, Colonial Records. He ought to have known better.

AN OLD TURNPIKE ORDER has been sent us, a copy of which is herewith given. There is no date, but we presume it must be at least fifty if not sixty years old :

"THE SPRUCE CREEK and WATER STREET TURNPIKE COMPANY, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENN.

(Copy of an order issued to gatekeepers.)

Resolved, That the maximum burden to be drawn on the Spruce Creek and Water Street turnpike be six thousand

pounds, and any person attempting to haul a greater load than above specified will not be allowed to pass through said turnpike or gates.

(Signed,) SAMUEL WIGTON, Secretary.

'By order of the Board of Managers.

('Instructions to gatekeepers.')

'You are hereby required to enforce above resolution strictly, as civilly and courteously as possible. But if assaulted, or attempt to force through the gate without your consent, defend yourself and your office in the best manner possible. Knock down horse or driver with a club, or any other way necessary, and you will be fully sustained by the company.'

(Signed.) 'JOHN S. ISETT, President.'

FIRST AMERICAN CENT COINED.—In reply to the question when was the first American cent coined, we would state, that immediately after the Revolution and before the establishment of a National Mint, a variety of copper coins were issued by the several States. In 1791 the Washington cent was coined and put in circulation by a man named Hancock, in Birmingham, England. In 1792 a large copper coin, bearing the head of Washington, appeared—the enterprise of some enterprising individual. There were other copper coins, of various sizes, bearing Washington's head, circulated about the same time; but as they were mere fancy pieces of private issue, they never received official sanction, and have no place among the authorized coins in the national collection at the United States Mint. The National Mint was not in regular operation until 1794, and therefore we presume that no authorized cents bear date prior to that year. An examination of the collection at the Mint at Philadelphia might materially assist any one in making up a proposed series of American coins.

MINSHALL, ATKINSON, DOYLE AND KITTERA.

In *Notes and Queries* (No. cix), it is stated that Joshua Minshall married a daughter of Robert Barber. Several years have passed since that article was written, and I have ascertained that Joshua Minshall married the daughter of

Stephen Atkinson, who built a fulling mill on the east side of the Conestoga about the year 1713. It was located a mile or two south of the present city of Lancaster. Minshall was a Quaker and it was his son Thomas Minshall who married Robert Barber's daughter. It is quite probable that Atkinson and his wife were Scotch Irish.

Although Thomas Minshall was reared a Quaker, and became an active member of that society, he could not altogether restrain a natural taste for a military life. He raised a company of volunteers in York county, and marched at their head to join Forbes' Army at Fort Bedford in 1758. There was so much pressure brought to bear against this movement of his, by the Wrights and Barbers at the Susquehanna, that he resigned his command and returned to his farm near the present town of Wrightsville. A few years before the Revolutionary War he sold his land and removed to Middletown, on the Swatara. He married a second time, a Mrs. Young, of Middletown.

Thomas Doyle (father), of Lancaster, also married a daughter of Stephen Atkinson. His son, Thomas Doyle, was a Lieutenant and Captain in the First and Third Regiments of the Penn'a Line of the Revolution. He was wounded, and became a pensioner. He was stationed at Fort Washington (Cincinnati), where he died about 1802 or 3.

John Doyle, brother of Thomas, was also a lieutenant and captain in the Revolutionary army. He commanded an independent company, and was stationed at Lancaster and York. He was promoted, and marched with the Pennsylvania troops to Virginia in June, 1781, and was wounded July 6, 1781. These brothers became prominent, and evidently inherited a taste for military life.

The Hon. John Wilkes Kittera, who was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and a member of Congress for ten years from the Lancaster District, married a sister of Capt. Thomas Doyle. Mr. Kittera was a very successful lawyer, and had an extensive and profitable practice. The large fortunes made during the Revolution in the manufacture of iron led him to embark extensively in that business. He owned several thousand

acres of land and the furnace at the mouth of Codorus creek in York county. He also owned the ore lands on Chestnut Hill in Lancaster county, which afterwards came into possession of the Grubbs as did also the furnace, &c. He lived elegantly and entertained a great deal of company, when he was a member of Congress. His wife was a very attractive and accomplished lady. His furnace and land speculations, proved disastrous, and when Mr. Kittera died, in 1802 or 3 his estate was bankrupt. Mrs. Kittera was disappointed, for she supposed that her husband was a rich man, and returned to Lancaster from Philadelphia, whither he had removed when he was appointed U. S. District Attorney by the elder Adams. Few ladies of the culture, and position in society, held by Mrs. K., could have withstood the shock of so sudden a reverse. She was equal to the emergency. She sold many fine dresses and her jewelry, and took her son and two daughters to Philadelphia, where she opened a small store. Her son was sent to college, and afterwards became an eminent lawyer in Philadelphia. Her daughters received a good education, and became the heads of prominent families. Mrs. Kittera accumulated a large fortune by her own exertions, and lived to enjoy it in ease and comfort.

There have been no descendants of the Atkinsons and Doyles, or Kitteras in Lancaster county for eighty or more years.

Samuel Reed also married a daughter of Stephen Atkinson. He was a prominent citizen, and probably lived in Martick township.

SAMUEL EVANS.

COLUMBIA, Pa.

THE "WALKING PURCHASE."

[In the Editor's *History of Pennsylvania*, page 443, is given an account of the famous "Indian Walk" on the 19th of September, 1737, to which the following paper has reference. This "walk" was no doubt the cause of jealousies and heart-burnings among the Indians, which eventually broke out in loud complaints of injustice and atrocious acts of savage vengeance.—W. H. E.]

REMINISCENCES OF SOLOMON JENNINGS, ONE OF THE "THREE WALKERS."

John Hyder, in his deposition concerning the day and a half day's walk, made before Governor Denny in March, of 1757, tells us that Solomon Jennings "went no further with the walkers, about 10 or 11 of the clock, of the first day; that then and there he fell back, keeping, however, in the company of the curious crowd that was following in the wake of the contestants, as far as the Indian Ford on Lehigh" (Ys:elstein's Ford), at which point he bade them adieu and turned home. Jennings' home at this time was on a tract of 200 acres of land, situate on the south bank of the West Branch of Delaware or Lehigh, upwards of a mile west by south from the present borough of Bethlehem. This land was a portion of a great tract of 5,000 acres, which John, Thomas and Richard Penn had ordered by a warrant, (dated at London, 18 March, 1732,) issued to the Surveyor General of the Province, to be laid out for the proper use of Thomas Penn and his heirs. Thomas Penn, by his assignment endorsed on the aforesaid warrant of the same date, granted and assigned over the said warrant and 5,000 acres of land to Joseph Turner and his heirs, who by his assignment endorsed on said warrant, and dated 10 Sept., 1735, made over the same to William Allen, of Philadelphia, whereupon there was surveyed to the said Allen the before mentioned tract of 200 acres, then situate in Bucks county, but now in Salisbury township, Lehigh county.

The precise time at which Jennings got possession of this tract and entered it, we have failed to satisfactorily ascertain. In the deed for it made by the attorneys of William Allen to the executors of Solomon Jennings, in May of 1773, it is indefinitely stated that "Whereas Sol. Jennings in his life time did agree with said Allen to purchase the said tract and did pay £131 11s—a part of the consideration money, &c." It may have been (and probably the supposition is correct) that Jennings occupied it in the spring of 1736, the following item extracted from the "Pennsylvania Journals 1765-1769," vol. V of "The Penn Papers" pointing to that year.

"August 2, 1765. John Jennings (a son of Solomon) Dr. For 28 years of Quit-rent on 200 acres of land surveyed to his Father, per warrant of 5th March, 1736, £11 13s 4d sterling. He is to pay *no purchase money, the Proprietors having given his Father this Land in recompense for his services.*"*

When the Moravians came into the Forks of the Delaware (to the Whitefield tract, Nazareth, in the Spring of 1740), and founded Bethlehem in the Spring of 1741, Solomon Jennings was one of their nearest neighbors in that then sparsely settled portion of Bucks county. Between the peace loving brotherhood and the sturdy yeoman, there were never other than friendly relations during the sixteen years of their intercourse. Jennings also found a ready market for his surplus produce at Bethlehem, and from its shops he soon learned that he could have nearly all the wants of his household satisfactorily and expeditiously supplied. Jennings, furthermore, was accustomed to call upon the Moravian clergymen, at Bethlehem, whenever a clergyman's services were needed. The Rev. Abraham Reinke, of Bethlehem, in a private record of his official acts, records, under date of 14th November, 1745, the baptism of an infant daughter of Solomon Jennings. The act he adds, was performed in the father's house, and the babe was named Judith. A Rachel Jennings (an older daughter) is mentioned as occasionally coming to Bethlehem, about this same time and earlier.

From this time forward until the erection of Northampton county, in 1752, we

*Solomon Jennings in his life time paid William Allen £131 11s on the land. After his death in February of 1757, his executors paid Allen "£50, also a part of consideration money;" and in May of 1764, the same parties paid into the hands of John Allen and Joseph Turner, William Allen's attorneys, "a further payment of £299 14s., it being the remainder of the consideration money;" whereupon a deed was given.

find no notices of the discomfited walker, having aught of interest, excepting that he frequently served as a jurymen on roads at different and at remote points of Upper Bucks, occasionally as arbitrator or assessor in neighborly disagreements—circumstances which would seem to show that he was a man of some repute in the community in which he moved. Nevertheless he was illiterate, always making his mark (it was So) instead of affixing his name to documents that legally required his signature.

In October, of 1755, Jennings was elected one of the County Commissioners of Northampton county, and being unable to write, made an X, in place of signing his name on taking the oath of office †

In November of 1755, the French Indians, as is well known, began to lay waste the borders of the Province. Upper Northampton (now Monroe), suffered severely in the month of December. The affair at Hoetha, and the affair at Brodheads (by Stroudsburg), struck consternation into the settlers, and called for the interference of the military. The Province sent troops to the scene of the savage inroads, and the inhabitants also organized for defence. Of such a company of volunteers, Solomon Jennings was captain, passing through Nazareth en route for transmontane Northampton, on the 14th of December. We have learned nothing further of his military career. "Last night," i. e. on the night of 15th and 16th of February, 1757, writes a Moravian recorder, "our good old neighbor, Solomon Jennings died, after a short illness." This item will wipe out from the page of history, the gratuitous assertion that Jennings died a few years or shortly after the consummation of the walk in consequence of over-exertion in that contest. The Rev. Abraham Reinke, furthermore conducted the funeral service at the decedent's house, in the presence of a large concourse of yeomanry, and the remains of the historic walker were interred in the family grave-yard near by—the afternoon of February 17.

Jennings left a widow, Eleanor by

†Henry's History of the Lehigh Valley.

name, and two sons, John and Josiah. In his last will and testament he appointed these two sons and Nicholas Scull, his executors. In addition to 200 acres of land cited above, he was at the time of his death possessed of a tract of 164 acres, lying contiguous. After the death of his widow in the early spring of 1764 (she was buried by the side of her husband) his executors pursuant to the tenor of his will "advertised the above lands in the public newspapers upwards of three months for public sale," whereupon they and the tenements upon them were openly sold to Jacob Geisinger, of Saucon township, Northampton county, he being the highest bidder. The consideration was £1,500, and the deed bears date of 21 June, 1764. Thus the Jennings property passed into the hands of the Geisingers, and is held by them to the present day.

Of Solomon Jennings family we know that his son John figures rather prominently in Provincial history. In the autumn of 1756 "he set up for the Sheriff's office," being then, according to William Parsons, of Easton, "a sober, well-behaved young man, much the fittest of the candidates, having had some experience of the office." But he was defeated. He was elected Sheriff of Northampton, however, in 1762, and again in 1768, approving himself an efficient officer, and a man of good metal, too, which was severely tried in the course of the conflict between the authorities of the Province and the Connecticut men of the Wyoming Valley. He was well disposed towards the Moravians, and did them good service as Sheriff in that critical time of their Indian Mission, which followed the Pontiac war. He was then residing on a farm nearly opposite his father's old place, on the right bank of the Lehigh. Of his subsequent career I have no knowledge. Nor can I adduce aught concerning his younger brother Isaiah. What became of Rachel and Judith Jennings? Henry, in his History of the Lehigh Valley, states that Nicholas Scull was a son-in-law of Solomon Jennings. Which one of the daughters did he marry?

Jacob Geisinger, on taking possession of the Jennings's plantation, occupied the old house, a massive two-story limestone house, 70x30 feet, with heavy gambrel roof surmounted with dormer windows. It was unquestionably the second dwelling erected by the "old Walker," and its Silesian style of architecture would have us conclude it was built after the model of the large Moravian houses at Bethlehem, probably about 1750. This house the writer remembers. Its heavy roofs and flaring gables embowered in trees on the loveliest flat in the Lehigh Valley—thrown in strong relief against the Mountain side, always impressed one with somewhat of wonderment—its huge proportions and sombre cast of countenance being so decidedly out of keeping with the smiling landscape that encircled it. In the autumn of 1855, this old square-shouldered pile was demolished and on its site stands the substantial brick residence of Mr. Robert Yost, a son-in-law of Jacob Geisinger, a grandson of old Jacob Geisinger.

Jacob Geisinger (2d) told the writer, that during the War for Independence, while the Continental Hospital in part occupied the House for Single Men at Bethlehem, invalid soldiers were quartered at his grandfather's, and that some of these on dying were buried in the adjacent fields; that in 1788 (his father George Geisinger then occupied the premises), the house was one day entered by masked robbers and plundered; and that about 1841 the graves of Solomon Jennings and his wife sank, in consequence of the coffins having decayed and fallen together. Finally in rehearsing the traditions respecting old Solomon, that had been preserved in the family, he related that he was a man of powerful frame and great muscular strength, being able to carry four three bushel bags of wheat from the threshing floor to the granary on the attic of the house, carrying one bag upon each shoulder—one thrown across these in front, and in the like manner behind.

JOHN W. JORDAN.

VOL. 1

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NOTES AND QUERIES,
HISTORICAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXII.

GIVE US CREDIT—Most of our articles are reprinted in a number of our exchanges, but too frequently without credit to the TELEGRAPH. Treat us fairly, gentlemen of the press.

"UNCLAIMED MONEY."—In the issue of the TELEGRAPH of July 15th, is the notice of a book entitled "Unclaimed Money," by J. B. Martindale, of Chicago. It is stated that the author was lately editor of the *American Law Magazine*. We have had within the past twelve or fifteen years, while in the pursuit of our genealogical researches, so many applications, either personally or by letter, that we have come to regard these publications of "Unclaimed Money" as the greatest frauds upon a credulous public. Thousands of dollars have been spent by persons in the hope of obtaining the fortune in store for them. Within the period spoken of, we have it on the authority of the ablest genealogists in England, not one dollar of these lists of "Unclaimed Money" has ever been received—while the sums actually given by those who *are certain* they are "next of kin" have made rich their attorneys and other agents who have wasted the filched fees in a pleasure trip to Europe. If this Mr. Martindale was the former editor of the *American Law Magazine* he certainly knows that he is countenancing and perpetuating a fraud, misleading and misguiding thousands of people, who in the

expectation of proving themselves "next of kin" will give their last cent, so that the coveted "unclaimed" estate may come to them. We warn our readers against any attempt to swindle them. Hold on to what you have got—there is no estate of fabulous wealth awaiting you—and all such representations are false and fraudulent.

THE FATHER OF THADDEUS STEVENS.
—Were it not for the fact that a falsehood oft repeated and uncontradicted, eventually becomes quoted as an historic fact, we would willingly pass by a statement going the rounds of the newspaper press, relating to the father of the great "commoner." The *New York Tribune* is credited with this remarkable data:

"The father of Thaddeus Stevens was a soldier in the Mexican War, where he came under the notice of General Winfield Scott. He was made a sergeant and detailed for duty about the General's headquarters. General Scott had a high regard for him, and when he was killed in battle, wrote a letter to Mrs. Stevens, speaking in tender terms for an old soldier and of the affection that he felt for the sergeant. As Thaddeus grew up, his mother often mentioned this letter to him, but it was not until after he left home that she discovered it among his father's relics and sent it to him by the hand of the relative who told me this incident. When he received it he was affected to tears, the only time his relative had ever seen him weep."

Of just such stuff are most of the so-called *historical* references by our

modern newspaper correspondents. It is the merest twaddle; but the life of an earnest antiquary is too short to correct every such perversion of history. But to the case in point. Thaddeus Stevens was born in 1792, his father about the year 1760, so that at the time of the war with Mexico, say 1847, he would have been at least 87 years of age—a pretty old sergeant. The facts are, that Mr. Stevens was left an orphan at an early age, long prior to the war with England, 1812-14. How such statements can find place in reliable newspapers, we are at a loss to imagine, unless in the rage for sensation, assertions are taken for facts, by thoughtless or ignorant-of-history editors, who appear to fill the chairs of the leading newspapers of our great cities.

A WASHINGTON PENNY.—The so called Washington cent (*N. & Q. cvi.*) of 1791 has a bust of Washington facing to the left, in Continental uniform, with the legend, "Washington, President, 1791." On the edge, "United States of America." Reverse, American eagle, with expanded wings, having on the breast a heart-shaped shield with six parallel stripes, a laurel branch in the right talon, arrows in the left, scroll from the beak, with the motto "Unum e pluribus." Above the eagle, "one cent." Another Washington cent for the same year has the bust and inscription on that side, but without date; on the other side the eagle has a shield like those of modern fashion, seven stripes, a semi-circle of clouds over the figure extending from wing to wing, with eight stars—four on each side of the head. The eagle holds an olive branch instead of laurel. Inscription: "One cent. 1791." A third piece has the legend the same as above, with date 1791 beneath the bust; on the other side an eagle with extended wings, three stars on each side of the head, and the word "cent" above "United States of America" on the edge. Two pieces with bust as above, with the inscription and date on that side, bear the date 1792. The eagle has fifteen stars around the head. Another piece bearing date the same year gives the head looking to the right, and the hair dressed in the Roman style.

"DOUGHFACES."—H. J. asks, "why were certain politicians called 'dough-faces' before the War of the Rebellion? I think the term was applied as a sneer by the abolitionists to the other party. I suppose that the meaning was that the 'doughfaces' would not vote the same way as the abolitionists did. I have heard of men with noses of wax who might be lead by others, and I have even heard of men of putty and of straw. But a 'doughface' would seem to have been a term invented by a baker, or a term which came out of the kitchen." [Strange as it may appear, this term, which the Abolitionists used very effectively, was invented by the champion of slaveholders, John Randolph, of Roanoke, as early as 1820, and was applied to the allies of the South among the Northern Democrats. Randolph was willing to avail himself of the treason; but he despised the traitors. Speaking of them, he said: "I knew that these men would give way. They were scared at their own 'dough-faces.' Yes, they were scared at their own dough-faces. We had them; and, if we had wanted more, we could have had them." Twenty years afterward the *New York Tribune* almost re-echoed this sentiment: "The truth is, that while the Southerners need and are willing to pay for the services of the dough faces, they dislike their persons and despise their discourse." During the same campaign the word "dough face" was applied in the South to those men of their own section who were not willing to aver their strong devotion to slavery. Thus said a writer of the time: "There are Southern as well as Northern dough-faces. Men looking to the spoils care not for principles, whether they are of the North or of the South."]

PARTY NAMES.

[We give the following for what it is worth. Several of the names given were sectional nicknames not generally applied, and therefore not strictly party names. There is one party that was and is of considerable account which is omitted altogether—namely, the Anti Federalist, afterward the Republican and then the Democratic party. This party, about 1838 and afterward, was called by the Whigs "the

Locofoco party." In Pennsylvania there were beside, just after the Revolution, Constitutionalists and Anti-Constitutionalists, and at a later period a third party, nicknamed "Tertium Quids," or "Quids." There were also in this State for many years the Old School and the New School Democrats, who were bitterly opposed to each other. There was no general political party in this country before the Revolution. During the Revolution there were Whigs and Tories. We never heard of a Nova Scotia Cowhoy party in American politics. "Cowhoy" during the Revolution were marauders who hung upon the skirts of the Continental and British armies, and robbed the unprotected people without reference to their political opinions. The term is now used for the same class of individuals in the Far West.]

"1773, Nova Scotia Cowboys; 1789, Federalists and Black Cockades; 1808, Anti Jeffersonians, Improvement Men, Federalists; 1811, British Bank Men; 1812, Peace and Submission party; 1813, Blue Lights; 1814, Hartford Conventionists; 1816, Washington Society Men; 1818, No Party Men; 1820, Federal Republicans; 1825, National Republicans; 1828, Anti-Masons; 1834, Anti Masonic Whigs; 1836, Conservatives; 1837, Independent Democratic Whigs; 1840, Log Cabin, Hard Cider Whigs; 1843, Native American Whigs; 1844, Coon Party; 1845, Whig party; 1846, Mexican War party; 1847, Anti War party; 1848, Rough and Ready party; 1852, Fuss and Feathers party; 1853, American party; 1854, American Black Republican party; 1855, Know Nothing party; 1856, National People's party; 1858, Anti-Lecompton People's party; 1868, National Union Republican party; since 1878, the Prohibition and Labor and Greenback parties."

THE ABORIGINES.

[From the "Historical Column" of the *Record of the Times*, Wilkes-Barre, we extract the following concerning the Nanticoke Indians referred to in John W. Jordan's interesting article in *Notes and Queries* (No. civ). The study of the Indian history of Pennsylvania is an interesting one—and although the day is late, we know more of that history than

our early writers who only mystified and confused their readers.]

Pennsylvania people who have been in Wicomico county, Md., may not all be aware that the town of Nanticoke there and the thriving Luzerne county borough of the same name, both derive their name from a tribe of Indians, who lived first in Maryland and afterwards in Pennsylvania. They occupied the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, but became involved in difficulties with the white settlers so that their presence became undesirable. There was also some trouble existing between the Governors of Maryland and Virginia and the Six Nations, and in order to settle the disputes a council was held at Lancaster, Pa., in June, 1744, attended by the representatives of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Six Nations, and by Ullanquam, chief of the Nanticokes. The latter were a feeble folk of less than a hundred souls, and they were disposed of by being located at the lower end of Wyoming Valley, near what is now called Nanticoke, in 1748.

Seven years later, 1755, they moved up the river to what Chapman calls Chemunk (probably Chemung), and to Chenenk, (probably Chenango). The same year, says Plumb, the Nanticokes having established themselves, as they thought, permanently at Chenenk, and being unwilling that the bones of their fathers and brethren should remain in Maryland and be exposed to the operations of English agriculture and other disturbance, sent a deputation from their tribe who removed them from the place of their deposit, and carried them to Chenenk where they re-interred them with all the rites and ceremonies of savage sepulture. Afterwards we hear of them only once, as meeting with the other tribes in a grand council of all the Indian tribes, in Easton in 1758, by their deputies.

RECORDS OF BINDNAGLE CHURCH.

I.

To the descendants of the early German families there is no spot in our section of country around which cluster more hallowed and interesting associations than Bindnagle's Lutheran and Reformed

church. After a ride of about three miles from Palmyra, Lebanon county, Pa., on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, over a pleasant way across the "gravel hills" northward, we approach the above church on the banks of the Big Swatara below the mouth of the Quitapahilla creek. The country round about was first settled by the aristocratic "blue stockings," who worshiped at Derry and Hanover churches. The tract upon which Bindnagle church stands was patented October 26, 1753, in a lot of one hundred and fifty acres. The following paper is of interest:

John Pinogle surveyed by Wm. Galbraith 12th October, 1753. Beg'g at—; thence by the church land N. 52° E. 34 p. to a dogwood; by l'd of Jas. Ewing N. 80° E 61 p to a—; by Con'd Vis-hong S. 38° E 24 p. to — S. 47° E. 90 p. to a post; S. 10° E 24 p. — S. W. 26 p; thence by Anthony Hemperly S. 82° W 36 p. to —; N. 67° W. 20 p. to a Spautz; & N. 43° W. 11 p. to a chestnut oak by Albright Siegely N. 80° W. 210 p. to a — on the bank of Swatara creek up the same N. 43° E. 56 p. N. 57° E 72 p. to a chestnut by the church land S. 60° E. 14 p. to the beginning.

I do certify the above to be a true copy as transcribed from the field book of Wm. Galbraith of John Pinogle's survey now in Londonderry township, Dauphin county, Pa.

BERTRAM GALBRAITH.

9th August 1802.

The ground for a church and burial place and school house was deeded by "Hans Bindnagle," January 16, 1753, to George Berger, Michael Bolz, Willhelm Strober and Christopher Suesz, for a Lutheran congregation, on the banks of the Swatara creek, in Derry township, in Lancaster county, Province of Pennsylvania. The first church was built about this time, and was constructed of logs, which stood to the northeast of the present structure. This was built in 1803, and is a two-story brick building, with entrances upon the north (which leads to the grave yard), east (which is the entrance from the public road), and the south (which leads from the garden or school teachers' garden patch). The present edifice retains its original interior

appearance, with its old style pulpit, some eight or ten feet above the floor, and shaped like a "saur kraut" stand, with the back of it, about twelve feet square, against the wall. As an ornament, carved from wood, above the pulpit, is an oval-shaped sounding board, and underneath this a painting of the Saviour; while on either side of the pulpit, on this carved ornamentation are the paintings of ——. The pews are divided into four sections, with very straight backs and high; one aisle runs from the south to the north door, and the pews to the left as you enter the south door face from right to left. In the vacant space in front of the pulpit and in center of the sections of pews above mentioned, is the altar, box shaped, surrounded by a railing. The pews to the right of the aisle are in two sections. A gallery surrounds on three sides. There is a steeple on the church, from which a fine toned bell echoes its silver strains up and down the Swatara and across the hills and valleys, until its sounds are caught up by its offspring, Shell's church to the north, Palmyra church to the south; and its sister denomination "Old Derry," snuffs from the breezes that summons, although its parishioners are no more. On the north-east is Sherk's U. B. meeting house, now the oldest in this section of the State of that denomination who staidly meet and worship in their progressive manner to bring the erring to Christ; yet they send back to old Bindnagle not the sweet music of the old bell but their praises and hosannas.

Last year the church was, through the Early family, who were among the *early* worshipers there, rescued from the possession of the bats and wasps, who renovated it by placing a new slate roof on it, repairing the brick and wood work and repainting the interior. This seemed to give a new impetus to the staid old parishioners, and now they not only have a church building handsome in appearance, but one which will stand until Dauphin celebrates its second centennial. Much praise is due William Early and Daniel Seacrist (whose mother was an Early), and also D. S. Early, of Harrisburg, (whose father, grandfather

and great grandfather lie buried in the old graveyard) for substantial aid in this undertaking. On entering the east door we are confronted with a large limestone weighing nearly a ton, from the native hills thereabouts, upon which is cut "D. S. Early, 1885."

The minister's gown used in former times is on exhibition in the church, while the Communion set is a very ancient one. The collection bags are still preserved. These were made of some black material fastened to a pole about 10 feet long, and at the end of the pole to which the bag was attached is also to be found the bell which was rung when the member was sleeping, or neglected to drop his contribution. We are not now able to give the names of the preachers who administered stately to these people, but hope so to do some time in the future.

In 1787 the following subscribed themselves with the amounts opposite their names to the schoolmaster (no doubt preacher) to bettering Bindnagle's church:

A list of persons for the schoolmaster, who promise to give something towards bettering the Bindnagle's church:

	£	s.	d.
John Early.....	0	7	6
Andrew Keifer.....	0	7	6
Michael Zimmerman.....	0	5	0
John Zimmerman.....	0	2	6
John Early, Jr.....	0	5	0
Henry Zigler.....			
Joseph Carmany.....	0	7	6
Christian Bomberger.....	0	2	0
Wilhelm Early.....			
Adam Deininger.....			
Frederick Bickel.....	0	5	0
Adam Deininger, Jr.....			
Anthony Hemperly.....			
John Schnuck, Sr.....			
Michael Eli.....			
Jacob Kissner.....	0	2	6
Jacob Veish.....	0	5	0
John Sharp.....			
Charles Sprecker.....	0	2	6
John Schnuck, Jr.....			

Sealed, signed and delived in presence of us

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK WAGMAN,
JOHN MARTIN GORN,
FREDERICK WILLIAM HAGER.

We translate the following from the

parish record of deaths and burials, to be followed by the baptismal and marriage records:

ANNA ELIZABETH RAMBERGER, b. May 19, 1714, in Bergwangen; dau. of John Lenhart and Margaret Ziegler. Sponsors at her hap., John Michael Werrer and wife Regina; m., first, January 3, 1736, John George Ziegler and was blessed with two children, one son living; m., secondly, Dec. 3, 1743, John Lenhardt Lang (Long), and God blessed her with eight children, of whom three are living; m., thirdly, in 1759, Christian Ramberger, and was blessed with one son, who is living. She d. Sept. 11, 1794, at the age of 80 years, 4 months and 6 days, and leaves 23 grand children and three great grand children.

JOHN WELSH, b. Oct. 2, 1792, son of Christian Welsh; sponsors at hap., John Goutz and wife; d. Oct. 29, 1794, of summer complaint.

ELIZABETH NEW (Nye), b. Aug. 13, 1793; daughter of John Nicholas Nye and wife Eve Catharine; sponsors at hap., John Adam Biel and Mary Elizabeth Fernsler; d. July 14, 1795, of fever.

JOHN FREDERICK BICKEL, h. Oct. 5, 1723, at Wassenbach, Germany; son of George Bickel and wife Ann Mary; sponsors at hap., John Michael Miller and Mary Margareth Raucher (Rauch); m. first Catharine Dorothea Miller, lived with her 45 years 3 months and had issue seven children. He m., secondly, Nov., 1788, Elizabeth Berger. This matrimony was not blessed with any issue; died Aug 12, 1795, of liver complaint.

CATHARINE GRAMER (possibly Kramer), h. May 31, 1795, dau. of Adam Gramer and wife Barbara; sponsor at hap., Barbara Bieles; d. aged 4 mo., 18 ds.

JOHANNES OEHRLEY (Early); b. Jan. 9, 1724, in Jensingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany; son of Thomas Oehrley and wife Margaretta; sponsors at hap., Geo. Spitz and Anna Catharine Algayer, confirmed in the Lutheran faith; emigrated to America, 1750; m. first 1752, Susanna Brumach (possibly Brumbach). She d. 1753, in Reading, Pa. They were blessed with one child, a son. He m. secondly 1755, the widow Regina

Sichler (possibly Zigler), and God blessed them with nine children of whom are living three sons and two daughters. He d. October 21, 1796, at 8 o'clock P. M., of *short of breath* [asthma] possibly also typhoid fever; he leaves sixteen grand children [of whom the father of D. S. Early of this city was one]. Text, Psalm, li:13.

BARBARA HAUKE, b. June 26, 1745, in Earl township, Conestoga [Lancaster county]; dau. of Lenhart Fesler and wife Margaret; baptised and confirmed in Lutheran church; m. February, 1773, Philip Hauk and God blessed her with seven children, of whom five are yet living, four sons and one daughter; d. October 21, 1796, of typhoid fever.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXIII.

MIDDLETOWN (*N. & Q., ex*)—If C. H. H. will look at Rupp's History of Dauphin, Cumberland and other counties, p. 326, he will find the quotation made by him, and also that the writer was George Fisher, father of John Adams Fisher.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "UNITED BRETHREN."—The origin of the name of this worthy Christian denomination is said to date from one of the earliest meetings held by the founder, Rev. Philip William Otterbein, in 1766. During a meeting held at Isaac Long's in Lancaster county, at which he was assisted by Rev. Boehm, the latter delivered a remarkably effective sermon. At its conclusion Otterbein arose and embraced him, exclaiming, "We are Brethren." The first annual conference was held in Otterbein chapel, in the city of Baltimore, in 1789, which was the first church built by the society.

BRICKS FROM ENGLAND.—Every now and then when reference is made to some old historic mansion, we are informed that the bricks were brought from England. This is in keeping with much of our traditionary history and is simply ridiculous. Before Philadelphia was

founded, bricks were made within twenty miles of that metropolis—and why, if this was the case, should bricks be imported from England at a period when there was a demand for the shipping of freight. One or two houses in this locality, notably the Carson house, now the residence of Col. L. N. Ott, it is stated, were built of these English bricks. As bricks—good bricks—were made at Middletown before the erection of these dwellings, it is more than probable that the early settlers on the Swatara manufactured those *English* bricks.

NICK NAMES FOR STATES.—In answer to a query sent us, we give the following as the appellations to certain States, without entering into an explanation as to the origin of the nick name:

Pennsylvania—Keystone State.
Virginia—Old Dominion.
Massachusetts—Bay State.
Delaware—Blue Hen's Chickens.
Maine—Border State.
Rhode Island—Little Rhody.
New York—Empire State.
New Hampshire—Granite State.
Vermont—Green Mountain.
Connecticut—Nutmeg.
North Carolina—Old North.
Ohio—Buckeye.
South Carolina—Palmetto.
Kentucky—Cora-cracker.
Missouri—Puke.
Indiana—Hoosier.
Illinois—Sucker.
Iowa—Hawkeye.
Michigan—Wolverine.
Wisconsin—Badger.
Texas—Lone Star.
California—Golden.
Colorado—Centennial

Who can furnish us with those of the other States, and the origin of the same?

MIDDLETOWN AND HARRISBURG IN 1797.

[In the July number of the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography" is an interesting journal of the Moravian missionary, Heckewelder, who, in company with William Henry, John Rothrock and Christian Clewell, made a visit to Gnadenhütten, on the Muskingum, in the summer of 1797. They

passed through Middletown and Harrisburg on the way westward, and, on their return, through the latter place. We copy that portion which relates to this locality.]

[April 23d.] "Arrived at a seasonable hour in Middletown, where we remained over night. Middletown is an attractive village, having the Susquehanna on the West side and on the East the Big Swatara creek, which flows into it about a mile below the village. The Square and the cross streets are in good condition, and the streets running North and South are mostly built up. The houses are built of limestone or brick—the majority, however, are frame or log houses.

"On the morning of the 24th, we made an early start, and notwithstanding the rain, had good roads to Chambers' Ferry, where we took breakfast and then crossed the Susquehanna. A half hour is necessary to cross this beautiful river, and while doing so, we had a fine view of Harrisburg, situated on the river, about 2½ miles to the north of us. The country from Middletown to the ferry is very pleasing and exhibits some fine farms."

* * * * *

[July 17th]. "On the next day, after we had our saddles and various other things repaired, we started from Carlisle at 11 o'clock, crossed the Susquehanna and reached Harrisburg, where we spent the night with Mr. Ott. This town has many fine houses, and its situation is advantageous to trade, but is not very healthy on account of the marshy bottoms on Paxtang creek which flows near the town. On the 18th we left Harrisburg at sunrise, arrived in good time at Hummelstown and breakfasted with Mr. Fox. From here we passed through Palmstown and Millerstown to Lebanon."

[The Mr. Ott with whom our travelers spent the night at Harrisburg, on their return from the Ohio country, was Nicholas Ott, senior, who kept the ferry house corner of Vine and Paxton streets. He died in January, 1800. His widow Mary, and son Nicholas, kept the inn for a number of years. Nicholas Ott, the younger, died suddenly about ten miles east of Womelsdorf, on the 5th of

November, 1832, buried there, but subsequently disinterred and brought to Harrisburg, where he was again buried on the 13th. His age was fifty years. His wife Margaret, had previously deceased in April, 1823, aged thirty six years. Of their daughters, Eliza Kissecker m. Jacob Dock, of Philadelphia and Maria m. Jacob Baker, of Louisiana. Of their sons, George is yet living, residing with his widowed sister, Mrs. Baker, near New Orleans; David Kissecker lives in Lycoming county, this State, while Leander N. is our very worthy fellow citizen, member of the Dauphin county bar, residing in Susquehanna township. * * * Mr. Fox, of Hummelstown, was John Fox, Sen., who died May 11, 1816, at Hummelstown, at an advanced age. He was the ancestor of the family in that locality, and in the early history of the county of Dauphin, was a leading and representative man.]

CAPT. JOHN SIMPSON'S NEIGHBORS, 1776.

[I have before me an account book of my grandfather, John Simpson, opened Jan. 1st, 1776, to which many names and accounts appear to have been transferred from an older book. As these names may be of use to you in your historical researches, I have transcribed them below.

J. S. A.]

Thomas Sturgeon,	James Murray,
John Murray,	John Bell, Sen'r.,
John Bell, Jr.,	Isaac Bell,
Thomas Gallagher,	Peter Corbett,
Thomas Forster,	Samuel Pogue,
John Cochran,	John Elder,
Charles Stewart,	Cornelius Frey,
John Finlay,	Robt Armstrong, Sr.,
Robt. Armstrong, Jr.,	John Meetch,
Richard Johnson,	Michael Yincal,
Alexr. Givens,	Adam Miers,
Henry Miers,	Robt. McCord,
John Ryen,	John Tice,
John Colligan,	Joseph Colligan,
Jacob Hyman,	Alexander Galley,
Samuel Cochran,	Patrick Sufferin,
Patrick Marlin,	John Bolland,
Robert Smith,	John Moore,
Hugh Stephen,	Andrew Stephen,
John Garber,	William Ayres,
James Smith,	John Gowdy,

Robt. McGill,	Robt. Goudy,
Moses Lockart,	John Brown,
William Smith,	William Boyer,
Peter Brown,	Jacob Tinturf,
Robt. Montgomery,	John Cramer,
Martin Fridlay,	Peter Fridlay,
Joseph Brown,	Daniel Barton,
George Gartner,	Lodwick Minsker,
David Allison,	Martha Simpson,
John Clark,	John McFadion.

Other names occur later as follows :

George Bell, 1783.
 William Forster, 1784.
 Stephen Forster, 1787.
 Arthur Bell, 1786.
 Andrew Bell, 1782.
 Peter Sturgeon, 1783.
 Casper Dull, 1784.
 James Watt, 1783.
 William Clark, 1786.
 John Wright, 1785.
 Barefoot Brunson, 1783.
 William Foulk, 1783.
 Laughlin McNeil, 1787.
 John Thomas, 1784.
 John Ayres, 1784.
 Adam Cressman, 1786.
 Patrick Lafferty, 1778.
 Thomas Kennedy, 1786.
 John Duncan, 1784.
 George Strow, 1784.

In Nov. 1783, is the following charge:

"To a hoop for a shaft, wt. 13½ lb, laying a gudgeon—his iron—dressing the N—t and making a band for a shaft—his iron, £1 7s 3d." This is against "*John Garber*" who, I suppose, was the owner of the mill where the election was held 8th July, 1776. There are many "gaps" in the charges in the accounts. Few charges are made in the year 1776; 1777 is almost wholly wanting; a few are found in January to March, 1778; 1779 is almost blank; 1780 and 1781 ditto. From March, 1783, entries are regular for 12 or 15 years. These "gaps" indicate his absence from his shop (he was a blacksmith), and he was probably oftener in the Continental Army than I have any account of.

RECORDS OF BINDAGLE CHURCH.

II.

ELIZABETH FERNSLER, d. March 10, 1797, aged 8 weeks, 3 days; text, Romans viii:18.

JOHN SICHLER, b. July 18, 1793, son of John Sichler and wife Susanna; sponsors at bap. Christian Oehrley and wife Catharine; d. Aug. 23, 1797, of dysentery.

CHARLOTTE GRUBER, b. June 5, 1795, dau. of Ludwig Gruber; d. Sept. 12, 1797, of dysentery.

ROSINE WILHELM, dau. of Abraham Wilhelm; d. 1798 of small pox, aged 12 years.

MARGARET SPRECHER, b. Jan. 29, 1791, dau. of George Sprecher; d. April 14, 1798, of small pox.

HENRY NYE, b. July 22, 1797; son of Peter Nye; sponsor John Snoke; d. April 17, 1798, of small pox.

GEORGE DEININGER, b. Nov. 1, 1790; son of Michael Deininger; d. April 25, 1798, of small pox.

DAVID DEININGER, b. Feb. 17, 1797, son of Michael Deininger; d. May 21, 1798, of small pox.

ELIZABETH BAUMAN, b. Aug. 7, 1796; dau. of Jacob and Catharine Bauman; sponsors, Michael Zeller and Anna Mary Wilen; d. May 14, 1798, of small pox.

GEORGE KILLINGER, b. Dec. 12, 1794, son of Peter Killinger; sponsors Thomas Oehrley and wife; burned to death May 14, 1798.

JOHN PALM, b. July 25, 1713, at the cloister of Heilbron, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. He was baptized and confirmed in the Lutheran church; m. first, in Germany and was blessed with one son; emigrated to America in 1749; m. secondly, Salome Fenger and was blessed with eight children; she d. in 1764. He m. thirdly widow Elizabeth Kleim and with her he was blessed with one child. He d. April 25, 1799, and was the founder of the village of "Palmstettle" [Palmyra, Leb. Co., Pa.]

ROSINE HEMPERLY, b. March 3, 1764, m. 1787, m. Michael Palm; d. April 25, 1799, in child birth, leaving issue seven children.

BARBARA DEININGER, b. 1723, at Aichholz near Hall, Wurtemberg, Germany; emigrated to America with her parents in her eighth year; d. in 1800 aged 76 years and 7 months, of inflammation of the bowels.

JOHN HICKS, b. Aug. 18, 1799, sponsor John Romich; d. aged 11 m.

NICHOLAS NYE b. June 6, 1742, in Germany; emigrated to America with his parents in his eighth year; m. in 1770, Eve Rudisil, lived with her 30 years and was blessed with six sons and six daughters, of whom nine are living; d. Nov., 1800, of suffering on his breast connected with a cough; his sickness was of long duration.

JOHN MALVIER (Maulfair), b. Dec 23, 1796, son of John and Margaret Maulfair; sponsors at bap. Conrad Meyer and wife; d. of headache, aged four years less five days.

EVE CATHARINE ZIEGLER, b. Aug. 10, 1781; dau. of Peter and Anna Maria Jetter (possibly Etter), d. June 1, 1800.

JOHN ZIEGLER, d. Nov., 2, 1800.

MARY BARTO, b. Aug., 1763; dau. of Jacob Schumacher; m. first Henry Rauch, m. secondly, Anthony Barto.

JOHN FUCHS (Fox), b. 1769; son of Peter Fox; m. 1793, Susanna Vollmer (Walmer); d. March, 1801.

CATHARINE DOLL, b. March 13, 1772; m. March 7, 1789, Lenhart Doll; sponsor at bap., John Cassell; d. July 11, 1801.

HENRY KISSNER, b. April 26, 1772; d. Dec., 1801.

HENRY LANART, (?) b. 1743; d. Dec., 1801.

ADAM KRAMER, b. 1767; m. 1793, Barbara Biel; d. May, 1802.

JOHN NICHOLAS GOETZ, b. June 22, 1736; emigrated to America in 1775; son of Jacob and Apolonia Goetz; m. March, 1775, Barbara Mechlin; d. aged 66 years, 7 months and 10 days.

EVE EMMET, (?) b. May 19, 1784; dau. of Andrew and Elizabeth Emmet; d. aged 19 years, 2 months and 6 days.

CHRISTIAN OEHRLEY (Early), b. Jan. 13, 1754; son of John and Susannah Early; m. 1779, Elizabeth Killinger; God blessed them with fourteen children; d. aged 49 years, 7 months and 10 days.

ANN MARY LAUDERMILCH, b. 1739, at Muehlbach; dau. of Michael Nest, m., in her 26th year, to Jacob Laudermilch; she was a widow 32 years; d. 1803.

JACOB KIEFER, b. May 6, 1717, at Gersdorf, Alsace, France; m. first in Germany and lived in matrimony nine years, when he emigrated to America in 1756; m. secondly Catharine Altman; he d. August, 1804.

SUSAN FERNSLER, b. October 14, 1771; dau. of Joseph Carmany; m. 1791 Peter Fernsler; d. in confinement aged 32 years and 5 months.

ANNA BARBARA GOETZ, b. December 25, 1737, at Gosenhoppen; dau of Thomas Kohr; m. first Peter Mechlin and was blessed with 3 children; he d. in 1766; m. secondly in 1774 Nicholas Goetz; d. aged 66 years, 8 months and 19 days.

WILLIAM NYE, b. Aug. 19, 1746, in Germany; son of Adam and Elizabeth Nye; m. April 18, 1769, Julianna Fernsler. He d. Jan. 1805.

JOHN ADAM DEININGER, b. April 23, 1722, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany; emigrated to America in the year 1732; baptized and confirmed in the Lutheran faith in his 26th year; he m. Rosina Diller; she d. in 1780, leaving him eight children. He m., secondly, Widow Elizabeth Nest; d. aged 80 years, 10 months less 7 days.

DORATHEA SPRECHER, b. Aug. 5, 1726, in Mertzweiler, Baurischen Pfalz, Germany; dau. of ——— Schalles; emigrated to America in her 14th year; confirmed in the Lutheran faith at the age of twenty years; m. first in 1747, William Blecher; m. secondly in 1759, Jacob Sprecher; d. aged 78 years, 7 months and 12 days.

ADAM REDIG, (?) b. March 17, 1796, son of Adam Redig; sponsor at bap. Adam Weber and wife; d. Sept., 1805.

ELIZABETH RIES, b. July 21, 1773, dau. of Jacob Witzs (?); m. Daniel Ries; d. Mar. 1802.

MARIA JULIANNA HEMPERLY, b. Feb. 16, 1729, in Durlach, Baden, Germany; dau. of Michael and Eve Gassele (?); emigrated to America in her youth; m. first Jacob Bauman; m. secondly Anthony Hemperly; died Sept. 1, 1802.

MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN, b. May 1, 1725, Durlach, Baden, Germany; son of John Michael and Mary Zimmerman; he emigrated to America in his 25th year; m. March 15, 1750, Eve Koenig, with whom he lived for 55 years, and was blessed with eight children. He was one of the first members and establishers of the German Lutheran church on the banks of the Swatara, below the mouth of the Quitapahilla creek. He served almost constantly in the church councils. After a long illness he died April 1, 1805.

EVE CARMANY, b. Oct. 16, 1738, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany; emigrated to America in her youth with her parents; dau. of Andrew and Eve Frey; m. in her 20th year Joseph Carmany and was blessed with ten children; she d. May 21, 1805.

MICHAEL DEININGER, b. Nov. 18, 1763, son of John Adam and Rosine Deininger; m. first, April 21, 1788, Anna Mary Killinger; she d. Oct. 1802; m., secondly Eve Nye. He died at the age of 41 years, 8 months and 8 days.

JACOB BIELY, b. Feb. 20, 1803; son of Adam and Elizabeth Biely; d. aged 2 years, 8 months and 10 days.

DANIEL HUFNAGLE, b. Aug. 12, 1803, son of Daniel Hufnagle, d. aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

CONRAD WOERTH, b. at Woelstein, Germany; d. Nov. 17, 1824.

BENJAMIN OEHRLEY (Early), d. May 5, 1827, at Gettysburg while attending the Theological seminary; buried at Bind nagle's May 8, 1827.

GOTTFRIED WEBER, d. May 9, 1827.

EVE CHRISTINA CARMANY b. March 12, 1785; d. Aug. 15, 1841.

ELIZABETH LEVY b. March 1, 1768; m. , 1784, Jacob Levy; d. Jan. 31, 1842.

MARGARET PEW (widow), b. Nov., 1767; d. March 27, 1843.

ELIZABETH RICKERT (widow), b. 1767; d. Sept. 22, 1843.

ADAM BIELY, b. 1763; d. Nov. 6, 1843.

JACOB LENTZ, b. June 7, 1759; m. Elizabeth Uhrich; was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; d. March 23, 1845.

ANNA BARBARA SCHEURER, b. Nov. 21, 1784, in Dauphin Co., Pa.; d. Aug. 26, 1847.

MARGARET THOMAS, b. Dec. 8, 1759, in Hanover township; dau. of Jacob Sprecher; d. Oct. 28, 1847.

EVE SCHNOOK (Snoke), b. Jan. 26, 1794; dau. of John Snoke; d. March 3, 1848.

MARIA BARBARA GUNDRUM, b. July 25, 1781; dau. of John Gundrum; d. March 22, 1848.

WIDOW HURST, b. January 17, 1780; dau. of Gebhardt Zeible; lived with John Hurst in matrimony 44 years; d. March 28, 1848.

MARGARET NYE, b. March 12, 1772; dau. of Nicholas Nye; baptized and con-

firmed a member of the Lutheran church was the mother of two illegitimate children; d. Feb. 20, 1849.

ANNA MARIA ZIMMERMAN, b. May 24, 1770; dau. of Peter Yoeter; m. July 11, 1792, Gottfried Zimmerman; d. Feb. 8, 1849.

SUSANNA ELIZABETH MEYER, b. Nov. 9, 1776, in Heidelberg township, Lebanon county, Pa.; dau. of Henry Schrack; m. Henry Meyer; she d. Oct. 20, 1849.

JACOB LONG, b. July 17, 1791; son of Martin Long; d. Nov. 23, 1849.

CHRISTIANA DEININGER, b. Sept. 19, 1764; dau. of Michael Fernsler; m. Adam Deininger, d. Jan. 3, 1850.

GEORGE HEMPERLEY, b. Sept. 20, 1797; son of Antony Hemperley; m. Anna M. Yingst; d. April 23, 1850.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXIV.

REEHM, WILLIAM—A correspondent requests information in regard to William Reehm and his descendants. Mr. Reehm resided in the vicinity of Harrisburg in 1820, but we have no other knowledge of him. Perchance some of our readers have.

"MINTY AND THE CAVALRY" is the title of a very interesting work relating to the Rebellion, by Capt. Joseph G. Vale, of Carlisle. It is principally a record of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. George C. Wynkoop, commanding, the title originating from the name of their last division commander, Brigadier General Robert H. G. Minty, of Detroit, who was colonel of the Fourth Michigan. With this command was the Harrisburg company, which went out with Charles C. Davis as captain. The story is well told, and is an important contribution to the history of the war. "Our boys" should not fail to secure a copy of the work—which is elegantly gotten up by the publishers—from Major Davis of our city, who we presume is agent for the book.

"GEORGE PHILIP DODDERER AND HIS DESCENDANTS," is a proposed family record by Henry S. Dotterer, of Philadelphia. George Philip Dodderer came

to America at least as early as the year 1722. He purchased, on the 22d of December, 1722, a tract of one hundred acres of land, located on the right and left banks of Society Run, thirty-five miles northwest of the city of Philadelphia, in the territory afterwards erected into the township of Frederick, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he acquired additional property in the same locality. The Christian name of the wife of the immigrant was Veronica. Their children were: Barbara, who married Jacob Markley; Michael; Hieronimus; Bernhard; Anna, who married (first) Michael Zimmerman, and (second) Jacob Koerr; and Conrad. Their descendants have multiplied and spread over the several sections of the United States. The surname has been subjected to many changes of spelling. Among the forms that have been and are used by the different branches are Doderer, Dodderer, Dotterer, Dottery, Dudderar, Dutrer, Duttera, Dutterer, Dutrow, Dutro and Tothoroh. George Philip Dodderer, the founder, was a worthy representative of that hardy German stock which, by its unflagging industry and sterling integrity, contributed greatly to the growth and permanency of the colony planted by Penn. A pioneer, he settled in the midst of the Indians, established a home in the wilderness, and reared a family. As new settlers came to the neighborhood he became a leading figure in the community. He fulfilled manfully his obligations to the State and performed faithfully his duties to the Church. In 1741 he died. Some of his descendants, in the six succeeding generations, have done good work, deserving of record and preservation for the emulation of those now on the stage of action and their posterity. The editor is one of our most earnest and painstaking authors, and if this paragraph meets the eye of any person who can furnish information, it will be gladly received.

THE LAST ELDER OF OLD DERRY.

Death of David Mitchell at Piqua, O.

We have recently received the following memorial of David Mitchell Esq., of

Piqua, Ohio, by his pastor, Rev. A. N. Carson, of that place. In addition to the facts here given, it may be stated that the ancestors of David Mitchell were early settlers in Derry, and among the tombstones in the old graveyard may be found quite a number of the family—perchance four or five generations. The subject of the sketch was an Elder in the church there from 1823 to his removal in 1839, and for three terms represented Lebanon county in the Legislature, from 1831 to 1834, his residence being a little over the line in Londonderry township, that county. He was the last survivor, not only of that band of Presbyterians who worshipped on Spring Creek, but also, at the time of his decease the oldest surviving member of the Legislature of 1831. Here is the tribute to a good and worthy man :

David Mitchell was born in Dauphin, now Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1792; died at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Muchmore, on High street, Piqua, Ohio, May 11, 1886, aged 94 years, 4 months and 11 days. At the age of about 23 years he was married to Mary Porter, near his old home, with whom he lived for more than 64 years. He at once went to the home of his parents after his marriage and made it his duty to care for them in their declining years as well as to provide for his own growing family. He commenced his home as a Christian man, and for 80 years never failed in his devotions to Christ and His Church. In April, 1839, he with his family moved to what was then called the small village of Piqua, and in the spring of 1852 moved into the town, and has since resided in this city, interested in its growth and development all these years. And now, after 64 years of married life, 94 years of earthly existence past, as the buds of spring were opening with new life and beauty, this aged man of God fell asleep in Jesus and has gone to his reward. Six of the twelve children born to him remained to bury the father as they buried the mother at the age of 85 years. Father Mitchell was more than an ordinary man, three times representing his county in the Legislature in the State of Pennsylvania, and serving the Master as

a humble, devout follower for eighty years, the Presbyterian Church in its highest office (that of Ruling Elder) for seventy years—not always active, having for some years laid off the active duties of the office because of the infirmities of age. Few men were better posted in God's word and in the work of the church. A close student of the Bible up to his very last sickness, and always watching for his church paper the *Herald and Presbyterian* eagerly reading to remember everything in it, even to the advertisements, saying "these are legitimate or they would not occur in my church paper." It is a great treat to read many of the scrap books which he has filled up during the last twenty five years of his life in which he gives his experience as God's child, always recording a new consecration of himself to his Master and his service on each of his birthdays for the last twenty five. In like manner he recorded his impressions of the sermons he had heard and of the prayer meetings attended, frequently making an outline of the sermons followed by a comment or criticism, speaking tenderly of his pastors and uttering the deepest sympathy with them in their work. May God bless his memory to his church and his family and raise up many more to take his place!

c.

THE IRVINE FAMILY.

As preliminary to a genealogy of the Irvine Family, we give the following, which we find floating through the newspaper press:

The Irvine family of Pennsylvania were men of large brain, fine physique, imposing presence and of distinguished gallantry and bravery. General Irvine McDowell derived his first name from that family. Wm. Irvine was born in County Fermanagh, near Enniskillen, 1740; was appointed a surgeon in the British Navy. In 1763 he emigrated to America and settled in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his profession with great success and distinction until 1774, when he took a conspicuous part in the politics of Cumberland county, from which he was appointed one of its representatives in the provincial convention which sat in Philadelphia in 1774. In January, 1776, he

was appointed colonel of the Sixth Battalion, afterward the Seventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line.

On the 8th of March, 1782, he was ordered to Fort Pitt, in the Western Department, for which post he immediately marched with the Second Pennsylvania Regiment to protect the Northwestern frontier, then threatened with British and Indian invasion. He was also engaged in allaying the troubles between the citizens of Pennsylvania and Virginia arising out of the disputed boundaries between those States. These great duties were performed with ability and integrity.

In 1794 he was appointed with Andrew Ellieott to lay out the towns of Erie, Warren, Waterford and Franklin, in which service they were accompanied by a military escort under his command, as the Indians were then averse to the cession of that part of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the convention to form a Constitution for the State of Pennsylvania and was appointed Commander in Chief of the Pennsylvania troops to suppress the Whisky rebellion, and commissioner with Chief Justice McKean to treat with the insurgents.

About nine miles north from Enniskillen, on the banks of Lough Erne, lies the little village of Irvinestown, of about 1,300 inhabitants, by some barbarously named Louthertown. Some thirty years ago John Irvine, a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant of the county of Fermanagh, lived here at the family seat, named Rockfield. Among the physicians and surgeons of the village was Gerrard Irvine, and among its merchants was William Irvine. This was the house and these were the Irish representatives of the great American General and statesman, William Irvine. Far away, west from this ancestral house, in Warren county, lies the village of Irvine, named after General William Irvine, where his grandson, William A. Irvine, now resides, the worthy representative of one of the most illustrious families of the United States, who takes an honest pride in his forefathers and in the old green sod from which they came.

General Irvine married Anne Callender, daughter of Robert Callender, of

Middlesex, near Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, who was an extensive Indian trader, and who commanded with much credit a Pennsylvania company at Braddock's defeat. One of his sons, Callender Irvine, born at Carlisle, 1774, was president of the Hibernia Society of Philadelphia, and of the State Society of the Cincinnati. Elizabeth Irvine married Dr. Reynolds, a United Irishman of '98, who came to this country and practiced medicine successfully in Philadelphia. But there was more of American glory in this family. Two of General Irvine's brothers served their adopted country whom I must notice briefly.

Andrew Irvine was a brave soldier—a captain in the Revolution. He was a brother of the foregoing and of Matthew Irvine. Matthew was the younger brother of General William Irvine, and was born in Ireland, and came out to this country when a boy. On the way over he had a misunderstanding with the son of the captain, who was older and stronger. They had a fight, in which it is said Matthew did not come off second best. The young pugilists met in after life when both had become well known citizens and made friends. Matthew studied medicine at Carlisle and Philadelphia under his brother and Dr. Rush. From his brother he willingly imbibed enthusiasm in the cause of the colonies against England, and left his studies to join General Washington at Boston.

WARRANTS TO EARLY SETTLERS.

[From our note book we glean the following relating to some of the early settlers. The dates given are those of warrant unless otherwise noted.]

RACHEL WILKINS, widow, October 27, 1742, land situate at Yellow Breeches creek on the west side of the Sasquahannah river, in the county of Lancaster." settled since the 13th of November, 1735.

HUGH HAYES, March 14, 1737, surveyed 20th August, 1742, 253 acres situate in Derry township, Lancaster county, adjoining lands of Patrick Hayes, Wm. Morrison and William Hayes.

JAMES BEATTY, November 11, 1742, 124 acres "on Yellow Breeches creek, in

Pennsborough township, Lancaster county."

JAMES STEWART, December, 2, 1738, land in Hanover township, Lancaster county, "by the side of Swahatawro creek," adjoining John Murray.

THOMAS WILLSON, April 8, 1738, surveyed 12th November, 1742, 120 acres in Derry township adjoining William Morrison, Moses Wilson, John Carr and Patrick Hayes.

DAVID CURRY, April 8, 1741, land "on Latimore's creek in the county of Lancaster, on the west side of the Sasquahannah river."

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Nov. 26, 1736, survey returned 14th December, 1742, for 204 acres "in the township of Pextang, county of Lancaster" adjoining James Alcorn, Andrew Picken, Simon Edgell, Robert Chambers and Proprietary's Land.

ANDREW HUME, January 25, 1737, survey returned Jan. 25, 1743, for 160 acres in Hanover township, in the county of Lancaster, adjoining William Watson, James Greenlie, John Wilson and James Clark.

JOHN MAYBIN, February 22, 1741, survey returned February 15, 1743, for 236 acres in Derry township, Lancaster county, adjoining Andrew Robinson, William Hays and James Hays.

JAMES SILVERS, October 30, 1735, "on Conedagwanet creek, by a lime-stone barren"

JOHN STUMP, April 1, 1743, 115 acres "on the main branch of Tulpehoccon creek."

DAVID FOSTER, February 25, 1741, survey returned, May 26, 1743, for 115 acres on Conewago creek, in Derry township, adjoining William Smith, John Foster, and David Foster, jun.

ALEXANDER McCULLOUGH, December 20, 1742, survey returned Sept. 14, 1743, for 240 acres, in Hanover township, Lancaster county, adjoining William Barnett, James Clarke, Thomas Ludington, Matthew Galt, William Cunningham, and John Gilliland.

SIMON EDGELL, March 27, 1738, survey returned August 2, 1743, in favor of his widow Rebecca Edgell, for 338 acres of land in Paxtang township, Lancaster county, "by the side of Sasquahannah River," adjoining Robert Chambers,

James Armstrong, Andrew Pickens and Josiah Hughes.

MOSES DICKEY, of Fallowfield township, Chester county, May 31, 1742, for 219 acres in Paxtang township, Lancaster county, adjoining Thomas Mayes, Thomas Morrison, John Carson, Thomas McArthur, and John Forster.

DANIEL SLEGLE, March 11, 1740, for land "on Concwago creek, west of ye Sasquahannah."

ROBERT WALLACE, February 7, 1738, survey returned December 3, 1743, for 200 acres in Hanover township, Lancaster county, "by the side of Suatara creek," adjoining James Harris and Hugh Wilson.

WILLIAM RICHEY, May 7, 1737, survey returned December 14, 1743, for 210 acres in Paxtang township, Lancaster county, "by the side of Sasquahannah river," adjoining Thomas Morrison and Thomas Renick.

JOHN TODD, November 29, 1742, survey returned February 6, 1744, for 210 acres in Derry township, Lancaster county, "by Sasquahannah River at the mouth of Concwago creek."

JOHN FORSTER, January 20, 1737, survey returned July 28, 1744, for 321 acres in Paxtang township, adjoining Joseph Kelsc, Arthur Forster and William Armstrong.

JAMES GALBRAITH, March 13, 1737, surveyed February 28, 1744, for 187 acres on Spring creek, in Derry township, Lancaster county, adjoining James Campbell and Sarah Graham.

NOTES AND QUERIES,

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXV.

"A FREE MASON SERMON, preached at Harrisburg, by the Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, before the two Lodges, Harrisburgh and Carlisle," was published in March, 1798, by George Kline, *Gazette* office, Carlisle. Is a copy of this discourse in existence?

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE celebrated its centennial on the 29th of July, by publishing the most interesting and valu-

able paper ever issued from the press. The original articles are of a high literary order, and deserve a more prominent setting than thus given. A fac simile—four pages—is given of the issue of the *Gazette* for Sept. 16, 1786, being number eight of volume one. The history of the *Gazette*, its editors and contemporaries, by Wm. Anderson, is of great interest, and equally so are the articles "Historic Pittsburgh," by Rev. A. A. Lambing; "Bench and Bar," by J. B. Robinson; "Military Lore," by J. E. Shofiel; "Medical Profession," by E. A. Wood; "Black Robes," by E. R. Donehoo; "Public Schools," by George J. Luckey; "The Days of 1786," manners and customs, by Jacob Reese; "The Rise of a Nation," by Henry T. Ford; "The Olden Town," by H. H. Brackenridge; and a dozen or more of articles just as carefully prepared and just as valuable. It is a number the editors of the *Gazette* may well feel proud of. One hundred thousand copies were published and the demand continues. No one issue of any newspaper, better deserves preservation than this.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY CURRENCY.

Before the Revolution, as was natural with British colonies, the money accounts of the business of the people were conducted in pounds, shillings and pence. The colonies could not coin money, and whenever they were in financial straits they were compelled to issue paper money of various kinds. A pound sterling of Pennsylvania currency ought to have represented a pound sterling of English currency. But at a very early period there seems to have been invented an ideal Pennsylvania currency, which was different from the British standard of coinage. Thus in 1672, before Penn came, a Boston shilling was ordered to pass for a shilling; and a piece of eight, a Spanish or Mexican dollar—the modern dollar—at six shillings, for debt and purchases. In 1682 the Assembly enacted a law ordering that every old English shilling should pass for fifteen pence, and every piece of English money in a like proportion. This act established a difference between Pennsylvania and English money, so that a pound sterling of British

money was worth more than a pound sterling of Pennsylvania money. A British guinea was made to pass at twenty-seven shillings, and other coins at a like advance. In 1693 King William and Mary abrogated the law fixing the value of the English shilling at fifteen pence Pennsylvania money. In the same year the Assembly passed another law to adopt the Mexican, Peruvian, Spanish, and French rate of money in the province. In 1698 another act was passed upon the same subject of foreign money. There was an act passed in 1700 to settle a rate of money or coin, which was repealed in 1703. Another act was passed in 1709 (which was repealed), to ascertain the rates of money. There were frequent controversies between the Assembly and the Crown in regard to passing laws. The Assembly would pass a law, and it would be repealed in England—sometimes several years after it had been put in operation. And then the Assembly would pass the same law, or something very near like it, and it would go immediately into operation, but would be repealed months or years afterward, the statute having in the meanwhile been enforced in Pennsylvania. In addition, there was a sort of tacit agreement among the people to carry out many laws, which had been repealed in England, by consent, as if they were still in effect; and this could be easily done in reference to currency or money. For this reason it is difficult, and according to our idea almost impossible, to ascertain the difference between a pound sterling of English money and a pound sterling of Pennsylvania money in 1706. If it went at the rate of twelve pence Pennsylvania money to fifteen pence British money, the latter was worth, in the pound sterling, sixty pence more than the former.

RECORDS OF BINDAGLE CHURCH.

III.

Family of Michael Kitzsch.

Michael Kitzsch, b. Oct. 30, 1732; bap. Dec. 4, 1732; sponsors at bap. Michael Pfrantz and wife; m. June 3, 1755, Elizabeth——. Their children were :

1. *Elizabeth*, b. Nov. 30, 1757; bap. Dec. 1757; sponsors, George Wolf and Maria Berger.

2. *George Michael*, b. July 7, 1760; bap. 1760; sponsors, Michael Weiss and wife.

3. *Catharine*, b. Aug. 14, 1764; bap. Aug. 19, 1764; sponsors, George Wolf and wife Barbara.

4. *John*, b. Jan. 19, 1767; bap. Feb. 2, 1767; sponsors, John Early and wife Regina.

5. *John-Jacob*, b. Aug. 13, 1769; bap. Aug. 27, 1769; sponsors, John Early and wife Regina.

6. *Regina*, b. Feb. 26, 1772; bap. March 1, 1772; sponsors, John Early and wife.

7. (a dau.), b. Jan. 8, 1777; bap. Jan. 26, 1777; sponsors, John Shrod and wife Anna Maria.

Family of George Henrich Ziegler.

The family of George Henrich Ziegler and his wife Augusta Dorothea were :

1. *Eve Catharine*, b. Jan. 17, 1767; bap. Feb. 17, 1767; sponsors, John Snoke and Hannah Zimmerman (both single).

2. *George-Henry*, b. Dec. 19, 1768; sponsors, John Snoke and Hannah Zimmerman.

3. *John*, b. Aug. 6, 1770; sponsors, John Snoke and Hannah Zimmerman.

4. *Christian*, b. Dec. 1, 1773; sponsors, John Snoke, sr., and wife Catharine.

5. *Magdalena*, b. Jan. 12, 1776; sponsors Andrew Brown (?) and wife Magdalena.

6. *Lena Christiana*, b. Nov. 15, 1779; bap. Nov. 21, 1779; sponsors John Snoke and wife Margaretta.

Family of Ernst Frederick Personn (?)

Ernst Frederick Personn b. Aug. 12, 1726; bap. Aug. 21, 1726; m. May 21, 1763 under his Royal Highness the King of Prussia Anna Maria Hecker (?)

Their children are:

1. *Jacob Emanuel*, b. March 18, 1764; sponsors Jacob Brown and wife

2. *Maria Barbara*, b. Aug. 9, 1766; sponsors George Obermeyer and wife.

Family of Michael Zimmerman.

The children of Michael Zimmerman and his wife, Eva Koenig, were:

1. *Hannah*, b. June 15, 1752; bap. June 25, 1752; sponsors Wilhelm Staver and wife Margaretta.

2. *Johannes*, b. April 11, 1756. bap. April 19, 1756; sponsors John Early and wife Regina.

3. *Johann Adam*, b. Oct. 26, 1757; bap. Oct. 26, 1757; sponsors John Early and wife Regina.

4. *Eva Katharina*, b. May 9, 1761; bap. May 20, 1761; sponsors John Early and wife Regina.

5. *Godfried*, b. Oct. 5, 1763; bap. Oct. 20, 1763; sponsors John Early and wife Regina.

6. *Maria Elizabeth*, b. Aug. 11, 1767; bap. Oct. 16, 1769; sponsors Matthew Hess and wife Maria Elizabeth.

Family of John Schieble.

The children of John Schieble and wife Eva were:

1. *Conrad*, b. May 1, 1773; bap. June 4, 1774; sponsors Martin Beidner (?) and wife Maria Elizabeth.

2. *Christian*, b. Feb. 1, 1775; bap. June 4, 1775; sponsors John Early and wife Regina.

Family of Antonius Hemperley.

The children of Antonius Hemperley and his wife Julianna were:

1. *Maria*, b. Jan. 26, 1761; bap. Feb. 10, 1761; sponsors Anthony Blessing and wife.

2. *Rosina*, b. May 3, 1764; bap. May 10, 1764; sponsors Frederick Hummel and wife.

3. *Eva*, b. Oct. 2, 1765; bap. Oct. 15, 1765; sponsors Anthony Blessing and wife.

4. *George*, b. July 15, 1767; bap. July 19, 1767; sponsors George Wolf and wife.

5. *Anthony*, b. Oct. 21, 1768; bap. Nov. 7, 1768; sponsors Anthony Blessing and wife.

6. *Catharine*, b. March 13, 1772; sponsors John Cas-ell and wife.

Family of Theobolt Schautz.

The children of Theobolt Schautz and his wife Margaret were:

1. *Margaret*, b. June 20, 1782; bap. Sept. 29, 1782; sponsor Margaret Thielmann.

Family of John Zimmerman.

The child of John Zimmerman and his wife Anna Maria:

1. *Johannes*, b. Oct. 17, 1767; bap. Nov. 8, 1767; sponsor John Weber and Hannah Zimmerman.

Family of John Straw.

The child of John Straw and his wife Catharine Elizabeth:

1. *Catharine Elizabeth*, b. Sept. 23, 1782; bap. Sept. 29, 1782; sponsors, Peter Straw or Stroh and Rebecca Karnechi (?)

Family of Johannes Senior (?)

The child of Johannes Senior and wife Lena:

1. *John George*, b. Feb. 29, 1783; bap. Aug. 13, 1783; sponsors George Walmer and wife.

THE STORY OF "LUKE HOLLAND."

[The following anecdote is given by the Rev. Mr. Heekewelder in his "Historical account of the Indians," to exemplify their sagacity as well as veracity. We must confess that we are inclined to the opinion that that God fearing missionary was imposed upon by "Holland" and that the entire story is a myth. It is true that not all Indians were bad Indians, but the good were very, very few.]

In the beginning of the summer of the year 1755, a most atrocious and shocking murder was unexpectedly committed by a party of Indians, on fourteen white settlers within five or six miles of Shamokin. The surviving whites, in their rage, determined to take their revenge by murdering a Delaware Indian who happened to be in those parts, and was far from thinking himself in danger. He was a great friend to the whites, was loved and esteemed by them, and in testimony of their regard, had received from them the name of Luke Holland, by which he was generally known. This Indian, satisfied that his nation was incapable of committing such a foul murder in a time of profound peace, told the enraged settlers that he was sure that the Delawares were not in any manner concerned in it, and that it was the act of some wicked Mingoes or Iroquois, whose custom it was to involve other nations in wars with each other by clandestinely committing murders, so that they might be laid to the charge of others than themselves. But all his representations were vain; he could not convince exasperated men whose minds were fully bent upon revenge. At last, he offered that if they would give him a party to accompany him, he would go with them in quest of

the murderers, and was sure he could discover them by the prints of their feet and other marks well known to him, by which he would convince them that the real perpetrators of the crime belonged to the Six Nations. His proposal was accepted, he marched at the head of a party of whites and led them into the tracks. They soon found themselves in the most rocky parts of the mountain, where not one of those who accompanied him was able to discover a single track, nor would they believe that ever a man had trodden on this ground, as they had to jump over a number of crevices between the rocks, and in some instances to crawl over them. Now they began to believe that the Indian had led them across those rugged mountains in order to give the enemy time to escape, and threatened him with instant death the moment they should be fully convinced of the fraud. The Indian true to his promise would take pains to make them perceive that an enemy has passed along the places through which he was leading them; here he would show them that the moss on the rock had been trodden down by the weight of a human foot, then it had been torn and dragged forward from its place; further he would point out to them that pebbles or small stones on the rocks had been removed from their beds by the foot hitting against them, that dry sticks by being trodden upon were broken, and even that in a particular place, an Indian's blanket had dragged over the rocks, and removed or loosened the leaves lying there, so that they lay no more flat, as in other places; all which the Indian could perceive as he walked along, without ever stopping. At last arriving at the foot of the mountain on soft ground, where the tracks were deep, he found out the enemy were eight in number, and from the freshness of the foot prints, he concluded that they must be encamped at no great distance. This proved to be the exact truth; for after gaining the eminence on the other side of the valley, the Indians were seen encamped, some having already lain down to sleep, while others were drawing off their *leggings* for the same purpose, and the scalps they had taken were hanged up to dry. "See!" said Luke Holland

to his astonished companions, "there is the enemy! not of my nation, but Mingoes, as I truly tell you. They are in our power; in less than half an hour they will all be fast asleep. We need not fire a gun, but go up and tomahawk them. We are nearly two to one and need apprehend no danger. Come on, and you will now have your revenge!" But the whites, overcome with fear, did not choose to follow the Indian's advice, and urged him to take them back by the nearest and best way, which he did, and when they arrived at home late at night, they reported the number of the Iroquois to have been so great that they durst not venture to attack them.

THE ENDERS FAMILY.

A copy of the circular of the "Enders Monumental Association" has been placed in our hands. The objects are so worthy and honorable, that we take the liberty of making these extracts: "The object of this Association shall be to erect a Monument over the grave of Cap. Philip Christian Enders and his wife, Anna Appalonia Degen, who lie buried in Armstrong Valley, Dauphin county, Pa., on lands of their grandson, Daniel Enders; secure the preservation and keep sacred the last resting place of the old pioneer and his worthy help mate; to gather and preserve Genealogical Records, Biographical Sketches and all other matter of salient interest connected with their descendants, and create and foster among a common kinship, closer association and a more fraternal spirit. * * * * * The regular members shall consist of the descendants of Philip Christian Enders in connection with those who have or may become associated with the former through marriage. * * * We here take occasion to say that Dr. L. Jay Enders, the Secretary of the Association, has been engaged the past few years, in collecting and compiling the genealogy of the descendants all of which will soon be published in a book entitled, "Philip Christian Enders and His Descendants." Some of the relatives have not yet furnished their biographies or family records and as it is the desire of the Compiler to make the promised work as complete and interesting as possible we earnestly

request that those who have not yet done so forward the desired information to the Secretary without delay."

With the circular are given the following sketch, and record of descendants:

I. PHILIP CHRISTIAN ENDERS, b. July 22, 1740, in Braunsigweiler, District of Zugenheim, Nassau, Germany; d. February 26, 1809, in Halifax township, Dauphin county, Pa. After completing his education, he entered the military service of his sovereign, Wilhelm Heinrich, Prince of Nassau, participating in numerous battles of the "Seven Years' War." For gallantry and other soldierly qualities, he was promoted to a captaincy in the Royal cavalry. He subsequently resigned his commission, and on May 13th, 1764, married Anna Degen, daughter of Conrad Degen, of Sippertsfeld, Nassau. A few months later he came to America, accompanied by his bride. His first settlement was in Philadelphia, and later in this part of then Lancaster county. In 1788 he purchased a tract of over 1,300 acres of land in Upper Paxtang township. On this he permanently located, and here his last years peacefully passed away. He was one of the founders of Fetterhoff church, erected the first saw mill in the Valley, taught the first school, and bore a leading part in many other enterprises. In 1796 his wife and eldest son, John Philip, died and were buried a few rods from the cabin of the old settler. Thirteen years later the husband and father was laid by their side. He lived a long, useful and honored life, and his descendants have cause to thank God that their ancestor deserves their reverence, respect and gratitude. His children were:

i. JOHN-HENRY, b. 1765, d. s. p.

2. ii. JOHN-PHILIP, b. April 26, 1766; m. Elizabeth ———.

i. i. MARGARET, b. April 21, 1768; d. s. p.

3. iv. ANN-ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 15, 1769; m. first Adam Kreeger; secondly, John Shoener.

v. [a son]; b. July, 1771; d. s. p.

4. vi. GEORGE-MICHAEL, b. July 12, 1772; m. Elizabeth Crum.

vii. JOHN-GEORGE, b. March 11, 1774; d. 1825 in Dauphin county; m. Catharine Bowman, and left a large family.

viii. [a son], b. April, 1776; d. s. p.

5. ix. MARGARET-MARTHA (called Eva Margaret in her father's will), b. Jan. 24, 1778; m. Isaac Baughman.

x. CHRISTIANA, b. July 24, 1779; m. John Miller, and their numerous descendants are scattered over many States.

xi. SUSANNAH, b. Feb. 12, 1781; d. s. p.

xii. CATHARINE, b. March 25, 1783; d. in 1844; m. Peter Phillips; a number of their children live in Bellville O.; he was a soldier in the war of 1812-14; removed to Ohio, in 1839, but after the death of his wife returned to Pennsylvania, where he died October 2, 1860.

xiii. [A SON], b. Jan. 11, 1785; d. s. p.

xiv. JOHN-CONRAD, (twin), b. Jan. 11, 1785; d. Dec. 5, 1874; he inherited the old homestead which is now in the possession of his youngest son Daniel, and on which farm the proposed monument is to be erected.

II. JOHN PHILIP ENDERS (Philip-Christian) b. April 26, 1766, in Philadelphia; d. October 1794 in Dauphin county; m. ELIZABETH ——— and had children:

6. i. Philip, b. August 15, 1790; m. Anna Hummel.

ii. Susanna, b. June 25, 1791; m. Leonard Peters; of their descendants, nearly all reside in Penn'a.

iii. John, b. August 25, 1792; went West when young; and all trace of him lost.

III. ANNA ELIZABETH ENDERS (Philip-Christian), b. December 15, 1769, in Lancaster county, Pa.; d. in Crawford county, Ohio, many years ago; m. first, Adam Kreeger, a tailor by trade who died in Cumberland county, Penn'a; and there was issue (surname Kreeger.)

i. John; d. in 1878, s. p.; was a minister in the church of God.

ii. Jacob; d. April 7, 1850, in Galion, Ohio; m. Anna Campbell, and had issue, besides four children d. in infancy (surname Kreeger):

1. Sarah-Jane b. Jan. 22, 1828; m. John Hindman.

2. Elizabeth F., b. Sept. 7, 1829; m. Milton Penders; reside in Indiana.

3. Jacob C., b. May 21, 1833; m., and resides in New Orleans.

4. Jeremiah W., b. April 11, 1838;

m. Prudence Love; reside in Indiana.

5. *Mary A.*, b. April 7, 1842; m. William Angle.

6. *Benjamin F.*, b. April 22, 1843; m. Sarah A. Scott; reside in Gallion, O.

7. *Joseph, R.*, b. Jan. 15, 1845; married.

8. *Amanda J.*, b. Jan. 11, 1847; m. John Warden.

iii. MARGARET; m. Michael Watson.

iv. ELIZABETH; m. John Rose.

Mrs. Kreeger afterwards married John Shoener a clockmaker; they emigrated to Ohio, where they both deceased; no children.

IV. GEORGE MICHAEL (Philip-Christian), b. July 12, 1772; d. October, 1831, in Dauphin county, Pa.; m. ELIZABETH CRUM, and had issue:

i. JACOB; d. March 16, 1857, s. p.

ii. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 25, 1799; m. Christian Zimmerman and had eleven children.

iii. CATHARINE; m. Michael Hummel; had one son.

iv. SARAH, b. Feb. 18, 1810; m. Frederick Eberween; reside in Winterset, Iowa.

v. WILLIAM, b. April 28, 1812; m. and resides in Harrisburg.

VI. MARGARET MARTHA ENDERS (Philip-Christian), b. January 24, 1778; d. March 29, 1864, in Ohio; m. ISAAC BAUGHMAN, d. July 25, 1869, in Knox county, Ohio, whence he emigrated with his family in 1848; was a miller by trade. They had issue (surname Baughman):

i. JOHN, b. June 3, 1802; d. near Chambersburg, Pa.; m. and had a large family.

ii. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 30, 1804; a son, Jeremiah, resides at Fort Wayne, Ind.

iii. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 28, 1807; m. John Ventling and had seven children.

iv. MARGARET, b. March 4, 1809; m. ——— Reed; resides at Mt. Vernon, O.

v. SARAH, b. Feb. 5, 1811; m. Peter Hoke.

vi. MARY, b. June 21, 1812; m. Rev. Solomon McHenry; had seven children.

vii. CATHARINE, b. March 29, 1814; m. ——— Wingert, and had six children.

viii. ISAAC, b. July 5, 1817; d. Jan. 15, 1883; m. and left three children.

ix. ROSANNA, b. March 14, 1818; resides at Chambersburg, Pa.

x. WILLIAM C., b. March 15, 1822; is a miller; m. Frances Wingert and had twelve children.

VI. PHILIP ENDERS (John-Philip, Philip-Christian), b. August 15, 1790; d. 1874, in Genesee county, Michigan; removed to Erie county, N. Y., in 1827, and shortly after to Genesee county, Michigan; m. Anna Hummel, and there was issue:

i. SARAH; m. William Myers.

ii. LUCY; m. Benjamin Ineasly.

iii. SAMUEL; m. Nancy Rhodes.

iv. JEREMIAH; m. and resides in Australia.

v. GEORGE W.; m., and resides in Genesee county, Mich.

vi. ELIZABETH; m. B. Brosius.

vii. NORMAN; a farmer, living in Genesee county, Mich.

viii. MARY A.; m. Abraham Mastin.

ix. HARRY H.; m., and resides in Michigan.

x. MARTHA; d. in infancy.

xi. ALMEDA; d. in infancy.

xii. FRAUHLIN; d. s. p.

Information relating to the family is solicited by Dr. L. J. Enders, Enders P. O., Dauphin county.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXVI.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER west of the Susquehanna was *Kline's Carlisle Gazette*, which commenced publication in August, 1785. The title of this paper is omitted in the list given in the Centennial number of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. It ante-dated the latter paper one year. A file running from 1787 to 1817 is in possession of the Dauphin County Historical Society, and is of great value for reference.

"ADAMANTINE GUARDS."—At the inauguration of Gov. Bigler, we believe it was, there was present a company from Newville, Cumberland county, with the high-sounding title "Big Spring Adamantine Guards." We have recently

come across the notice of Capt. John Shippen, of Shippensburg, calling a meeting of his troop, the "Adamantine Guards," for September, 1798. From this body of volunteers, organized under the law enrolling the "Provisional Army" of 1798, arose, therefore, the name of the company fifty years later.

"THE MEN OF MARK" of the Cumberland valley has never been written, although a huge volume has been published with that title. But "the men of mark" who were forgotten in that curious volume are so numerous that inquiries are frequently made of us for information concerning many of them. In a very brief time we propose paying our attention to some of these neglected worthies—and make contribution to the biographical history of that renowned historic Valley.

DURING THE REVOLUTION.

[We accidentally came across a slip of paper of the Revolutionary era, which contains the following bill of fare for the soldiers of Independence—at least when there was a supply. Many and many a time the day's rations did not equal ones fourth of that here given. The trials and sufferings of our ancestors in the war for freedom were very great. Had the soldiers of the Rebellion been compelled to live on as slim diet, as they of Valley Forge, there would have been open revolt. Libby Prison and Andersonville were not much worse. But to the rations prescribed, yet seldom given in full:]

Rations Established in the Continental Army Before Boston.

1 lb. Beef, or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Pork, or 1 lb Salt Fish per day.

1 lb. Bread or Flour per day.

3 Pints of Pease or Beans per Week, or Vegetables equivalent at the Rate of 6s per Bush. for Pease & Beans.

1 pint of Milk per Day, or at the Rate of one penny per Pint.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a pint Rice, or one Pint of Indian meal per man per week.

1 Quart of Spruce Beer or Cyder per man per Day, or 9 Gall's molasses for Comp'y of 100 Men per week.

3 lbs. Candles to 100 Men per Week for Guards, &c.

24 lbs Soft Soap, or 8 lbs Hard Soap for 100 men per Week.

Of the above there is drawn by a

Major Gen'l.....	15	[Rations]
Brig. Gen'l.....	12	"
Colonel.....	6	"
Lt. Colonel.....	5	"
Major.....	4	"
Captain.....	3	"
Subaltern.....	2	"
Staff.....	2	"

STEPHEN BRULE.

The First White Man who Descended the Susquehanna.

[We are indebted to John Gilmary Shea, LL.D., for the following reference to Stephen Brule, the first white man who crossed from Lake Ontario to the head waters of the Susquehanna, descended the North Branch to within a few miles of Shamokin, and furnished the Jesuit Fathers with the earliest information we have of the Aborigines in that section.]

Stephen Brule, whose eulogy of the country of the Neuters led Father de la Roche Daillon, to visit them, had, we must infer, already been in that part of the country, and been struck by its advantages. He came over at a very early age and was employed by Champlain from about 1610 and perhaps earlier. He was one of the first explorers, proceeding to the Huron country and acquiring their language was to serve as interpreter. (Laverdiere's Champlain vi pp. 244, 266) As early as September 8, 1615, when Champlain was preparing to join the Hurons in their expedition against the Entouehonorons, in Central New York, Stephen Brule set out with a party of twelve Hurons from Upper Canada for the towns of the Carantouannais, allies of the Hurons, living on the Susquehanna, and evidently forming part of the confederacy known later as the Andastes. (Ib. (1615) p. 35) to secure their co-operation against the enemy.

He crossed from Lake Ontario apparently to the Susquehanna, defeated a small Iroquois party and entered the Carantouannais town in triumph. The force marched too slowly to join Champlain, and Brule returned to their country where he wintered. He descended

their river (the Susquehanna), visiting the neighboring tribes, meeting several who complained of the harshness of the Dutch. At last he started to rejoin his countrymen, but his party was attacked and scattered by the Iroquois and Brule losing his way entered an Iroquois village. He tried to convince them that he was not of the same nation of whites who had just been attacking them, but they fell upon him, tore out his nails and beard and began to hurn him in different parts of the body. He was far from being an exemplary character, but wore an Agnus Dei, and when the Indians went to tear this from his neck he threatened them with the vengeance of heaven. Just then a terrible thunder storm came up, his tormentors fled and the chief released him. After he had spent some time with them they escorted him four days' journey and he made his way to the Atinouaentans, the Huron tribe occupying the peninsula between Nattawassaga and Matchedash bays on Lake Huron (Laverdiere's Champlain 1619, pp. 134 140, 1615 p. 26; Sagard, Histoire du Canada p. 466.)

He found Champlain in 1618, and made his report to him. It was apparently on this return march that he passed through the territory of the Neuters, as it would be his safest course. We find him in Quebec in 1623, when he was sent to meet and bring down the Hurons coming to trade. He returned with them, leading a very dissolute life among the Indians (as Sagard complained). Laverdiere's Champlain 1624, p. 81 When Kirk took Quebec he went over to the English, and was sent up to the Hurons in their interest in 1629, notwithstanding the bitter reproaches of Champlain. (Ib. 1632, p. 267.) Sagard, writing in 1636, states that provoked at his conduct the Hurons put him to death and devoured him. Sagard, Histoire du Canada, p. 466, Lejeune Relation 1633, p. 34. The latter fact is not mentioned by the Jesuites. From the remark of Father Brebeuf (Relation 1635, p. 28,) it would seem that he met his death at the very town, Toanchain, whence Father de la Roche wrote. It was about a mile from Thunder Bay.—(Laverdiere's Champlain 1619, p. 27)

Such was the fate of the man who was

the first to cross from Lake Ontario to the Susquehanna, and pass from the villages of the Iroquois through the Neutral territory to the shores of Lake Huron.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

Genealogical Notes of Early Settlers.

DUNCAN.

Thomas Duncan d. January, 1776, leaving a wife Jean and children:

- i. *William.*
- ii. *John*
- iii. *Stephen.*
- iv. *David.*
- v. *Samuel.*
- vi. *Daniel.*

HOLLIDAY.

John Holliday, of Peters township, d. in March, 1770, leaving a wife and children:

- i. *William.*
- ii. *Samuel*; d. prior to his father.
- iii. *John.*
- iv. *Adam.*
- v. *Joseph.*
- vi. *Agnes*; m. and d. prior to her father.
- vii. *Mary*; m. and d. prior to 1770.
- viii. *Frances.*

MURRAY.

James Murray, d. in December, 1757, leaving a wife Jennett, and children:

- i. *John.*
- ii. *James.*
- iii. *William.*

SEMPLE.

John Semple, of East Pennsboro', d. February, 1758, leaving the following children:

- i. *John.*
- ii. *James.*
- iii. *David.*
- iv. *Robert.*
- v. *Samuel.*

The witnesses to the will were John and Thomas McCormick and Jonathan Hoge.

RENINGER.

Conrad Reninger of Allen township d. March, 1798, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

- i. *Martin*.
- ii. *George*.
- iii. *Margaret*, m. Thomas Miller.
- iv. *Catharine*.
- v. *Elizabeth*, m. Simon Benege.
- vi. *Martha*, m. Henry Rothroff.
- viii. *Mary*, m. John Thomas.

LOUDON.

James Loudon, of Tyrone township,
d. prior to 1785, leaving children:

- i. *Archibald*.
- ii. *John*.
- iii. *Margaret*.
- iv. *Mattheo*.
- v. *Elizabeth*, above 14 years in 1785.
- vi. *Christian*, under 14 years in 1785.

CHAMBERS.

William Chambers, d. August, 1762,
leaving a wife Jean, and children, as fol-
lows, all minors:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *William*.
- iii. *Mary*.
- iv. *George*.

POTTER.

John Potter d. in April, 1761, leaving
a wife Martha and children:

- i. *James*; was Gen. James Potter, of
the Revolution.
- ii. *Samuel*.
- iii. *Thomas*.
- iv. *Margaretta*.
- v. *Anna*.
- vi. *Catharine*.
- vii. *Mary*.
- viii. *Hannah*.
- ix. *Isabella*.

PEEBLES.

William Peebles, of Newton township,
d. November, 1778, leaving children:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Elizabeth*.
- iii. *Robert*.

They were all under fourteen years of
age. Their uncles, Robert and Matthew
Peebles, were appointed guardians over
their estate.

DICKSON.

John Dickson d. prior to June, 1761,
leaving children as follows:

- i. *James*.

- ii. *William*.
- iii. *Robert*.
- iv. *John*.
- v. *Margaret*.
- vi. *Samuel*.
- vii. *Joseph*.
- viii. *David*.

DUNNING.

John Dunning d. prior to March, 1778,
leaving a wife Margery and children as
follows:

- i. *Robert*, b. 1760.
- ii. *William*, b. 1763.
- iii. *John*, b. 1765.
- iv. *Ezekiel*, b. 1767.
- v. *Mark*, b. 1770.

BUCHANAN.

William Buchanan d. in 1758, leaving
a wife Margaret, and children as follows:

- i. *William*.
- ii. *John*.
- iii. *Catharine*, m. Moses Boyd.
- iv. *Jean*, m. James Gilkeson.
- v. *Sarah*.
- vi. *Mary*.

WALKER.

William Walker, d. prior to August,
1768, leaving a wife Mary and children:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Thomas*.
- iii. *William*.
- iv. *Samuel*.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXVII.

SHEARMAN'S VALLEY.—When was this
name changed to Sherman's Valley? In
going over the files of the *Carlisle Gazette*
from 1787 to 1817 we find the original
spelling in all references and in official
advertisements—so named for one of the
original settlers, Jacob Shearman.

A NEGLECTED GRAVEYARD.—Several
years ago we were informed of the exist-
ence of an old graveyard near Green
Park, in Perry county. In reply to our
inquiry G. H. informs us that the burial
place is one of those neglected Presbyte-

rian graveyards which it is the duty of Carlisle Presbytery to look after and care for. G. H. says: "The first settlers here were principally Scotch-Irish, and this is one of the earliest grave-yards. The burying ground for the eastern portion of the county was located near Baskinsville, just above Duncannon. Shortly after another spot was selected and used, about midway between New Bloomfield and Millerstown. At this latter place a church was built of stone, the foundation and part of the walls yet remaining. At the burying ground, near Green Park, there was a temporary log church erected which was used by the first settlers until the church at or near Centre in Madison township was built, when this was torn down and abandoned, and shortly after this, congregations organized at New Bloomfield, Sherman's Dale and Landisburg. Originally there were about 35 acres of land attached to the church, which was called "the Glebe." A few members of the Presbyterian church in the locality endeavor to keep up the burial ground at Green Park."

"THE LETTERS OF UNCLE JONAS LAWRENCE" are a series of historical reminiscences which have appeared regularly in the *Elmira Advertiser*. The enterprising publishers have printed them in book form and presented a copy to each of the patrons of their newspaper. "Uncle Jonas," returning from his western home after an absence of forty or fifty years, visits many of the towns and villages in New York and Pennsylvania, the city of Elmira being the central figure. He tells of the old people who once dwelt where imposing public edifices handsome residences and great industrial establishments now appear, while his nephew Harry furnishes him with facts relating to the enterprising men of today who have erected these structures, built the railroads and developed the mineral wealth of the locality. The letters are well written, are full of historical facts, and the author, who is our friend John L. Sexton, Esq., of Blossburg, is to be congratulated upon these interesting and entertaining contributions to the history of that portion of Pennsylvania and New York bordering on the Chemung

river. The work is so well done that it makes us wish we had an "Uncle Jonas" here who would walk along the streets of our old town and point out to us the residences with an account of the men who lived here sixty years ago. There is one of our readers who can do this, and we hope he can be induced to begin the work.

HARRISBURG BUSINESS MEN IN 1794-6. — From the advertisements in the *Oracle of Dauphin*, the following appear to be the principal business men in Harrisburg ninety years ago: Andrew Forrest, druggist, Chestnut street near Front; Doctor John Spangler, Market square; Robert Irwin, dry goods; Gregg & McConnel, dry goods, Front street; John Kean, dry goods and groceries; Irwin & Howard, dry goods, Market street; Peter Fahnestock, druggist, Walnut st.; Stacy Potts, lumber; John Wyeth, books, &c., Second street; Obed Fahnestock, books, "opposite the sign of King of Prussia;" Dalzell & Awl, groceries, Front street; Moses Gillner, dry goods; Valentine Egle, hatter, Front street "below Mr. Harris' stone house;" Samuel Hill, clock and watch maker; Andrew Crouse, tobacconist, Paxton street, "next to Mr. Robert Harris, [This Crouse is to be distinguished from the Andrew Krause who subsequently located at Harrisburg and whose descendants reside here. The one mentioned, afterwards removed to Carlisle, and, perchance, farther westward.] Gustine & Ripton, groceries, brick house at the corner of Front and Chestnut streets; Stewart & Weir, merchandise, "Second street, at the sign of the Lion and Unicorn;" Thomas Murray, dry goods, Market street, "near the court house;" Curtis & Dutton, button makers, opposite Casper Smith's tavern; Thos. Forster, dry goods and groceries, Front street; Jacob Singer, dry goods, Market square; Lepelletier & Benoist, groceries, &c., Front street; George Reninger, rope maker, Chestnut street; Jacob Fridley, hatter, Front street; Jacob Burckhardt, merchandise, turning, &c., Market square.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. — Several years ago we noted the descent of Messrs. Garfield and Hancock, one of New Eng-

land descent, the other of New Jersey, and both of the earliest settlers in these States. Some industrious New Englanders have unearthed the ancestors of President Cleveland, and incidentally of his spouse. It is that Deacon William Cleveland, the father of President Cleveland, descended from Aaron (1), Aaron (2), Aaron (3), son of Moses Cleveland, the first American ancestor. Deacon William Cleveland married Margaret Falley, who descended from Luke Hitchcock (1639), through Margaret Hitchcock, who married Samuel Falley. Their son, Rev. Richard Falley Cleveland, m. Anne Neal, of Baltimore, 1829, and had issue:

i. *Anne Neal*, m. Rev. Erotas P. Hastings.

ii. *Rev. William Neale*; m. Anne Thomas.

iii. *Mary Allen*; m. William E. Hoyt.

iv. *Richard Cecil*; d. s. p.

v. *Stephen Grover*; b. at Caldwell, N. York, March 18, 1837; m. June 2, 1886, Frances, daughter of Oscar Folsom, descendant in the eighth generation from John Folsom, who came to America in 1640.

vi. *Margaret Louisa*; m. Norval B. Bacon.

vii. *Lewis Frederick*; d. s. p.

viii. *Susan Sophia*; m. Hon. Lucien T. Yeoman.

ix. *Rose Elizabeth*; b. June 13, 1846; unmarried.

Both the President and his wife are descendants of a long line of clergymen of the Presbyterian faith. H.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE FORMATION OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

On the 20th of March, 1784, Christopher Kucher, Christopher Wegman and Col. John Philip DeHaas, in behalf of themselves and others residing in and near the town of Lebanon, in the county of Lancaster, sent in a memorial to the General Assembly praying that the bill for erecting part of the county of Lancaster into a separate county may not be enacted into a law at the present time.

The next day, March 22d, "Proposals from John Harris" were read containing the offer of a free ferry on the river Susquehanna, with a convenient landing place on his land, reserving only to him-

self, his family and their descendants the right of passing and repassing at the said ferry free from all charges whatever.

On the 23d of March the act for the erection of the county of Dauphin was taken up on third reading, yeas 28, nays 30—negatived. Among the nays were all the members from Lancaster county, including Brown and Orth, while Colonel Jacob Cooke was absent. William McClay, who then represented Northumberland county in the Assembly, voted in favor. The next day he asked leave of absence during the remainder of the session.

At the third session of the Assembly, on the 9th of Aug., 1784, many petitions and remonstrances were presented, most of them, however, stating that if the town of Lebanon was selected as the county town, they were perfectly willing a new county should be formed.

On the 14th of August petitions were read to the effect "that the boundaries of the said new county may be as follows, viz: By a line extending from the mouth of Conewago creek to the Middle Spring thereof in the South Mountains, and along said mountains to the line of Berks county, and that the place to be assigned for holding the courts of justice may be in the most central part thereof." These were laid on the table, as also were sundry petitions "that the town of Middletown be fixed as the place for holding the courts of justice."

On the 16th of August, a letter from Joseph Montgomery and Jonathan Hoge, Esquires, was read setting forth that "they have viewed and surveyed the tract of land allotted by John Harris for a town, and found the same healthy and convenient, and enclosing a draught thereof for the perusal of this House."

On the same day a large number of petitions from the inhabitants of Cumberland and Northumberland counties in favor of the new county; while a petition was read from the inhabitants of Berks county remonstrating against the same, "so far as relates to fixing the place of holding the courts of justice at Harris' Ferry, and praying the town of Lebanon may be assigned for that purpose."

On motion to take up the bill on third

reading the yeas were 23, nays 33, Messrs. Orth and Brown, members residing within the limits of the proposed new county, being among the latter.

At the next General Assembly early the subject was once more taken in hand, with the result we are all familiar.

RECORDS OF BINDAGLE CHURCH.

IV.

Family of Christian Snoke.

Christian Snoke, b. Aug. 18, 1740; bap. Aug. 30, 1740; sponsors Christian Kreysheller and Catharine Bergner. His children were:

1. *Catharine*, b. Feb. 1, 1765; bap. 21, 1765; sponsors Jacob Walz and Susan Beyer.

2. *Elizabeth*, b. May 11, 1766; bap. May 26, 1766; sponsors Frederick Fensler and Elizabeth Beyer.

3. *Eva-Catharine*, b. Oct. 10, 1767; bap. Oct. 11, 1767; sponsors John Snoke and wife Anna Catharine.

4. *Susan-Margaret*, b. Jan. 13, 1769; bap. Jan. 25, 1769; sponsors John Snoke and Susan Margaret Baeyer (?).

5. *Anna-Christiana*, b. Aug. 20, 1770; bap. Sept. 2, 1770; sponsors Christian Fox and wife.

Family of John Early.

John Early was born Jan. 9, 1724; sponsors at bap. Eberhardt Mathias and wife Jacobina Regina; his wife was Susan Christiana, and their children were:

1. *John*, b. July 31, 1757; sponsors at bap. Albrecht Siegel and wife Eva Elizabeth.

2. *John-William*, b. Aug. 10, 1763; sponsors at bap. Michael Zimmerman and wife Eve.

3. *Thomas*, b. Nov. 4, 1767; sponsors at bap. Michael Heicks (?) and wife Elizabeth.

4. *Catharine*, b. July 7, 1772; sponsors at bap. George Peter and wife Catharine.

5. *Anna-Margaretta*, b. Feb. 29, 1779; sponsors at bap. Christopher Ernst and wife Anna Margaretta.

Family of Joseph Carmony.

The children of Joseph Carmony and wife Eve were :

1. *Anna Margaret*, b. May 15, 1759; bap. June 17, 1759; sponsors Frederick and Margaret Morell.

2. *Julianna*, b. Dec. 8, 1761; bap. Dec. 17, 1761; sponsors John and Julianna Carmony.

3. *Catharine-Elizabeth*, b. Mar. 28, 1765; bap. April 10, 1765; sponsors Frederick and Catharine Dietzel.

4. *John*, b. July 2, 1768; bap. July 10, 1768; sponsors Jacob and Margaret Neushue (?).

5. *Susan*, b. Oct. 16, 1771; bap. Oct. 22, 1771; sponsors Conrad and Susan Neushue.

6. *Joseph*, b. Oct. 8, 1773; bap. Oct. 12, 1773; sponsors John and Regina Early.

7. *Adam*, b. April 1, 1775; bap. April 25, 1775; sponsors Adam and Rosina Deininger.

8. *Jacob*, b. Jan. 14, 1777; bap. Jan. 26, 1777; sponsors Jacob Reisch and wife.

9. *George*, b. Jan. 4, 1782; bap. Jan. 19, 1782; sponsors Jacob Kinzel and wife.

10. *Anthony*, b. Dec. 31, 1786; bap. Feb. 11, 1787; sponsors Anthony Hemperley and wife Julianna.

Family of William Nye.

The children of William and Julianna Nye were :

1. *MariaBarbara*, b. June 8, 1770; bap. June 17, 1770; sponsors John and Maria Barbara Peters.

2. *Catharine*, b. March 5, 1772; bap. March 29, 1772; sponsors John and Eve Catharine Nicholas.

3. *Henry*, b. Nov. 6, 1773; bap. Nov. 6, 1773; sponsors Daniel Beil and wife Barbara.

4. *Maria Christiana*, b. Aug. 20, 1775; bap. Sept. 6, 1775; sponsors Michael Maulfair and Maria Elizabeth Nye.

5. *Elizabeth*, b. May 13, 1777; bap. May 17, 1777; sponsors John Nye and Catharine Fernsler.

6. *John*, b. Oct. 3, 1779; bap. Oct. 17, 1779; sponsors John Nye and Catharine Schultz.

7. *Anna Maria*, b. Dec. 6, 1781; bap. Jan. 2, 1782; sponsors John Adam Nye and wife Veronica Barbara.

8. *John-Frederick*, b. Nov. 15, 1783; bap. Dec. 10, 1783; sponsors Henry Fernsler and wife Julianna.

Family of Andrew Vogel.

The children of Andrew and Lena Maria Vogel were :

1. *Andrew*, b. Jan. 3, 1770; bap. Jan. 11, 1770; sponsors Martin Long and Johanna Zimmerman.

2. *Elizabeth*, b. Oct. 20, 1772; bap. Oct. 27, 1772; sponsors Christian Bamberger and wife Elizabeth.

Family of John Wolf Kisner.

The child of John Wolf Kisner and wife Sabina, was:

1. *John*, b. Nov. 6, 1778; bap. Oct. 31, 1779; sponsors Martin and Mary Elizabeth Bindnagle.

Family of John Schaefer.

The child of John Schaefer and his wife Barbara, was:

1. *Eve, Catharine*, b. Oct. 21, 1779; bap. Oct. 31, 1779; sponsors George Wolf and wife Barbara.

Family of John Hershereder.

The children of John Hershereder and wife Lena Barbara, were:

1. *Maria-Catharine*, b. Nov. 19, 1774; bap. Dec. 17, 1774; sponsors Jacob Bruner and wife.

2. *John*, b. Jan. 11, 1776; bap. Jan. 29, 1776; sponsors Adam Weiss and wife.

3. *John Jacob*, b. Sept. 22, 1777; bap. Sept. 24, 1777; sponsors Peter Brechbill and wife.

4. *John Daniel*, b. Dec. 30, 1779; bap. Jan. 2, 1780; sponsors Jacob Kramer and wife.

5. *Isaac*, b. Sept. 3, 1782; bap. Sept. 29, 1782; sponsors Jacob Bruner and wife.

NOTES AND QUERIES,**Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.****CXVIII.**

"ADAMANTINE GUARDS" (*N. & Q. cxvi*) —The presence of the Adamantine Guards at Harrisburg was probably at the second inauguration of Gov. Shunk, or at that of Gov. Johnston.

POTASH.—Messrs. Boyd and Wilson, of Northumberland county, manufacturers of potash, in July, 1789, sent to Philadelphia one ton of potash, for which they were offered £40, but refused the price.

What Boyd and Wilson composed this enterprising firm?

RECORDS OF BINDNAGLE CHURCH.**V.****Family of John Oehrly.**

The children of John Oehrly (Early) and his wife Margaret, were:

1. *MAGDALENA*, b. February 24, 1778; bap. March 6, 1778; sponsors, George Peter and wife Catharine.

2. *JOHN-JACOB*, b. Dec. 12, 1779; bap. January 20, 1780; sponsors, John Oehrly and wife Regina.

3. *JOHN WILLIAM*, b. March 5, 1782; bap. March 17, 1782; sponsors, Michael Deininger and Barbara Bindnagle (both single).

4. *DANIEL*, b. Feb. 9, 1784; bap. March 7, 1784; sponsors, Daniel Wonderly and Regina Deininger.

Family of John Weber.

The children of John Weber (Weaver) and his wife Eve Margaret, were:

1. *ANNA CHRISTINA*, b. February 26, 1780; bap. March 29, 1780; sponsors, Andrew Braun and wife Christina.

2. *JOHN*, b. February 6, 1781; bap. March 5, 1781; sponsors, Christopher Braun and wife Anna Maria.

3. *ANDREW*, b. September 16, 1782; bap. Sept. 29, 1782; sponsors, Andrew Braun and wife Anna Christina.

Family of Martin Lange.

The children of Martin Lange (Long) and his wife Elizabeth were:

1. *ELIZABETH*, b. June 6, 1772; bap. June 16, 1772; sponsor, Eve Mueller.

2. *EVE CATHARINE*, b. Oct. 5, 1775; bap. October 20, 1775; sponsors, Antony Lange and Eve Catharine Zimmerman (both single.)

3. *MARGARET*, b. Oct. 11, 1777; bap. Oct. 24, 1777; sponsors, Antony Lange and Margaret Muenich, (single.)

4. *JULIANNA BARBARA*, b. Feb. 21, 1780; bap. March 19, 1780; sponsors, Antony Hemperly and Julianna.

5. *CHRISTINA*, b. November 9, 1784; bap. Nov. 21, 1784; sponsors, Michael Boby and wife Veronica.

6. *JACOB*, b. July 17, 1791; bap. August, 1791; sponsors, Jacob Lotz and wife Elizabeth.

Family of Johannes Schaick.

The children of Johannes Schaick—the first three by his first wife—his second wife being Lena Margaretta:

1. EVE-CATHARINE, b. March 18, 1773; bap. March 26, 1773; sponsors, George Henry Ziegler and wife Dorothea.

2. CHRISTINA, b. Dec. 13, 1775; bap. Dec. 31, 1775; sponsors, George Henry Ziegler and wife Dorothea.

3. DOROTHEA, b. August 14, 1776; bap. Aug. 24, 1776; sponsors, George Henry Ziegler and wife Dorothea.

4. JOHN, b. April 24, 1778; bap. May 16, 1778; sponsors, Michael Malvier and wife Maria Elizabeth.

5. JOHN-HENRY, b. Feb. 2, 1780; bap. March 19, 1780; sponsors, John Nicholas Bohr and Catharine Bobby (both single.)

6. ANNA MARGARET, b. March 22, 1782; bap. March 28, 1782; sponsors, Peter Neu and Elizabeth Bohr (both single.)

7. MARY-ELIZABETH, b. June 19, 1784; bap. August 1, 1784; sponsors, John Anthony Wirth and wife Elizabeth.

Family of Johannes Fuchs (Fox.)

The child of John Fox and his wife, Maria Elizabeth, was—

1. LENA-MARIA, b. Feb. 13, 1780; bap. March 26, 1780; sponsors, Jacob Fox and wife Anna Mary.

Family of Christopher Ernst.

The child of Christopher Ernst (Earnest) and his wife Lena Margaretha was—

1. JOHN-JACOB, b. Sept. 25, 1779; bap. Oct. 2, 1780; sponsors, George Peter and wife Catharine.

Family of Jacob Kisner.

The children of Jacob Kisner and his wife Catharine were—

1. CATHARINE-ELIZABETH, b. April 3, 1780; bap. May 7, 1780; sponsors, Jacob Baumann and Elizabeth Bindnagle (both single.)

2. JOHN HENRY, b. April 26, 1782; bap. May 17, 1782; sponsors, Henry Kisner and Barbara Bindnagle.

3. JOHN-JACOB, b. Nov. 7, 1785; bap. Nov. 27, 1785; sponsors, William Erle (Early) and Barbara Bindnagle.

4. EVE CATHARINE, b. Dec. 15, 1786; bap. Dec. 26, 1786; sponsors, George Sprecher and wife Eve Catharine.

Family of Michael Bolz.

The children of Michael Bolz and his wife Veronica were:

1. JOHN-MICHAEL, b. Jan. 22, 1758; bap. February 19, 1758; sponsors, Andrew Fehl and wife Barbara.

2. JACOB-FREDERICK, b. March 2, 1760; bap. March 23, 1760; sponsors, Jacob and Catharine Bolz (both single).

3. CATHARINE SOPHIA, b. Oct. 30, 1761; bap. Nov. 25, 1761; sponsors Jacob and Catharine Sophia Bolz (both single).

4. MARY BARBARA (twin), b. Oct. 30, 1761; bap. Nov. 25, 1761; sponsors, Michael Hochlaender and Barbara Bolz (both single).

5. JOHN, b. Nov. 6, 1763; bap. Dec. 4, 1763; sponsors, Jacob Neff and Catharine Sophia Bolz (both single).

6. GEORGE, b. Nov. 19, 1765; bap. Dec. 8, 1765; sponsors, George and Anna Sabina Fernsler (both single).

7. JOHN-DAVID, b. March 12, 1768; bap. March 26, 1768; sponsors Michael Bobby and wife Barbara.

8. JOHN-FREDERICK, b. Nov. 11, 1769; bap. Nov. 20, 1769; sponsors Michael Bobby and wife Barbara.

9. JOHN-PETER, b. Oct. 18, 1771; bap. Oct. 28, 1771; sponsors John Zimmerman and Elizabeth Mueller (both single).

10. CATHARINE-ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 21, 1772; bap. Dec. 24, 1772; sponsors, Michael Hochlaender and wife Catharine.

11. JOHN-PETER (second), b. June 29, 1775; bap. July 16, 1775; sponsors Michael Hochlaender and wife Catharine.

THE HISTORY OF THE FLAG.

"The Stars and Stripes became the National flag of the United States of America by virtue of a resolution of the Confederate or Continental Congress, passed June 14, 1777, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

This resolution appears in the Journal of Congress, volume 2, page 165. Although passed on the date above given, it was several weeks before it was made public, and not until the month of September following was it noticed in any of the New England newspapers until the

3d of that month when it was copied by the *Boston Gazette*. It is probable that this was due more to design than from ignorance as to its adoption.

The flag seems to have been the result of the work commenced by General Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Mr. Lynch, Benjamin Harrison and Colonel Joseph Reed. On the 2d of January, 1776, Washington was in the American camp at Cambridge, organizing the new army which was that day created. The committee of conference, consisting of Franklin, Lynch and Harrison, sent by Congress to arrange with Washington the details of the army, were with him. Colonel Reed, one of the aides de-camp, was also secretary of the committee of conference. The several designs for flags had long occupied the thoughts of Reed and his associates. The flag in use by the army was a plain red field, with the British union of the crosses of St. Andrew, St. George and St. Patrick on the upper left corner. Several gentlemen of Boston sent to the American camp copies of the king's speech. It was received on the date mentioned above, and the effect is described in the *British Annual Register*, 1776, page 147, thus:

"The arrival of the copy of the king's speech, with an account of the fate of the petition from the Continental Congress, is said to have excited the greatest degree of rage and indignation among them; as a proof of which, the former was publicly burnt in the camp; and they are said, on this occasion, to have changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag of thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the colonies."

The use of stripes to mark the number of the States on the flag cannot be clearly traced, but it may be accounted for by a custom of the camp at Cambridge. The army of citizen volunteers comprised all grades of men. Very few were uniformed. It was almost impossible for the sentinels to distinguish general officers from privates. Frequently officers were stopped at the outposts and held for identification until the arrival of the officer of the day. Orders were issued that the different grades of officers should be distinguished by a stripe of colored ribbon worn across

the breast. Washington, as commander-in-chief, wore a ribbon of light blue. The stars on the blue field—"a new constellation"—were suggested by the constellation Lyra, time honored as an emblem of union. The thirteen stars of the new constellation were placed as the circumference of a circle, and on a blue field, in accordance with the resolution already given. That was the flag used at Burgoyne's surrender, October 17, 1777. By a resolution of Congress, passed January 13, 1794, to take effect May 1, 1795, the flag was changed to fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. That was the flag of 1812. By a resolution passed April 4, 1818, to take effect on the following July 4th, the flag was again changed to one of thirteen stripes and twenty stars; and a new star, to represent a new State, ordered to be placed on the blue field on the 4th of July following the admission of such State.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BRADLEY

Samuel Bradley, of Hanover, d. May, 1785, leaving his estate to his wife Agnes and relatives as follows:

Brother John Bradley and his children Samuel, William, Mary and John.

Brother James Bradley and his son Samuel.

Brother Matthew Bradley.

Mary and William Sha, children of William Sha.

BRADY.

Luke Brady, of Londonderry, d. October, 1787, leaving a wife Eleanor. He devised to his friend James Welsh a "certain tract of land in the State of Virginia, due to me for service done in the said State," also "one certificate against the State of Virginia of eighty pounds one shilling."

BARGER.

Charles Barger, of Derry, d. June, 1788, leaving a wife Elizabeth and issue:

i. EVE.

ii. CATHARINE.

iii. ADAM.

iv. GEORGE.

The executors were his son-in-law Valentine Hoofnagle and Daniel Henning.

BOAL.

Peter Boal, of Paxtang, d. April, 1791, bequeathing his estate to his sisters (not named), and his brothers John Michael and Henry. Peter Boal was a private in Captain Collier's company, Colonel Elder's battalion, under the command of Colonel Thomas Hartley, and severely wounded in the attack on Fort Muncy, in Northumberland county, August 20, 1778.

BOWER.

John George Bower, of Derry, d. August 1792, leaving a wife, Eva Margaret, and issue:

- i. MARIA BARBARA.
- ii. ANNA-BARBARA.

BINDNAGLE.

Martin Bindnagle, of Paxtang, d. September, 1792, leaving a wife, Mary Elizabeth, and issue:

- i. CHRISTINA, m. — Dilman.
- ii. MARIA-BARBARA.
- iii. CATHARINE-DOROTHEA.
- iv. JOHN.

The executors of his estate were the wife and Jacob Zollinger.

BARRETT.

John Barrett, of Harrisburg, d. September, 1800, leaving his estate to his mother Elizabeth Barrett, of County Down, Ireland, and his brother James Barrett, of the same place.

CORBETT.

Peter Corbett, of Paxtang, d. August, 1785, leaving his estate to his daughter Margaret, who had previously married — Sturgeon, whose children were Jean, Peter, Samuel, John and Thomas Sturgeon.

CARR.

John Carr, of Derry, d. February, 1789, his estate being devised to the following:

- Sister Rosanna Campbell.
- Sister Mary McMichael, her children John, James, Jean and Mary.
- Brother Joshua.
- Sister Susanna, m. — Ceulter.
- Susanna Graham.
- Sister's son Robert Edmiston.

Susanna and Mary Caldwell.

Rosanna Green.

The executors, sister Rosanna and Robert Clark.

CALHOUN.

William Calhoun, of Paxtang, d. September, 1786, leaving wife Agnes and issue:

- i. ELIZABETH, m. Henry McCormick, and had ISABEL and WILLIAM.
- ii. WILLIAM.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXIX.

"THE POETS AND POETRY OF WYOMING VALLEY," by John S. McGroaty, of Wilkes-Barre, one of the editors of the *Sunday Leader* of that city, "is a collection of samples of the poetical literature of Wyoming Valley during the last one hundred years;" so says the *Record of the Times*.

JOHNS—^cCHRYOCK.—Thomas Johns m. Elizabeth Schryock at Hagerstown, Md., about 1790. He had fifteen children, one of whom, Dr. William Johns, was b. in 1799 at Chambersburg, Pa. Can any one give further data about Thomas Johns? HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

MOELECH—MELICK.—Johannes Moelech, with his son Andrew, who was b. December 12, 1729, at Bendorf, Germany, came to Philadelphia May 29, 1735. Of his descendants, Peter Mellick, in 1769, settled in Columbia county, Pa., and had issue. Can any one give further data about descendants of Johannes Mellick? H. E. H.

SCOTT—McCLURE.—Dr. James Scott, of Pennsylvania, son of — and — (McClure) Scott, of Pa., m. July 28, 1795, Ann Overton Lewis, of Virginia, and had issue:

- i. *John-Thomson*; m. Jan. 5, 1832, his cousin Huldah Lewis, of Virginia.
- ii. *James McClure*; m. Dec. 13, 1832, his cousin Sarah Travers Lewis, of Virginia.

iii. *Marg-Ann*; m. L. A. Boggs, of Virginia.

Who was this Dr James Scott whose mother was a McClure? H. E. H.

SAMUEL EVANS, ESQUIRE.—The *Lancaster Intelligencer* in its last illustration of the worthies of Lancaster county, gives us in its edition of Saturday, September 4th, an engraving of "Samuel Evans, an antiquarian as well as a politician." It may do very well "as a politician," but not as "an antiquarian." Our fellow-laborer Evans makes a far better picture than the *Intelligencer* gives us—it does not do the "Squire" justice. The biographical sketch is excellent, and we heartily agree with the writer that Mr. Evans is "the proper man to write the history of Lancaster county." No person could have been worse used than the 'Squire' by the publishers of the recent history who cut and carved his manuscript until the work of years became so mutilated by the historical pirates, that the volume when printed was beyond recognition. We have always sympathized with our friend for the treatment he received, knowing full well that he, living in the county, would be held responsible for all the blunders and misstatements. We advised him at the time to issue a circular to the public giving a plain account of the transaction, but he preferred time to right all things than to the inviting of a law suit. We hope before many days justice will be done to the only person who can write a faithful history of the county—Samuel Evans, Esquire.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

CLARK.

Benjamin Clark, of East Hanover, d. March, 1801, leaving issue:

i. *Thomas*

ii. *Margaret*, dec'd.; m. John Gilichen.

iii. *Mary*, m. Richard McClary.

Also a grandson, Benjamin Clark, and grand-daughter Elizabeth m. Baltzer Stein, "children of my daughter Jean Clark."

ELLIS.

Ann Ellis, widow, of Hummelstown, d. in 1788, leaving children:

i. *Christiana*, m. Samuel Miller.

ii. *Ann*, m. — Wolfkill.

iii. [*a dau.*], m. Matthias Hoover and had Matthias.

EBRECHT.

John Philip Ebrecht, of Harrisburg, d. October, 1792, leaving issue:

i. *Rebecca*, m. Abraham Miller, and had John Philip.

ii. *Wendelina*, m. Martin Battorff, and had Philip.

GREENLEE.

James Greenlee, of Hanover, d. March, 1785, leaving a wife and following children:

i. *William*, m. and had a son James.

ii. *James*.

iii. *Alexander*.

iv. *Robert*.

HARRISON.

Sarah Harrison, widow, of East Hanover, d. Sept. 1806, leaving children as follows:

i. *Elizabeth*, m. — Martin.

ii. *Mary*, m. — Ward.

iii. *Jean*.

iv. *Sarah*.

v. *James*.

vi. *Stephen*.

HUNTER.

I William Hunter, of Londonderry, d. June, 1786, leaving a wife, Martha, and children:

i. *Robert*.

ii. *William*.

iii. *James*.

iv. *Archibald*.

II. David Hunter, d. September, 1787, bequeathing his estate to his grandchildren, Jennet, Mary and Sarah Hunter.

KEILER.

Peter Keiler, of Upper Paxtang, d. April, 1801, leaving a wife, Gertrude, and children:

i. *John*.

ii. *Peter*.

iii. *Gerhard*.

iv. *Benjamin*.

v. *Margaret*, m. Jacob Frack.

vi. *Elizabeth*, m. John Frey.

vii. *Gertrude*, m. Daniel Miller.

viii. *Mary*.

- ix. *Catharine.*
- x. *Veronica.*

KENNEDY.

Thomas Kennedy, of West Hanover, d. January, 1803, leaving a wife, Jean, and children:

- i. *Robert.*
- ii. *Joseph.*
- iii. *Mary.*
- iv. *Jean.*

LYTLE.

John Lytle, of Lytle's Ferry, near Halifax, d. June, 1806. He left his estate to the following:

- Son Green.
- Sister Jenny Ayres.
- Sister Elizabeth Watson.
- Sister Mary wife of John McCleery.
- Half Brother, Samuel Irvin.

LUTHER.

Dr. John Luther, of Harrisburg, d. January, 1811, leaving issue:

- i. *Catharine.*
- ii. *Cornelius.*
- iii. *Martin.*
- iv. *John.*

LOGAN.

John Logan, of Londonderry, d. February, 1788, leaving a wife Hannah, and children:

- i. *Thomas.*
- ii. *William.*
- iii. *John.*
- iv. *Margaret, m. — Willson.*
- v. *Mary, m. Samuel McCleery.*

"THE CAMBRIAN SETTLEMENT

On the Waters of Connemaugh and Blacklick Creek."

[The following advertisement over the name of Morgan J. Rhees, of May, 1797, refers especially to that region now known as Cambria county.* As a portion of our State history it is of value and will no doubt prove interesting not only to the readers of *Notes and Queries* in general, but particularly those who dwell within the limits of the "Cambrian Settlement." But where is Beula? Echo answers, where?]

This settlement, although in its infant state, offers considerable encouragement

to Emigrants, and others, who have an enterprising spirit, and are willing for a few years to undergo, and surmount difficulties in the acquirement of Independence.

Several families are now on the land, and many more have engaged to follow in the Spring, when a town named BEULA, one mile square will be laid out; 395 acres of which will be given and sold for the sole benefit of the first settlers, viz. for public Buildings, Schools, a Library, the encouragement of Agriculture, and Manufacture, and 200 acres in the settlement for the dissemination of Religious knowledge.

Such institutions, it is presumed, must have a tendency to promote the welfare of the settlement, and be of public utility to the neighborhood in general — a neighborhood which the late John Craig Miller, Esq, did not hesitate to declare, would become in time, "The Garden of Pennsylvania." The situation is certainly healthy, fertile and pleasant. The surveyor, J. Harris, Esq, certifies "that the spot on which the settlement is formed, consisting of 20,000 acres, is in quality good, and in general, sufficiently level for cultivation; that most of the tracts (400 acres each) are altogether tillable, that the whole is proper for pasture and wheat, abounding in meadow, which may be watered by numerous streams, on which are many valuable mill seats, &c.

Colonel Elliott asserts, "that this land is peculiarly adapted to grass, and that it is fit for any kind of cultivation."

Patrick Cassady, Esq, testifies, "that at least one-fourth thereof will make meadow: that on an average it is level enough for farming; that the hills are of the richest soil, and that it abounds with durable springs and runs, which are sufficiently large for water works."

Many of the settlers, now on the spot, confirm the above testimonies. The great weight of timber is the principal objection. The trees, however, are of the best quality, and consist of the Sugar tree, Cherry, White Walnut, Hickory, Chestnut, Linn Beech, Poplar, Ash, Oak, Cucumber, Birch, and Hemlock or Spruce.

The distance from navigable streams,

according to P. Cassady, is as follows: From the Frankstown branch of the Juniata 13 miles, from the west branch of the Susquhanna 13 miles, from the Clearfield Creek 14 miles, from Chest Creek 8 miles, and lying on the Conemaugh and Blacklick, which empty into the Allegheny river.

The imagination may figure to itself numerous advantages arising from such a situation, but there are real ones to be expected from this spot. It is on the Juniata road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, about 230 miles from the former, and near 80 from the latter. This route to the westward is likely to become the most public on account of its being more level and equally near. It avoids the Sideling hill, the Tuscarora, the Shade and the North mountains. The portage from the Juniata to the Conemaugh is likewise the shortest between the Eastern and Western waters. This will of course cause it to be a natural deposit for stores, and it is not out of the scale of probability, but BEULA, being in the centre of a new settlement, will in time be a manufacturing town, a feat of justice, and a considerable mart for inland trade.

At present it is supposed that 500 families may be supplied by different proprietors with farms, within a moderate distance of the town. Those who are anxious to have situations in its vicinity may be suited by applying to Morgan J. Rhees on the land, or to W. Griffiths, No. 177 South Second street, Philadelphia, who will either sell or grant improvement leases. Terms of payment will be rendered easy to the purchasers, and every possible encouragement will be given to the industrious labourer and mechanic. Saw and grist mills will be immediately erected; and in the course of next summer public buildings and the cutting of roads will employ a great number of hands all of whom will have it in their power to become proprietors of part of that soil, which they clear and cultivate.

Every purchaser of a tract or patent of about 400 acres, is entitled to one acre, or four lots, 58 feet by 125 feet each, in the town. Professional men and mechanics, by building a house with a stone or brick chimney, and becoming residents before the first day of October, 1797, shall have

the same privilege. No ground rent on the lots will be required from those who purchase in the settlement, or build in the town, previous to that period.

Five hundred Lots of the above dimensions are now for sale, at ten dollars per lot, payable in cash or valuable books. The books are to form a public library in the town, for the use of the settlers, and all the money arising from the sale, will be laid out for the purposes above mentioned.

Indisputable titles will be given by the subscriber, as soon as the number and situation of the lots are known, which shall be determined by lottery on or before the first day of October next.

RECORDS OF BINDAGLE CHURCH.

V.

BAPTISMS.

Family of John Michael Boltz

The children of John Michael Boltz and his wife Eva were

1. JOHN PETER, b. Dec. 7, 1778; bap. Jan. 15, 1779; sponsors Michael and Fanny Boltz.

2. JOHN JACOB, b. June 23, 1780; bap. July 8, 1780; sponsors Jacob Boltz and Catharine Messersmith.

3. HENRY, b. April 2, 1782; bap. May 11, 1782; sponsors Henry Mueller and Barbara Boltz.

4. JOHN MICHAEL, b. July 17, 1783; bap. Aug. 13, 1783; sponsors Valentine and Lena Rug (?)

Family of Andrew Beyer.

The children of Andrew and Margaret Beyer were:

1. JOHN JACOB, b. April 3, 1780; bap. June 4, 1780; sponsors Jacob Boltz and Elizabeth Wolf.

2. JOHN JACOB (second) b. Feb. 6, 1785; bap. June 12, 1785; sponsors Jacob Boltz and Elizabeth Rug.

Family of John Stover.

The children of John and Barbara Stover were:

1. EVE ELIZABETH, b. June 5, 1780; bap. June 25, 1780; sponsors John William Early and Eve Wolf.

2. GEORGE, b. March 14, 1783; bap.

June 18, 1783; sponsors George Sprecher and Catharine Wolstein.

Family of John Flueger.

The children of John and Elizabeth Flueger were:

1. SUSAN MARY, b. June 7, 1780; bap. June 25, 1780; sponsors George and Barbara Wolf.

2. LUDWIG, b. Feb. 19, 1784; bap. April 16, 1784; sponsors Michael and Mary Regina Flie (?).

3. ANNA MARY, b. May 2, 1786; bap. March 14, 1786; sponsors Michael and Mary Regina Flie (?).

Family of John Nicholas Nye.

The children of John and Eve Catharine Nye were:

1. ANNA MARGARET, b. May 12, 1772; bap. May 26, 1772; sponsors John Nicholas and Lena Margaret Nye.

2. CHRISTINA, b. Sept. 22, 1773; bap. Oct. 2, 1778; sponsors Philip Baier and Mary Elizabeth Nye.

3. MARY CATHARINE, b. May 28, 1775, bap. June 12, 1775; sponsors Superiors.

4. JOHN, b. July 7, 1776; bap. July 20, 1776; sponsors John Nye and Margaret Bohr.

5. JOHN-PHILIP, b. Nov. 2, 1778; bap. Nov. 16, 1778; sponsors John Nye and Catharine Schnetz.

6. EVE-CATHARINE, b. Dec. 25, 1780; bap. Jan. 7, 1781; sponsors John Nye and Catharine Schnetz.

7. CHRISTINA-BARBARA, b. Oct. 12, 1783; bap. Nov. 6, 1783; sponsors Michael Malvier and Barbara Behm.

8. JOHN-HENRY, b. Dec. 18, 1785; bap. Feb. 19, 1786; sponsors John Snoke and wife.

Family of John Christian Weisbach.

The children of John Christian Weisbach and wife Anna Sabina were:

1. ANNA MARY, b. Feb. 14, 1781; bap. Feb. 25, 1781; sponsors Christian and Mary Ann Fetter.

2. ANNA CATHARINE, b. June 11, 1782; bap. July 7, 1782; sponsors Christian and Mary Ann Fetter.

Family of Adam Zimmerman.

The child of Adam and Elizabeth Zimmerman was:

1. JOHN-MICHAEL, b. Jan. 15, 1781; bap. May 25, 1781; sponsors Michael Brandt and Eve Catharine Zimmerman.

Family of Andrew Kraemer.

The children of Andrew and Eve Margaret Kraemer were:

1. ELIZABETH, b. July 10, 1774; bap. Sept. 11, 1774; sponsors Jacob Riel and Rosina Kraemer.

2. JOHN, b. March 21, 1777; bap. April 4, 1777; sponsors John Zimmerman and Mary Weber.

3. CHRISTINA, b. Dec. 14, 1778; bap. Jan. 20, 1779; sponsors Michael Boltz and wife Fanny.

4. JOHN-MICHAEL, b. Oct. 28, 1780; bap. Jan. 28, 1781; sponsors Michael Boltz and wife Fanny.

5. EVE-CATHARINE, b. —, 1782; bap. March 23, 1783; sponsors Valentine Kros and wife Enis.

Family of Nicholas Alberdahn (Albert).

The child of Nicholas and Catharin Albert was:

1. BALTHAZER, b. Dec. 7, 1781; bap. Dec. 30, 1781; sponsors John and Elizabeth Weber.

TEACHER DOWNEY.

One of Harrisburg's Early Educators.

On Monday last the Downey school building on Eleven-and-a-Half street was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The principal address was that of Dr. Wm. H. Egle, the well-known historian, which was as follows:

Members of the Board of Control, Teachers, and Scholars: It is eminently proper, that in the services of this hour, something should be related concerning the man for whom this school building has been named. For what is a name unless we know somewhat of the individual. In our court records we read over the names of men who lived and died prior to the war for Independence; or when this fair city on the Susquehanna was not yet dreamed of, or of our County Dauphin had no existence; or later on, at the beginning of the present century, people who assisted at the early establishment of the beautiful place we are so proud of and delight to call our home. No interest attaches to many of the names we see—from the fact that they left no record behind—but there are others who made their mark in their day and generation. Not professional men, doctors,

lawyers, and preachers, but real genuine men of mark who left their impress for good, on the history of our town and county, and whose virtues and merits should not go unrecorded.

Among these noted and honored men, was JOHN DOWNEY, and it is of him and of his services to the community in which he lived almost a hundred years ago, that I propose to interest you in my brief address. He was born at Germantown, Penna., in 1765, and was the son of John and Sarah Downey. Among the slain near the Crooked Billet, on the first of May, 1778, during the most trying hours of the Revolutionary war was Capt. John Downey. The *Pennsylvania Packet*, then published at Lancaster, during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British troops, in a letter from Plumstead, Bucks county, under date of May 4th of that year says:

"On Friday, the first instant, fell the gallant Captain John Downey, late schoolmaster in Philadelphia, whose worth entitles him to a place in the annals of America. He took an active and early part in our struggle for liberty. He went as a volunteer to Jersey last winter was a year where he behaved gallantly in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He being chosen captain of a company of Philadelphia militia, served his tour of duty, two months, last summer, at Billingsport, when on account of his superior knowledge of mathematics, the Executive Council employed him to make a military survey of the river Delaware which he performed with great exactness. Since which time he has performed many very important services to his country, a love to which prompted him to attempt anything which promised its welfare. He lately acted as an assistant commissary, and in this capacity was with our brave militia when attacked last Friday. From his known readiness to fight and bleed for his country, it is more than probable when the attack began he made the attempt to join his countrymen, when he was shot through the shoulder, and thus he lay in his blood until the enemy returned, when they dispatched him in a cruel manner, for his body was found with one of his hands almost cut off, his head slashed in several

places, his skull cut through, his brains coming out at his nose, and scattered all around. He was an enlightened patriot, an affectionate friend, a gallant soldier, a fond husband and an intelligent parent. He had no inheritance to leave, as his little property was left in Philadelphia, but he has left a sorrowful widow, and five helpless children, in very indigent circumstances. They are worthy the charitable."

The massacre at the Crooked Billet was one of the most inhuman transactions of the war for independence. Of the five helpless children left by Capt. Downey, was our John, then in his thirteenth year. Through the aid of a fond and devoted mother, and the friendship of the survivors of that bloody conflict, the son received an excellent classical education in the old Academy at Germantown, and a few years later, opened a Latin and Grammarschool at Harrisburg. His entire energies at the time being devoted to education, he became one of the most successful teachers in the early history of the town. At this period, in a letter to Governor Thomas Mifflin who had then entered upon his third term as Chief Executive of the State, and the limit, under the Constitution of 1790, John Downey proposed a "Plan of Education" remarkably foreshadowing the present school system, and which has placed him in the front rank of early American educators. This letter shows that he had a plan insight into the wants of the community long before they became evident to those in authority. But to the letter: [Dr. Egle here read extracts from the following letter, which we present in full in this connection.]

"HARRISBURG, 24th Feb., 1797.

"HONORABLE SIR:

"As a private member of the same community, over whose concerns you have been so long called to preside, I take the liberty of communicating to you my opinion respecting, what I take to be, some of its dearest interests. I do so with the more freedom, presuming upon the liberality of your private character, and the sincerity of your public declarations. I feel myself more peculiarly called upon to do so at this time, as the

last period of your administration approaches—your successor in office is unknown and we can neither appreciate his private or his public character.

“The subject to which I would particularly call your attention is the privation of mind in the mass of the community; a subject which involves in it a variety of most important discussion, being pregnant with almost every evil from whence we have reason to dread alarm. From this source, finesse, hypocrisy, and property already begin to over-balance the talents and virtues, and society here is again threatened with the return of superstition and tyranny, from whose baneful influence, so long and so severely felt by the human race, we thought we had got free.

“This pestiferous malady I would trace to a radical defect in our constitution, with whose vital essence an universal system of education ought to have been interwoven, as the heart from whose perennial spring a pure and salubrious stream could alone diffuse immortal energy to the whole system.

“From your public addresses I am already informed that this subject has engaged your serious attention, nor am I to learn that your power in such cases extends only to recommendation and that this recommendation has hitherto met with very inadequate returns. Yet the importance of the subject loudly calls for repeated and more energetic efforts. The object should not only be presented, but the subject traced with a master hand in a perspicuous and concise system, which may reconcile the present circumstances of our society to the progressive perfectability of mind, which may safely leave the speculative doctrine of religion to the zeal of its numerous varying sectaries, and embrace only those subjects connected with man’s interest and happiness as a member of civil society over which alone society has control.

“As a rude outline of such a system:

“Let the mind, as soon as it has gained some knowledge of the rudiments of its native tongue, be entertained with a simple history of such subjects as are daily presented to it through the medium of the senses, and this impressed by such anecdotes as are calculated to awaken its

attention. From the history of external objects adapted to its infant powers, it may rise to morals, and universal morality may be inculcated by such interesting examples of individual morality as may fix the heart in the interest of humanity and virtue. The private interest and usefulness of the individual may now be attended to by teaching him writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mensuration, mathematics, and geography; and this course finished, by showing him his importance to society, with mental powers duly cultivated under the protection of his inherent and inalienable rights, with the baneful consequences of his dereliction of them, and both illustrated by select facts drawn from a general but concise view of history.

“Such a course, it is presumed, may be sufficient to qualify him for the ordinary duties and common occupations of life. But, if the circumstances of any admit of, or their energies require more extensive information, they may pursue it by such means as opportunity or industry may place within their reach.

“To carry such a plan into effect:

“To teach the introductory branches of education as far as reading, writing, arithmetic and book-keeping, two or more schools may be erected in each township, and supported by such an annual tax upon property as may be sufficient as to secure a moderate independence to the teachers. The more advanced paths of science, already noticed, may be taught in one school erected in each township and supported in the same manner with the former. While more liberal science may be cultivated at an academy erected in each county, which a very moderate assessment throughout the county will be sufficient to support. Attendance upon the schools for a sufficient time should be strictly enjoined under an adequate penalty.

“Perhaps the public mind is not ripe for the reception of some such plan. It may, however, be forwarded by a variety of preparatory means.

“From the use which may be made of the influence of office, men of liberal and enlarged minds should be sought after and preferred to public employment. These, though best qualified to fill office

with dignity and intelligence, are not found foremost in the race for public favor; while those who beg recommendation are commonly beneath the office they court, soon forget those who befriend them and tyrannize with all the insolence of office over those who are placed within the reach of their influence. The former endeavor to deserve office by embracing every opportunity of bettering the condition of those within their reach. The latter struggle to obtain and strain to hold office by keeping under the public mind and thwarting every plan proposed for its improvement.

"It might, also, not be unworthy the attention of the Legislature to raise agriculture from its present servilely, imitative practice by encouraging scientific pursuits. Individuals, equal to the task, should be encouraged in each county by an adequate fund, sufficiently restricted by penalty, to the expressed purpose of ascertaining by experiment the easiest and best means of preparing our land for rotary crops; the succession of crops best adapted to the demand, soil and climate, and to publish annually a fair statement of the appropriations of the fund, with the success of these experiments.

"But a more arduous task remains for the Legislature.

"In this rank age,
Much is the patriot's weeding hand required.
The toils of law (which dark insidious men
Have cumbrous added to perplex the truth,
And lengthen simple justice into trade).
How glorious were the day that saw these
brake
And every man within the reach of right."

"This philanthropic wish, it is presumed, may be in a great measure accomplished by simplifying the multifarious and perplexed forms of law procedure, reducing them to one common standard throughout the State, and publishing these under its authority as the unerring rule by which every process shall be conducted. This might produce a happy effect upon the public mind by reducing legal business within known boundaries; it will not then elude the grasp of common capacity, but every man may, in a great measure, transact his own business, and thereby banish the chicanery, and fraud, and aristocratic pride which has so

long disgraced an otherwise liberal profession.

"Many other topics of reform and improvement might be added, and each of them supported by such a variety of considerations as would carry this greatly beyond the bounds of a letter. But if the subject impresses you with the same idea of its importance, such consideration will be unnecessary. If it does not, it might be presuming too much to think that anything which I might offer would change your opinion.

"My chief reasons for troubling you are that if the subject strikes you with the same idea of its importance it is likely to produce much more powerful effects when modeled by your ideas and clothed with your language, and to meet with more attention from your character and influence than it would if it appeared in a more questionable shape. To me it appears that you could not close your presidency with more dignity or utility than by turning the attention of the Legislature to this and other branches of reform and improvement during a short session called expressly for the purpose, should its present be too much crowded with other business, for a full discussion of the merits of this. It will doubtless give me pleasure to find that our ideas meet upon the subject. But if they do not, neither do they lessen the respect with which I am your fellow citizen.

JNO. DOWNEY.

"To Hon'ble Thos. Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania."

It will be seen, by perusing this remarkable letter carefully, that not only the present school system is gracefully outlined, but on more than one subject John Downey was in advance of not only the age in which he lived, but, in reality, of the present era. It will also be observed that "Civil Service Reform" is no new thing. Mr. Downey, as may well be supposed, from his enlightened views, became one of the most prominent men in this section, and for almost one third of a century was at the head of the leading enterprises of the day. He became the first cashier of the old Harrisburg bank, and was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the bridge over the Susquehanna river. He served as a member of

the Legislature in 1817-18, and filled other positions of trust and honor and profit. Shortly after coming to Harrisburg, in addition to his duties as teacher, he filled the office of town clerk for a long period, and served as a justice of the peace from 1807 until his death. His docket, in the possession of the speaker, are models in their way. "Squire Downey," as he was more frequently called, wrote a great deal for the newspaper press, and his productions are noted for their elegant diction. His series of papers entitled "Simon the Waggoner," "Simon Slim," and "Simon Easy," although mostly of a political character, sparkle with real, genuine wit, well worthy a permanent setting as a valuable contribution to literature. Mr. Downey died at Harrisburg the 21st of July, 1827, in the 62d year of his age, and the *Oracle of Dauphin* writes his epitaph in this one sentence: "A useful magistrate and a pious man." Mr. Downey married Alice Ann Beatty, daughter of Captain James Beatty, of Harrisburg. She died in Ashland county, Ohio, May 14, 1841, aged sixty-four years. Their daughter, Ellen Downey, married Hon. Daniel Kilgore, of Ohio, and left a large family. Such in brief were the services of a teacher of the "olden time" and for whom you have named this building. He well deserves this recognition at your hands, and it has afforded me great pleasure to relate to you what I have learned concerning him. In his day and generation he was the wisest, for he saw in the future that great system of a free education which I sincerely trust each scholar who hears me this day will take every advantage of. Mr. Downey ninety years ago believed in compulsory education. Let the pupils of this school now, and in the years to come, prove by their regular attendance that their desire for knowledge is the great incentive that actuates them in the pursuit of the liberal education which the Board of School Control of our city are determined to guarantee them, without regard to distinction of race or color.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"FREYHEITS FAHNE," was the title of a German newspaper published at Carlisle and edited by H. W. Petersen, a son of

the Rev. Mr. Petersen, Lutheran minister at Harrisburg. Father and son subsequently removed to Canada. Is a file of this newspaper in existence?

DUBLIN GAP SULPHUR SPRING.—When was the name of this long celebrated resort changed to "Doubling Gap." In the newspapers of ninety years ago it was as we have first written, which orthography should be preserved by all means.

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.—Many have heard of this term, some have handled the money, but few know the history of it. For the benefit of our readers we give this information. The first issue of bills of credit was made by the Continental Congress under authority of the resolution of June 22d, 1775, for \$2,000,000. On the 23d of July Congress ordered the issue of \$1,000,000. From time to time new issues were authorized, so that at the beginning of 1780 the enormous sum of \$200,000,000 was afloat. The inevitable result was that the Continental money depreciated. In February, 1777, \$100 in specie were worth \$107 of currency. In February, 1780, \$7,500 were necessary to purchase \$100 in specie. After that the currency became utterly worthless. Congress never formally repudiated it, and never took any measures to redeem it.

BOYD AND WILSON (*N & Q. cxvii.*) was a well known firm one hundred years ago in the town of Northumberland. Captain John Boyd belonged to the Third Pennsylvania in the army of the Revolution. He was many years a justice of the peace and died at Northumberland February 13, 1832, aged eighty-two years. One of his daughters married Rev. W. R. Smith, D. D., once a noted preacher at Sunbury; another married Hon. Stephen F. Headly, a very able lawyer and accomplished gentleman, who represented Columbia county in the Senate some forty years ago I believe. Both these gentlemen are dead, but have descendants. John B. Smith, I think, still lives in Peoria, Illinois. Gen. William Wilson (my wife's grandfather), the other partner, was a well known man in his day, and was associate judge of Northumber-

land county when he died in 1813. In the fall of 1787 the adoption of the Constitution of the United States met with considerable opposition in Northumberland county; the old officers of the Revolution rallied to its support, and General William Wilson and his partner, John Boyd, became delegates from Northumberland county to the State Convention of Pennsylvania, which met on the 12th of December, 1787, and ratified the Constitution of the United States for our State.

J. B. L.

IN EARLY TIMES.

“Petition of the Inhabitants of Paxton,” in 1745.

[To the researches of Samuel Evans are we indebted for the following, which is a valuable contribution to our Local History. At some other time, we propose giving some account of the majority of the signers. The road referred to especially was probably that which commenced at now Paxtang street, from Race street to Paxtang creek, and continued on the low ground through Highspire—the run there being then known as Renick’s run—to the Swatara. Most of this road was absorbed by the original incorporators of the Harrisburg and Middleton turnpike. The “back road” is yet in existence. The paper is in the hand-writing of Robert Baker, the first signer.]

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Paxton to the Honourable Court of Quarter Sessions, Sitting in Lancaster ye first tuesday in feb’y in the Year of our Lord own thousand seven hundred & fourty five:

WHEREAS, We understand that there is application made to your Worships for a Road from John Harrises from the pine foud upon Swatara to Coume Down on the River Side within the Bottoms which we Luck upon to be an unsuportable Burden that we are unable to Bair, for maney Reasons; first, because of the maney Grate Swamps & mudey Runs that is to be Bridged; secondly, when they are Bridged there is no Expectation of them standing one Season, by Reason of the floods; thirdly, because the most of the Way is so soft that a

Leetil time Wagons would Cutt it so that we never will be able to make it good nor mintain it, & besides all this, sum years ago John Harris sued for & obtained a Road from his house to the pine ford; & notwithstanding of all our Labour & pains in Cutting & Bridging of the s’d Road, we acknowledge that it is not Good, nor scarce passable by the Direct Survey; Whereas a small vareyation might have mist those plases that is not passable. We are Bold to assert that not six Rod might a mist sum of them. We beg Lave of Your Worships to hear us patientley to Represent our Case fairely as it is; & first, we have briefley shewn sum of the Evils that will attend that Road on the River side within the Bottom; and secondly, that the Road already surveyed & Cutt from John Harrises to the pine foud is not Good; & now we wou’d humbly shew whie this Latter Road is not Good & scarcely can be made Good; & first, because there was contending parties a bout the farries, to Witt: John Harris & Thomas Renicks; & the s’d Harris haveing obtained an order of court for this Back Road & all the men that was appointed for they Laying out of it was stangers to these Woods owne; & he being Renickses special frind & near kinsman, the worst way he piloted them the Less it answred Harrises intent & the more Renixes; and besides all this the verey same day that this Back Road was Laid out the Sherieph held a vandew of Peter Allon’s Goods & there was few or none of the near neighbours at home to show them a Better way which we presume sum of your pettisonors can do, and notwithstanding of all the objections that may be made, that we did not varey a smell matter when we Cutt the Road in answer to that; so we would had we not been Devided, theye that was for Renickes was punctul for the survey, sum threatening to stop it if we Left the survey & others affraid if they Left the survey they wo’d have to coume & Cutt it again; Therefore your petitisinors Humbley Begs that there may be a final stop put to the River side Road, & we acknowledge that it is the Glorey of a Countrey to have Good Roads; & we promis to be as assistive as possible we can, & Dos purpose a Better Way

& as near as aney yett purpos'd, & we can shew your Worships a Reason for it, the Distance between Susquehana & Swatara is but a Littel way, & the Waters 'or Runs falling both wais we can find Champion Drye ground between the two, not that we are own Road by another, but that, that will be for a publick good.

Your Worships Compliance to our petition will oblige your Humble petitioners Ever for to pray :

Robert Baker,	Thomas Elder,
John Shields,	Thomas Dugal,
Richard McClure,	James Coler,
Oliver Willey,	Robert Gray,
Andrew Hanah,	Timothy Shaw,
Thomas Smith,	John Forster,
William Sharp,	Anthony Sharp,
Matthew Shields,	Henry McIlroy,
James Morgan,	Robert Armstrong,
John Gray,	John Porience,
James Polk,	Samuel McCorkel,
Robert Smith,	Thomas Forster,
James Eakcn,	Jeremiah Sturgeon,
Samuel —,	John Lowry,
William Chambers,	James L. —,
John Johnston,	William Chambers,
Thomas Morrison,	James Gilchrist,
George Alexander,	Jacob S. —,
Patrick Montgomery,	William McMullin,
Joseph Scott,	Johd Willey,
David Shields,	Alexander Culley,
John Barnett,	William Barnett,
Michael Graham,	John Cavet,
Andrew Colwell,	Samuel Sturgeon,
Alexander Meharg,	Alexander Osborn,
John Killcreest,	Thomas Simpson,
James Kern,	William Scott,
William S. —,	Thomas W. —,
Thomas Farrell,	Andrew Foster,
Andrew Scott,	Nehemiah Steen.

RECORDS OF BINDNAGLE CHURCH.

VI.

BAPTISMS.

Family of Daniel Mueller.

The children of Daniel and Maria Catharine Mueller were :

1. ANNA-CATHARINE, b. Aug. 8, 1781; bap. Aug. 26, 1781; sponsors Emanuel Shuey and Catharine Brunner.

2. MARTIN, b. June 4, 1783; bap. June

7, 1783; sponsors Martin Mueller and Eve-Catharine Ziegler.

Family of John-Adam Weiss.

The child of John Adam and Eve Weiss was :

1. JACOB, b. Dec. 10, 1781; bap. Dec. 30, 1781; sponsors John Nye and wife Mary Ann.

Family of George-Michael Brunner.

The child of George-Michael and Eve-Margaret Brunner was :

1. ANNA CATHARINE, b. Dec. 17, 1781; bap. Dec. 30, 1781; sponsors Martin Meyer and Catharine Brunner.

Family of Jacob Reisch.

The child of Jacob and Margaret Reisch was :

1. SIMON, b. Jan. 5, 1881; bap. Feb. 20, 1781; sponsors Valentine and Mary-Agnes Stergert (?).

Family of Jacob Knizel.

The children of Jacob and Elizabeth Knizel were :

1. JOHN JACOB, b. Feb. 12, 1774; bap. Feb. 27, 1774; sponsors Jacob and Ann-Mary Hedderich.

2. CHRISTIAN, b. Nov. 23, 1778; bap. Nov. 29, 1778; sponsors Michael and Anna-Mary Ili (?).

3. JOHN, b. Sept. 13, 1781; bap. Oct. 7, 1881; sponsors Joseph and Eve Carmony.

Family of Michael Meyer.

The children of Michael and Catharine Meyer were :

1. JOHN, b. Jan. 13, 1782; bap. Feb. 17, 1782; sponsors Adam and Eve Weiss.

2. ELIZABETH, b. —; bap. Jan. 27, 27, 1784; sponsors Eberhardt and Elizabeth Weiss.

Family of John Gerberich.

The children of John and Catharine Gorberich were:

1. EVE CATHARINE, b. Feb. 10, 1782; bap. June 7, 1782; sponsors Henry and Eve Catharine Schreiber.

2 HENRY, b. Oct. 22, 1783; bap. Aug. 1, 1784; sponsors Henry and Eve Catharine Schreiber.

Family of Jacob Stover.

The children of Jacob and Eve Stover were:

1. JACOB, b. Oct. 26, 1769; bap. Nov. 11, 1769; sponsor Mathias Hess.

2. ANNA MARY, b. June 28, 1771; bap. July 10, 1771; sponsors John Snoke and Anna Mary Weber.

3. ADAM, b. Feb. 23, 1773; bap. June 9, 1773; sponsors Adam Stober and Mary Weber.

4. CHRISTINA, b. Nov. 26, 1774; bap. Dec. 3, 1774; sponsors John and Christina Stober.

5. JOHN, b. Sept. 25, 1776; bap. Oct. 5, 1776; sponsors John and Christina Stober.

6. MARGARET, b. Nov. 2, 1778; bap. Nov. 18, 1778; sponsors George and Mary Gestweid.

7. VALENTINE, b. April 16, 1780; bap. May 4, 1780; sponsors George Adam and wife Enis Stober.

8. MARGARET, b. March 14, 1782; bap. April 5, 1782; sponsors George Adam and wife Enis Stober.

Family of Jacob Bauman (Bowman.)

The children of Jacob and Catharine Bowman were:

1. CATHARINE, b. June 28, 1782; bap. July 2, 1782; sponsors Adam Deininger and Mary Hemperly.

2. JOHN, b. Feb. 6, 1784; bap. April 3, 1784; sponsors Antony Hemperly and wife Julia.

Family of George Wolf.

The children of George and Barbara Wolf were:

1. ANNA MARY, b. July 29, 1780; bap. Aug. 17, 1780; sponsors Christina Sponsler and Jacob Kissner and wife Catharine.

1. MAGDALENE (twin), b. July 29, 1780; bap. Aug. 17, 1780; sponsors Christina Sponsler and Jacob Kissner and wife Catharine.

Family of Andrew Kiefer.

The children of Andrew and Mary Elizabeth Kiefer were:

1. MARY EVE; b. July 26, 1780; bap. Aug. 20, 1780; sponsors John Adam and Mary Eve Weiss.

2. ANDREW; b. July 6, 1783; bap. Aug. 13, 1783; sponsors Andrew and Lena Braun.

3. JOHN WILLIAM; b. Aug. 20, 1785; sponsors John William Early and Barbara Bindnagle.

4. SUSANNA; b. Dec. 7, 1788; bap. Jan. 11, 1789; sponsor, Jacob Tichley.

Family of Christian Early.

The children of Christian and Elizabeth Early were:

1. CHRISTIAN; b. Aug. 23, 1780; bap. Sept. 3, 1780; sponsors, John Early and wife Regina.

2. JOHN; b. Feb. 18, 1783; bap. March 23, 1783; sponsors, Jacob Sieple and wife Enis.

3. ANNA CATHARINE; b. May 13, 1784; bap. June 27, 1784; sponsors, Michael Killian and wife Catharine.

Family of Andrew Braun.

The children of Andrew and Christina (the 2d wife) Braun were:

1. JOHN; b. Nov. 5, 1780; bap. Nov. 12, 1782; sponsors, John and Eve Margaret Weber.

2. ANDREW; b. ———, 1782; bap. March 23, 1782; sponsors, Frederick and Enis Lenert.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXI.

DERRY MEMORIAL CHURCH.—Of late we have received several inquiries as to the completion of this beautiful edifice which on the very site of Old Derry marks an important point in the Scotch-Irish settlement in this country. We can only say that measures are being adopted to secure its very early dedication, the delay in finishing some necessary work being due to lack of funds, which no descendant of Derry should allow to interfere in its prompt completion.

"PAXTANG AND ITS STORY," is the heading of a very interesting article in the Saturday's supplement of the *Lancaster Intelligencer* of two weeks ago. We need not more than allude to the fact that "the story" presented to its readers in that issue was a new revelation. For over a century the only accounts of Paxtang which was continually spread out before the people of that locality were the miserable misrepresentations of persons of strong political or religious bias—and the minds of all so prejudiced by bigotry and falsehood that it would appear like a vain endeavor to stem the popular cur-

rent. The author of the article has taken strong grounds, and authorities sufficient can be given to substantiate all he has said. No doubt some old school veteran, or neophyte with warped imagination, will attempt to controvert the opinions given by the writer—but his arguments rest upon the best of authority and cannot be gainsaid. He is to be congratulated in having the boldness to assert the truth, and correct history.

“THE HISTORICAL RECORD” is the proper title of a monthly publication issued by the *Wilkes-Barre Record* and edited by F. C. Johnson, M. D. It contains the valuable articles published in its “Historical Column,” including the marriages, deaths and other items worthy of preservation which appear therein, sufficient to make a pamphlet of sixteen quarto pages. It is well printed from the newspaper type, and has a neat cover of thick gray paper. We hope this method of preserving in a permanent form the various historical articles which appear regularly in many of the leading newspapers in our State will be generally adopted. Subscribers can be secured, if need be, sufficient to simply cover the expense of printing, in every locality. The *Record* establishment are doing a good work, and we not only bid them “God speed,” but repeat the language of a local historian in our State, who several years since closed his earthly labors, employed in writing us concerning our own *Notes and Queries*, “A hundred years hence the people will call you blessed.”

CENTENARY OF CARLISLE PRESBYTERY.—On the 7th of October at Carlisle will be held the centenary of the Presbytery of that name. The programme laid out by the committee of arrangements is an excellent one—but there is one great omission. We refer to some account or reference to the many prominent men in the Presbytery who appeared in its legislative sessions, and to whom next to the eminent divines who ministered to the people in the past one hundred years, were the leading spirits in the perpetuation of “the Gospel once delivered to the saints.” It is to be regretted

that this matter was not given to some person qualified to gather up the facts relating to those earnest and God fearing laymen who were bright and shining lights in the church and men of mark in the community. If any permanent publication be made, which of course should be, of the proceedings in question, members of the Presbytery of Carlisle see to it, that the history of those faithful adherents to the Westminster catechism be properly preserved.

IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

[The following correspondence relating to the Indian maraudings subsequent to the defeat of Gen. Braddock's army, is herewith given for the purpose of future reference. It will give our readers not familiar with the events of that era the dangers which beset our ancestors in the early days of their settlement.]

Declaration of Adam Torrance.

I, and Thomas Forster, Esq., Mr. Harris and Mr. McKee, with upwards of forty men, went up the 2d inst., [October 1755,] to Captain McKee, at New Providence, in order to bury the dead, lately murdered on Mahahony creek; but understanding the corpse were buried, we then determined to return immediately home. But being urged by John Shekalamy, and the Old Belt, to go up to see the Indians at Shamokin, and know their minds, we went on the 24th, and staid there all night—and in the night, I heard some Delawares talking—about twelve in number—to this purpose: “What are the English come here for?” Says another: “To kill us, I suppose; can we then send off some of our nimble young men to give our friends notice that can soon be here?” They soon after sang the war song, and four Indians went off, in two canoes, well armed—the one canoe went down the river, and the other across.

On the morning of the 25th, we took our leave of the Indians and set off homewards, and were advised to go down the east side of the river, but fearing that a snare might be laid on that side we marched off peaceably, on the west side, having behaved in the most civil and friendly manner towards them while with them;

and when we came to the mouth of the Mahahony creek, we were fired on by a good number of Indians that lay among the bushes; on which we were obliged to retreat, with the loss of several men; the particular number I cannot exactly mention; but I am positive that I saw four fall, and one man struck with a tomahawk on the head in his flight across the river. As I understand the Delaware tongue, I heard several of the Indians that were engaged against us speak a good many words in that tongue during the action.

ADAM TORRANCE.

The above declaration was attested by the author's voluntary qualification, no magistrate being present; at Paxtang, this 26th October, 1755, before us—

John Elder, Thomas McArthur, Michael Graham, Alex. McClure, Michael Teass, William Harris, Thomas Black, Samuel Lenes, Samuel Pearson, William McClure.

N. B. Of all our people that were in the action, there are but nine that are yet returned.

John Harris to Secretary Peters.

PAXTANG, October 28, 1755.

To Richard Peters :

SIR : I received your letter, and shall observe the contents. There is melancholy news, concerning which, I have written to his Honor, the Governor. If there were encouragement for 1,000 or 1,500 men to meet the enemy and build a fort some place up Susquehanna, I imagine a number of men will go at their own expense to assist.

I am, sir,

your most humble servant,

JOHN HARRIS.

P. S —I shall endeavor to keep out a few Mohawks, that are here, as spies. The Belt promised to send out some; but it was our River Indians, and some scouts from the French army, attacked us at Mr Penn's creek. Yours, J. H.

James Galbraith to the Provincial Authorities.

PAXTANG, Oct 31, 1755.

From John Harris, at 12 P. M.

To all his majesty's subjects in the Province of Pennsylvania and elsewhere: Whereas, Andrew Montour, Belt of

Wampum, two Mohawks, and other Indians, came down this day from Shamokin, who say the whole body of Indians or the greatest part of them in the French interest, is actually encamped on this side of George Gabriel's, near Susquehanna; and that we may expect an attack in three days at farthest; and a French fort to be begun at Shamokin in ten days hence. Tho' this be the Indian report, we, the subscribers, do give it as our advice to repair immediately to the frontiers with all our forces to intercept their passage into our country, and to be prepared in the best manner possible for the worst event.

Witness our hands:

James Galbraith, John Allison, Barney Hughes, Robert Wallace, John Harris, James Pollock, James Anderson, William Work, Patrick Henry.

P. S. They positively affirm that the above named Indians discovered a party of the enemy at Thos. McKee's upper place on the 30th of October last.

Mona-ca-too-tha, The Belt, and other Indians, here insist upon Mr. Weiser's coming immediately to John Harris' with his men, and to council with the Indians.

Before me, JAMES GALBRAITH.

Rev. John Elder to Secretary Peters.

PAXTANG, 9th November, 1755.

Mr. Peters, Esq.

I have just received an express, informing me that out of the small party on guard last night in Tullyhoes gap of the mountain, five were killed and two wounded. Such shocking accounts we frequently receive, and though we are careful to transmit them to Philadelphia, and remonstrate and petition from time to time, yet to no purpose, so that we seem to be given up into the hands of a merciless enemy.

There are within these few weeks upwards of forty of his majesty's subjects massacred on the the frontiers of this and Cumberland counties, besides a great many carried into captivity, and yet nothing but unseasonable debates between the two parties of our legislature, instead of uniting on some probable scheme for the protection of the province. What may be the end of these things, God only knows; but I really fear that unless

vigorous methods are speedily used, we in these back settlements will unavoidably fall a sacrifice, and this part of the province be lost.

If I have expressed my sentiments with too much warmth, you will be kind enough to pardon me, as it proceeds from a hearty regard to the public good.

Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN ELDER.

NOTES AND QUERIES,

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXII.

ALEXANDER.—In reply to a correspondent the following took out warrants for land in Pennsylvania:

Hezekiah Alexander, 150 acres in Peters township, Cumberland county, June, 1767.

John Alexander, in Hamilton Bann township, York county, in 1767.

George Alexander, in Hamilton Bann township, York county, as early as 1760.

James or Joseph Alexander, 200 acres at mouth of Buffalo run, in Cumberland county, in 1767.

William Alexander, 150 acres "on main branch of Conococheague, Cumberland county," in 1767.

Jacob Alexander, 50 acres in Ayr township, Cumberland county, in 1767.

James Alexander, 300 acres in Kishacoquillas valley, Cumberland county, in 1767.

ANDREW MONTOUR.—The following letter, dated at Paxtang, December 28, 1754 gives us the influence through which this noted member of the Montour family secured a commission in the Provincial service:

"SIR—This week Capt. Andrew Montour has made his interest so good with my brother Wm. Harris, as to, persuade him to go with him to our camp, and he engages that he shall receive a Lieutenant's command under him, upon the strength of which, and the willingness to serve his king and country, he resolves to go. Their company of white men I expect to have completed by Monday next, or the day following; they expect

to march for Wills' creek by the way of Aughwick, in order to take a number of Indians with them. Some Indians that are here leave their families, and set off with them with all cheerfulness; and I'll ensure upon my brother's inclining to go, the young men about here enlisted immediately, with the small encouragement I gave them, which was but my duty, and I hope that this company will act their part so well as to be a credit to our *River Men*, of which almost the whole consists. It is rumored here that there are now taken prisoners lately at our camp, fifteen French Indians. Upon what I hear our Indians at Aughwick are to go and determine their fate, either death or Liberty. I only mention this, but am not yet certain of the fact. Excuse blunders.

Your very humble servant,

JOHN HARRIS,

"*Edwin Shippen Lancaster.*"

THE LUZERNE COUNTY CENTENNIAL was very properly observed by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society on Saturday, September 25th. The ceremonies were confined to the reading of a large number of historical papers prepared for the occasion. The most interesting and valuable one was that read by Judge E. L. Dana, on the life and services of the Chevalier de la Luzerne, for whom the county was named. From researches made among the French archives were brought out many facts relating to that individual unknown to our historians. The extracts from letters written by the illustrious Luzerne, when in this country, as the French Ambassador, towards the close of our Revolutionary struggle, were of peculiar interest, especially the one giving his estimate of the character of the leader of the American forces, the revered Washington. We believe his opinion is a fair one. Washington had his faults and foibles as other men—he was but human, and a soldier. But these do not detract from the glory of any man. We certainly do not look for saints in our every day contact with humanity. A man in public life is more or less of the world, worldly. No paper prepared for

the Luzerne centennial showed more careful preparation and exhaustive research, and it was listened to with intense interest. The Wyoming Historical Society ought not long delay in giving this most excellent address to its members and the citizens of the county and State. Judge Dana is deserving the grateful thanks of every lover of American history.

RECORDS OF BINDAGLE CHURCH.

VII.

BAPTISMS.

Family of John Zimmerman.

The children of John and Margaret Zimmerman were:

1. *Elizabeth*, b. May 27, 1781; bap. June 5, 1784; sponsors, Henry Mueller and Elizabeth Muenich.

2. *John*, b. Jan. 15, 1783; bap. March 23, 1783; sponsors, Henry Mueller and Barbara Zimmerman.

3. *Michael*, b. Dec. 9, 1784; bap. Jan. 4, 1785; sponsors, Jacob and Susan Seefle.

4. *Margaret*, b. Feb. 8, 1788; bap. Feb. 16, 1788; sponsor, Daniel Hufnagle.

5. *John Jacob*, b. Oct. 19, 1790; bap. Oct. 31, 1790, sponsor, Jacob Kraemer.

Family of Andrew Henry.

The child of Andrew and Elizabeth Henry was:

Jonas, b. March 2, 1783; bap. March 23, 1783; sponsors—

Family of Jacob Jungmann (?)

The child of Jacob Jungmann and his wife Margaret was:

Mary-Elizabeth, b. Nov. 13, 1782; bap. Nov. 23, 1783; sponsor, Christopher Maurer.

Family of George Bamberger.

The child of George and Margaret Bamberger was:

Anna-Margaret, b. Jan. 29, 1783; bap. March 23, 1783; sponsor, Oscar Stoecker.

Family of Peter Schmeltzer.

The child of Peter and Catharine Schmeltzer was:

John, b. May 16, 1783; bap. June 12, 1783; sponsors, John and Elizabeth Reifert.

Family of Michael Ely.

1. *John*, b. July 8, 1773; bap. July 24,

1773; sponsors Christian Heckdorn and Mary Meyer.

2. *Jacob*, b. May 4, 1775; bap. May 26, 1775; sponsor Jacob Wenrich.

3. *Elizabeth*, b. July 23, 1776; bap. Aug. 12, 1776; sponsors Michael Daniel and wife.

4. *Mary*, b. Aug. 16, 1778; bap. Sept. 6, 1778; sponsor Jacob Kitzel.

5. *Mary Catharine*, b. April 5, 1781; bap. April 12, 1781; sponsors John Meyer and wife.

6. *Mary Margaretta*, b. June 12, 1784; bap. June 27, 1784; sponsor Elizabeth Betterley.

7. *Christianna*, b. March 10, 1786; bap. March 12, 1786; sponsors John Oehrley and wife.

8:9. Two daughters (twins), b. Oct. 17, 1787; bap. Nov. 4, 1787; sponsors George Illinger and wife and John Held and wife.

Family of Valentine Knox.

The children of Valentine and Catharine Sophia Knox were:

1. *John-George*, b. Oct. 23, 1782; bap. Jan. 1, 1783; sponsors John George Knox and Barbara Boltz.

2. *John-David*, b. April 19, 1784; bap. May 2, 1784; sponsors Michael Boltz and wife Fanny.

Family of Peter Killinger.

The child of Peter and Christiana Killinger was:

John Michael, b. July 1, 1783; bap. July 6, 1783; sponsors, Andrew and Elizabeth Killinger.

Family of Valentine Steger.

The child of Valentine and Agnes Steger was:

Christina, b. July 17, 1783; bap. Aug. 6, 1783; sponsor Jacob Rensch (?).

Family of Andrew Weber.

The children of Andrew Weber, were:

1. *Mary Christina*, b. Sept. 21, 1783; bap. Oct. 17, 1783; sponsors, Daniel Hufnagle & Christina Muenich.

2. *Jacob*, b. Dec. 27, 1785; bap. Feb. 19, 1786; sponsors, Stoffel Miller and Rosina Muenich.

Family of Michael Stuckey.

The children of Michael Stuckey and his wife Elizabeth, were:

1. *Catharine*, b. Jan. 13, 1781; bap. Jan.

28, 1781; sponsors, Peter Nye and Catharine Fernsler.

3. *John Michael*, b. Sept. 27, 1783; sponsors, George Sprecher and Cath. Huber.

Family of Frederick Hetzler.

The children of Frederick and Barbara Hetzler, was:

John Jacob, b. Sept. 30, 1783; bap. Nov. 16, 1783; sponsors, John Jacob Hertzler, and Margaret Sprecher.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXIII.

"THE CHRONICLES OF MIDDLETOWN" is the title to a series of historical gleanings appearing weekly in the *Journal* of that place over the signature of "C. H. H." There is much to be gathered relating to that ancient town, and we are glad that some one has enough love for the work to present us with the results of his unremunerative labor. He should continue in "well doing," and if we can be of any assistance our *Notes* are at his service.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN HARRISBURG.

[We are indebted to the courtesy of the Editor of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History* for an advanced copy of the following, which is of much local interest. In the history of the newspapers of Dauphin county it is stated that probably the first newspaper published at Harrisburg was the *Harrisburg Advertiser* as that was the sub title of the *Oracle of Dauphin*. The finding of this copy of the first newspaper proves that our assertions were correct as to a previous publication to the *Oracle* and we were not far from the name—"The Harrisburgh Journal and Weekly Advertiser." The verses which are quoted were evidently written by Major Eli Lewis, one of the publishers, and the author of the poem "St. Clair's Defeat."]

The First Newspaper Published in Harrisburg Pennsylvania.

The author of the recently published "History of Dauphin county," in the chapter devoted to the "Newspaper Press

of Harrisburg and of the county," states that "there are no files of the first newspaper," and "our entire knowledge consists in the fact that it is stated in the *Oracle of Dauphin*, in 1807, when noting the death of Major Lewis, and in the *Chronicle*, in 1827, when referring to the authorship of the balled on 'St. Clair's Defeat,' that the first newspaper venture at Harrisburg was by Eli Lewis." The first number of *The Oracle of Dauphin and Harrisburg Advertiser* was issued October 20th, 1792, by John W. Allen and John Wyeth.

In the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania will be found No. 3 of Vol. I. of *The Harrisburg Journal and the Weekly Advertiser*, published on Wednesday, September 9, 1789, which therefore antedates the publication of the *Oracle of Dauphin and Harrisburg Advertiser* somewhat over three years. The journal was "printed by T. Roberts & Co.," who announce in their advertisement at the foot of the fourth page, "Subscriptions at Two Dollars *per annum*, Advertisements in English and German Languages, Essays and Letters of Intelligence are thankfully received; and Printing in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition."

In size the paper is 4 pages 10½ by 16½ inches, with twelve columns of printed matter, each three inches wide. The title is printed from two line Minion old-style type, and is embellished with a wood cut representing a globe supported by the Goddess of Liberty on one side and Gotenberg on the other, surmounted by the American eagle with outspread wings, encircled by thirteen stars. The motto within the scroll beneath we have been unable to decipher. The general typographical appearance of the paper will compare favorably with newspapers of the period.

The advertising patronage of the number is contained in the first column of the first page, and out of five advertisements two were inserted by the publishers. One reads: "To the public. The Gentlemen that were intrusted with Subscription Papers, for the Harrisburgh Journal and the Weekly Advertiser are requested to send them in as quick as possible, as the paper is now in circulation, And we

remain your Humble Servts. T. Roberts & Co." Following this, Lieut. John Gloninger, of the Troop of Light Dragoons, notifies the members to meet at William Palm's, in Londonderry township, Oct. 1., to elect one Captain, two Lieutenants and one Cornet. Squire John Kean requests the owners of a piece of Green Baize, which had been stolen, to come forward and prove property; and Alexander Graydon, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, notifies all persons who have been recommended for Tavern Licenses, "that they do not receive an absolute License (as has been erroneously supposed) which is of no avail against the Penalties, on selling Liquors by the small measure without License." Extracts from the Journal of the House of Representatives of August 28th fill the balance of the page.

The second page is made up of "Law of the Union," comprising "An Act to regulate the collection of the Duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, Wares and Merchandizes imported into the United States," and "Foreign Intelligences," from London of May 12th.

The third page contains intelligence from Vienna, May 16th; Constantinople, April 7th; Warsaw, May 2d; Hamburg, June 2d; Stockholm, May 22d; Charleston, August 10th; Halifax, August 1st; New York, August 29th; Philadelphia, September 2d; and a reprint on "Jealousy," from the *Pennsylvania Packet*, which concludes:

"Now all the good he gets of his wife,
She wears the breeches, he the horns for life."

Under an embellished heading, the first column of the fourth page is devoted to Poetry; and the following lines, which may possibly be from the pen of Eli Lewis, describes the advantages of Harrisburg, should it be selected as the site for the "Federal town."

"HARRISBURGH EXPLAINED,
in the following Petition.

"Whereas it is of consequence,
Congress should fix its residence—
That seat of honor and renown,
Call'd long since the 'federal town';
The people now of Harrisburgh,

From a conviction not absurd,
That there's no other situation,
Can equal this in all the nation;
Your honors do most humbly pray,
To make it your abode for aye.

"Nature provideth here so ample,
We only select a sample,
Of what this blessed place affords,
Enough to tempt a House of Lords!
Where'er you turn your wond'ring eyes,
Ten thousand pleasing prospects rise!
The streams meandering thro' the vales,
'Blue Hills,' whose height no skies as
sails;

The air salubrious, sweet and bracing,
All fogs, and noxious vapors chasing;
And as no mortal man can think,
But what you all must eat and drink,
Our markets give, ye gods, such meat,
As ye, in your own hotels, eat;
We've beef, and veal, and lamb and
mutton,

As fine as e'er was table put on;
And dunghill fowls, wild ducks and
widgeons.

And snipes, and geese, and quails and
pigeons,

Pheasants, and ortolans, be sure,
To please the daintiest Epicure.
Our river gives us fish in plenty;
Of sorts we reckon more than twenty—
As Shad and Salmon, pretty picking,
Without a bone your throat to stick in;
That Susquehanna theme of song,
Upon whose waves are borne along
An hundred thousand loads of wheat,
Transported in Tioga fleet—
Tioga fleet! yes, here in peace,
Congress may sit till time shall cease,
Nor ships with horrid broadsides scare
'em,

Nor soldier with a gun come near 'em.
"At present we've two hundred houses,
All fill'd with loving wives and spouses;
But timber, shingles, scantling, boards,
The neighborhood great store affords;
We'll give you stones all veined with
blue,

And thank you when you take them too;
But as for bricks, you pay for making,
They cost us time and pains in baking;
We've carpenters and masons good,
As ever work'd in stone or wood;
Artists in every kind of work,
To build your houses in a jerk.

We've tailors, saddlers and shoemakers,
Printers, Bakers, and good clock makers;
Taverns in plenty too abound,
And liquors of all sorts are found;
Besides all these, there are 'exteriors,'
We need not mention our superiors,
Both for convenience and delight,
To crown the day and 'eke out the night:
Then come good Sirs make this your seat
Where Nature's choicest bounties meet:
The public good prompts this petition,
From yours with reverence and submission.
"Cives."

An "Eastern Anecdote," copies of the following Acts of Congress: "An act to Establish an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of War;" "An act to provide for the Government of the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio;" "An act providing for the Expenses which may attend Negotiations or Treaties with the Indian Tribes, and the appointment of Commissioners for managing the same, approved by "G. Washington, President of the United States;" with the following "Advertisement Extraordinary," completes the make-up of the paper:

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS REWARD.

Ran away from the Subscriber, within a few years, his *whole estate*, consisting of houses, land, &c. They gradually and almost imperceptibly stole away, after being put in motion by the magick art of one *Intemperance*, who then lived in the family. Any person who will put me in the re-possession of said Estate shall be entitled to the above reward. TOPER.

N. B. All persons are cautioned to beware of said *Intemperance*, who, as I am told, has established several places of rendezvous in almost every town, where numbers of the incautious are daily seduced.

RECORDS OF BINDNAGLE CHURCH.

VIII.

BAPTISMS.

FAMILY OF ADAM DEININGER.

The children of Adam and Rosina Deininger, were:

1. *Christina*, b. Feb. 17, 1755; sponsors at bap. John Early and wife Regina.

2. *Margaret*, b. Jan. 4, 1758; sponsors at bap. Michael Heiner (?) and wife Margaret.

3. *John Adam*, b. Oct. 12, 1760; sponsors at bap. Casper Dieler (?) and Hocklander.

4. *Michael*, b. Nov. 17, 1763; sponsors at bap. Nicholas Brechbill and wife Julianna.

5. *Regina*, b. April 26, 1766; sponsors at bap. John Early and wife Regina.

6. *Susan*, b. April 5, 1769; sponsors at bap. John Early and wife Regina.

7. *John*, b. Jan. 1, 1772; sponsors at bap. John Early and wife Regina.

FAMILY OF NICHOLAS PALM.

The child of Nicholas and Catharine Palm was:

1. *John*, b. March 2, —; bap. April 14, —; sponsors, John Palm and wife Elizabeth.

FAMILY OF MICHAEL ELI.

The children of Michael and Mary Regina Eli were:

1. *Susan*, b. Sept. 20, 1789; bap. Sept. 27, 1789; sponsors, Jacob Young and wife Elizabeths.

2. *Michael*, (twin) b. Sept. 20, 1789; bap. Sept. 27, 1789; sponsor, Thomas Early.

FAMILY OF DANIEL HUFNAGLE.

The child of Daniel and Christina Hufnagle, was:

1. *John Jacob*, b. Nov. 26, 1784; bap. Jan. 5, 1785; sponsors, John Adam Weber and Elizabeth Muenich.

FAMILY OF PETER NYE.

The child of Peter and Julianna Nye were:

1. *Mary Barbara*, b. Jan. 17, 1785; bap. March 13, 1785; sponsors Joseph Carmony and wife Eve.

FAMILY OF JACOB KRAEMER

The children of Jacob and Catharine Kraemer were:

1. *John-Jacob*, b. March 2, 1785; bap. June 12, 1785; sponsors John Zimmerman and wife Margaret.

2. *Peter*, b. June 18, 1790; bap. Aug. 29, 1790; sponsors Adam Weber and wife Elizabeth.

FAMILY OF GEORGE WOLFE.

The child of George and Barbara Wolfe was:

1. *John-George*, b. Jan. 26, 1785; bap. Sept. 23, 1785; sponsors John Fluger and wife Elizabeth.

FAMILY OF CHRISTOPHER FOX.

The child of Christopher and Susan Margaret Fox was:

1. *Christopher*, b. May 30, 1785; bap. Aug. 1785; sponsors Jacob Kraemer and wife Anna-Catharine.

FAMILY OF JOHN WOLFE.

The child of John and Elizabeth Wolfe was:

1. *Catharine-Elizabeth*, b. Jan. 6, 1784; bap. Jan. 11, 1784; sponsors Andrew Braun and wife.

2. *Catharine*, b. Sept. 16, 1785; bap. Sept. 26, 1785; sponsors Conrad Tielmann and Catharine Wolf.

FAMILY OF PETER NYE.

The family of Peter and Rebecca Nye were:

1. *Barbara*, b. Oct. 4 1783; bap. Oct. 18, 1783; sponsor Barbara Nye.

2. *John*, b. Jan. 27, 1783; bap. March 27, 1785; sponsors John Nye and wife Catharine.

3. *John Peter*, b. March 27, 1787; bap. Nov. 18, 1787; sponsors Michael Nye and Barbara Birhnson (?).

4. —, b. —, 1791; bap. —, 1791; sponsors Adam Biele and wife.

FAMILY OF GOTTLIEB STRUMANN (?).

The child of Gottlieb and Johanna-Augusta Strumann was:

1. *John-Michael*, b. Dec. 20, 1783; bap. Dec. 25, 1783; sponsors Michael Eli and wife.

FAMILY OF JACOB SEEHALE (?)

The children of Jacob and Susan Seehale, were:

1. *Benjamin*, b. Nov. 21, 1777; bap. March 4, 1778; sponsors, John Zimmerman and Margaret Muenich.

2. *Catharine*, b. June 28, 1779; bap. July 4, 1779; sponsors, John Peter and wife.

3. *Elizabeth*, b. Oct. 7, 1781; bap. Oct. 20, 1781; sponsors, Daniel Wunderly and wife.

4. *Magdalena*, b. Nov. 6, 1783; bap. Dec 11, 1783; sponsor, Catharine Muenich.

FAMILY OF JOHN KRAEMER.

The child of John and Catharine Kraemer was:

1. *John-George*, b. Nov. 9, 1787; bap. June 8, 1788; sponsors, John George Muenich and Gredchea Brechbill.

FAMILY OF CHRISTIAN BAMBERGER.

The children of Christian Bamberger and his wife Magdalena, were:

1. *Magdalena*, b. Jan. 12, 1769; bap. Jan. 28, 1769.

2. *John*, b. Feb. 26, 1772; bap. March 3, 1772.

3. *Christina*, b. Jan. 8, 1774; bap. Jan. 24, 1774.

4. *Michael*, b. Jan. 1, 1776; bap. Jan. 30, 1776.

5. *Anna*, b. Jan. 2, 1778; bap. Jan. 2, 1778.

6. *Catharine*, b. March 17, 1779; bap. March 30, 1779.

7. *William*, b. Feb. 8, 1783; bap. March 30, 1783.

FAMILY OF ADAM BERGER.

The children of Adam Berger and wife were:

1. *George*, b. May 5, 1790; bap. June 27, 1790; sponsors, George and Catharine Sprecher.

2. *Magdalena*, b. Jan. 1, 1792; bap. Jan. 8, 1792; sponsors, John Oehrle and wife.

FAMILY OF MICHAEL BRAUN.

The child of Michael and Christina Braun was:

1. *Anna Catharine*, b. Jan. 14, 1784; bap. March 7, 1784.

FAMILY OF JACOB BOLZ.

The child of Jacob Bolz and wife Elizabeth was:

1. *Elizabeth*, b. Jan. 14, 1784; bap. March 7, 1784; sponsors John Bolz and Christina Fernsler.

FAMILY OF ANDREW KILLINGER.

The child of Andrew and Elizabeth Killinger was:

1. *John Frederick*, b. March 22, 1784; bap. Sept. 16, 1784; sponsors Frederick and Dorothea Bickle.

FAMILY OF FREDERICK SCHELL.

The child of Frederick and Dorothea Schell was:

1. *John Henry*, b. March 13, 1784; bap. May 7, 1784; sponsors Martin and Elizabeth Bindnagle.

FAMILY OF ADAM WERT.

The child of Adam and Elizabeth Wert was:

1. *Mary Elizabeth*, b. May 8, 1784; bap. May 29, 1784; sponsors John and Anna Margaret Snoke, jr.

FAMILY OF JACOB YOUNG.

The child of Jacob and Magdalena Young was:

1. *John*, b. May 15, 1784; bap. June 1, 1784; sponsors John Reichert and wife Elizabeth.

FAMILY OF MICHAEL NOLAND.

The children of Michael and Rebecca Noland were:

1. *Elizabeth*, b. Aug. 30, 1782; bap. Sept. 26, 1782.

2. *Henry*, b. June 21, 1784; bap. Sept. 26, 1784; sponsors John and Elizabeth Early.

FAMILY OF PHILIP JOHNS.

The children of Philip Johns were:

1. *Jacob*, b. Sept. 25, 1791; bap. Oct. 30, 1791; sponsors John Thube (?) and wife.

2. *Christina*, b. Sept. 27, 1793; bap. Oct. 7, 1793; sponsors Conrad Maeyer and wife.

FAMILY OF GEORGE SPRECHER.

The child of George Sprecher was:

1. *Margaret*, b. Jan. 26, 1791; bap. March 6, 1791; sponsor Margaret Sprecher.

The foregoing completes the baptismal record. Later and other records ought to be in existence.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXIV.

ORIGINAL LAND WARRANT.—Col. Henry McCormick, of Harrisburg, has the original patent to the land now constituting his fine summer residence on the Yellow Breeches, near Williams' Grove. It bears date 1784, and what is remarkable is that the boundaries of the farm to day are just what they were at that time. There are

not many farms surveyed and patented as early as this one, that have preserved their original acres, even in the conservative agricultural element of Cumberland county. One or two in Dauphin and one or two in Lebanon, are all we know of in this vicinity. H.

"DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHES MAGAZINE" is the title of the first number of a quarterly periodical edited by that excellent German-American scholar and antiquary, H. A. Ratterman, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. We frequently regret that the native tongue of our ancestors closes the door to much that is valuable in our historical pursuits, through our inability to grapple with that language which, next to the English, is spoken all over the world. This want possibly prevents us from realizing how rich this new magazine, devoted to the various branches of literature, may be, and we must rely, therefore, upon the estimate of our friends who are familiar with the German language. The contents of it are so varied, and of such value and interest that we may safely say, no German-American periodical ever equaled it. Within its closely printed 164 octavo pages are to be found articles of the highest type of excellence in poetry, biography, history, etc.—and such is its sterling literary character, that we hope to see it adopted as a reader in the advanced classes where the German language is taught in our schools. Especially is it deserving of this honor. The editor is one of the oldest German scholars in America, and the superiority of this initial number of the magazine is only a prelude of the many excellencies in German American literature to follow.

SOME GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BOWMAN.

Thomas Bowman, of Derry, d. January, 1763, leaving a wife Mary, who was a daughter of Samuel Campbell, and issue:

- i. HUGH.
- ii. JEAN.
- iii. ELIZABETH.
- iv. JOHN.

Thomas Hall was a legatee. The wit-

nesses to the will were Hugh Campbell, John Campbell and John Clark.

BOYD.

Samuel Boyd, of Drumore township, Lancaster county, d. January, 1770, leaving children:

- i. JOHN; and had a son Samuel.
- ii. SAMUEL; d. prior to his father, and left Joseph, Samuel, William and Margaret.
- iii. MARGARET; m. and had Samuel and Matthew.

iv. ELIZABETH

The executors were William Richey, jr., and John Boyd.

BAKER.

Joshua Baker, gunsmith of the town of Lancaster, d. June, 1754, leaving a wife Rebecca and children:

- i. MARY; m. Rev. John Elder.
- ii. JOSHUA.
- iii. ANN; m. — Dougherty.
- iv. ELEANOR; m. — Woods.

His executors were the wife, Rev. George Craig and Robert Thompson.

BOHRE.

Matthew Bohre, of Hanover, d. January, 1782, leaving a wife Mary Elizabeth, and six children besides the following:

- i. NICHOLAS, was executor of his father's estate.

CUNNINGHAM.

Samuel Cunningham, of Mount Joy township, Lancaster county, d. July, 1777, leaving a wife Jannett and children:

- i. SAMUEL.
- ii. SARAH; m. — Porterfield.
- iii. MARTHA; m. — Barr.
- iv. JAMES.
- v. [a dau.]; m. — Campbell, and had Hannah.
- vi. ROBERT.

Robert, the youngest child, was executor.

COULTER

James Coulter (resided west of the Susquehanna) d. January 1735-6, leaving a wife Mary, and children:

- i. SAMUEL.
- ii. SARAH

In his will he refers to his brother,

Joseph Coulter, "at Bainbridge in the kingdom of Ireland."

CAMPBELL

George Campbell, on March 26, 1759, "sergeant of Capt. John Singleton's company," now in the Hospital at Fort Ligonier," made a will, bequeathing his estate to his mother, Eleanor Campbell, of Baltimore. What Campbell family was this?

COOK.

James Cook, of Donegal township, Lancaster county, d. in October, 1774, leaving a wife Mary and children:

- i. JAMES.
- ii. JOHN.
- iii. DAVID.
- iv. DORCAS.
- v. MARGARET.

The executors were his wife and brother David Cook.

DEHUFF.

John DeHuff, of the town of Lancaster, d. August, 1754, leaving a wife Catharine, who was executor of the estate, and children as follows:

- i. JOHN.
- ii. ABRAHAM.
- iii. SUSANNA.
- iv. HENRY.
- v. MATTHIAS.

JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON.

Sketch of an Eminent Pennsylvania Jurist.

[The following interesting sketch of Chief Justice Gibson is from the pen of A. Brady Sharpe, Esq., of Carlisle, and published in the *Sentinel* several months ago. At the suggestion of a number of the members of the Bar of this city who knew Judge Gibson intimately and well, we publish this just estimate of the services of that greatest legal mind which ever adorned the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.]

JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON was of Scotch-Irish lineage, one of three sons of George Gibson, of Shermansdale, then in Cumberland and now in Perry county, who was a soldier of the Revolution, and had

attained the rank of Colonel, when he fell at St. Clair's defeat in 1791. His mother was Ann West, a daughter of Francis West, one of the early Provincial justices of Cumberland county. He was born on the 8th of November, 1780, died on the 2d of May, 1853, and his bones await the resurrection beneath the marble shaft, in the old graveyard in Carlisle, on which is inscribed the following from the pen of his devoted friend, the late Judge Black:

In the various Knowledge
which forms the perfect SCHOLAR,

He had no Superior.

Independent, upright and able,

He had all the highest qualities
of a great JUDGE.

In the difficult science of Jurisprudence

He mastered every Department,

Discussed almost every question, and
Touched no subject which he did not
adorn.

He won in early manhood

And retained to the close of a long life,

The Affection of his brethren on the
BENCH.

The RESPECT of the BAR,

And the confidence of the people.

His brothers were General George Gibson and Francis West Gibson, Esq., both of whom survived him. The latter was for some years, when quite an aged man, a resident of Carlisle, but returned to the old homestead, where they were all born and reared, and died there. Gen. George Gibson was for many years an officer of the U. S. army. He was an intimate personal friend of President Jackson, with whom he served in the army in the war of 1812. On the 18th of April, 1818, he was appointed Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel, and continued at the head of this Department until the 20th of September, 1861, when he died with the rank of Brevet Major General U. S. Army, after having served in it with honorable distinction for over forty three years.

John Bannister Gibson entered Dickinson College, and graduated from it during the presidency of that distinguished scholar, Charles Neshitt, D. D., studied law with Hon. Thomas Duncan, then an eminent lawyer and afterwards an associate member of the Supreme Court with

him, and was admitted to the bar in 1803. After opening an office in Carlisle, he went to Beaver county and not succeeding as well as he expected, removed to Hagerstown, Md., but being still dissatisfied returned to Carlisle and settled down to the practice of his profession in 1805. In 1810 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and whilst there, was a member of a committee that reported an address to Governor Snyder for the removal of Judge Cooper, then President Judge of the eighth Judicial district of this State, but he put on record a strong protest against the doctrines contained in the address, and afterwards became an intimate friend of Doctor Cooper who at a later period was professor of chemistry at Dickinson College, and subsequently at the University of Pennsylvania, and ultimately became President of Columbia College, South Carolina.

In 1812 he was appointed President Judge of the eleventh Judicial District and in 1816 an Associate Judge of the Supreme court, and upon the death of Chief Justice Tilghman in 1827, he was appointed Chief Justice, which position he held up to 1851, when the Judiciary became elective, and the people had wisdom enough to retain him in the place he had filled so well. He was for twenty-four Chief Justice and thirteen years an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and thus spent more than half of his life on that bench, his opinions running through seventy volumes of our reports. He was appointed to it originally, and afterwards its Chief Justice by a Democratic Governor of the State. This was under the Constitution of 1790. Under that of 1838 he was reappointed Chief Justice by a Whig Governor, and when the Judiciary system was again changed he was elected to the Supreme Bench after a nomination by a Democratic convention, and 'it is said, he narrowly escaped what might have been a dangerous distinction; a nomination on both of the opposing tickets.'

In regard to his personal characteristics very little more is known here than in other portions of the State. His duties kept him most of his time away from Carlisle. His habits were domestic, and

the little while he had here was spent with his family, and even then he was generally engaged writing opinions assigned to him, at the term that had ended. All that was seen of him here in the latter years of his life outside of his immediate family, and a few personal friends, was witnessed in his passing from his dwelling to the offices of members of the bar, who had books of reference that he wanted to look into.

But he was one to be remembered when seen. He was over six feet in height. His frame was large and his figure ungainly. His gait was slow and he seldom gave heed to what was happening around him or who was passing by. He was careless of his appearance, as the neck handkerchief, in the portrait we have, both by its color and tie will illustrate. But all the same, there was that about him which attracted the immediate attention of any intelligent person that met or passed him on the street. What this was is hard to define, unless there is in our race an intuitive perception of and deference toward great intellect and genius in men, as there certainly is toward beauty and virtue in women.

One who knew him in his prime said of him "that his face was eminently handsome and full of intellect and benevolence—that his manners were frank and simple and that he was free from affectation or pretension of any sort." Those who saw him only in advanced life remember his face as strong rather than handsome, but through the wrinkles discerned traces of the superb complexion which he transmitted to his descendants. That he was free from affectation is hardly reconcilable with the fact that he cut short a full head of dark brown hair and covered it with a wig after he went on the bench, and continued to wear it to the last, although he had beneath it at death a full head of gray hair; and that he was without pretension of any sort, with this; that he commences his will dated the 17th of January, 1852, thus: "I, John Bannister Gibson, the last of the Chief Justices under the Constitution of 1790"

His attainments outside of his profession were varied and considerable. He had a natural talent for music, and cultivated it, and was considered a connois-

seur of music and art. He was well read in the British classics, fond of the English drama, and familiar with the dramatists of the Restoration; but his fame will ever be associated with the highest judicial tribunal of our State where he reigned supreme.

Judge Black in response to the motion of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, at the first meeting of the court after his death, among other things said: "Abroad he has for very many years been thought the great glory of his native State." This is a high encomium, and yet in confirmation of it a distinguished citizen of our State in the lifetime of Judge Gibson stated that he was in Westminster Hall giving attention to an argument, when one of the counsel cited an American authority, without giving the name of the volume or case, when the Chief Justice said at once, "That is by Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania. His opinions are considered of great weight in this Court."

Perhaps as fine a portrayal of the characteristics of one great mind by another as can readily be found is that by Black of Gibson in the response above referred to. We have no space for more of it than the following, and it is given not because it is finer than other portions which relate more particularly to his character as a judge, but because it refers to qualities of head and heart alike admired by lawyer and layman. "He was of all men the most devoted and earnest lover of truth for its own sake. When subsequent reflection convinced him that he had been wrong, he took the first opportunity to acknowledge it. He was often the earliest to discover his own mistakes, as well as the foremost to correct them. He was inflexibly honest. The judicial ermine was as unspotted when he laid it aside for the habiliments of the grave, as it was when he first assumed it. I do not mean to award him merely that common place integrity which it is no honor to have but simply a disgrace to want. He was not only incorruptible, but scrupulously, delicately, conscientiously free from all willful wrong, either in thought, word or deed.

"Next, after his wonderful intellectual

endowments, the benevolence of his heart was the most marked feature of his character. He was a most genial spirit, affectionate and kind to his friends, and magnanimous to his enemies. Benefits received by him were engraved on his memory as on a tablet of brass, injuries were written in sand. He never let the sun go down upon his wrath. A little dash of bitterness in his nature would, perhaps, have given a more consistent tone to his character, and greater activity to his mind. He lacked the quality which Dr. Johnson admired. He was not a good hater."

What chance of success he would have in a canvass for the judgeship at the present day, in the way it is now conducted in some localities, it is not hard to conjecture. You could hardly conceive of him moving round with 12th Sargeant and Rawle under his arm to prove to a jacobinical democracy that he held that the supreme court had no right to pronounce an Act of Assembly void although it was a manifest breach of constitution, or with 10th Barr to show to another class of constituents, that husbands may make valid conditions in restraint of marriage in devises of real estate; and yet we have not been without candidates for judicial office who were ready to give their opinions on questions that were to be judicially determined by them with the same freedom that a peddler would his about his wares. He knew little about the primaries. He could not have learned how to run a convention. He was ignorant of the methods to control the floating vote. He was not a man of the people and had no skill in making friends in the popular sense of the word. So great was his want in this respect that he lost the vote of the representatives of this county, when he was nominated for election in 1851, although one of the delegates was a member of the bar of high standing and character, whose instructions were not to favor his nomination. At that time one of those most opposed to him was Judge Black, who had taken a dislike to him because he thought Judge Gibson had failed to give him that recognition which he knew he was entitled to claim. This only tended

to endear them to each other when Black learned that he was a man of modesty, absent-minded and without the ability to remember faces, and forgetful of injustice toward himself.

In that old graveyard, but a few paces from him, sleeps Dr. Nisbet, to whom he was devotedly attached when a young man, whose memory he always revered. He it was who designed and wrote the Latin inscription on the monument erected to the memory of the learned Scotchman that gave Dickinson College its first distinction. Near to him lies Judge Duncan, with whom he studied law, his townsman, kinsman, and for some years his associate on the supreme bench; and near by also is Judge Brackenridge, his immediate predecessor in the same court, who took notice of him when an awkward country boy attending college, invited him to his house, and opened to him the treasures of the finest library here at that day. The delights of this association he mentioned often in his family, and spoke of Brackenridge with tenderness to the end of his days. James Ross lies there, author of the Latin grammar, a fine classical scholar and the instructor of many an ingenuous youth; and there, too, lies Doctor Alfred Foster *facile princeps* of a brilliant circle that has passed away.

In that sacred ground, within a radius of a hundred yards, lie David Watts, Samuel Alexander, S. Dunlap Adair, Hugh Gaullagher, Wm. M. Biddle, Hon. John Reed, Hon. James H. Graham, all of whom argued cases before him, and some of them had their opinions passed on by him; and there, too, are still others distinguished in war and peace, in Church and State, and in every walk in life; but of them all few have left as stainless and none as great a name.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXV.

"UNCLAIMED MONEY."—A correspondent—A. R. M.—writes us from Tennessee to this effect: "I see in the *Free*

Press of Detroit, Michigan, a list of names of persons entitled to money and property in England, France, Germany and other countries, among them being those of Dixon, Cochran, Murray, Henry and Robinson. My ancestors on my father's side came from England, on my mother's side from Scotland and Ireland. As you know so much about my ancestors I thought I would ask you if it would be any use to send our names as claimants. The advertisement says that \$480,000,000 lie buried in the courts of chancery, Bank of England, etc., awaiting claimants. The date of the newspaper is October 9, 1886. I know that my grand mother often told us there were money and property for us if we got our rights. Please let me know what you think of this advertisement. It also says, send to the British American Claim Agency, Stewart Building, New York City, for their book register." This is only a specimen of letters very frequently received by us. We can only reiterate what we have heretofore said upon this subject. The whole thing is a deception of the basest kind, and the villains who are interested in this scheme to defraud the unwary deserve the penitentiary. There is no money awaiting unknown claimants and these thieving rascals who send out such advertisements know it. To the wise this is sufficient.

BINDNAGLE CHURCH.

Nearly two weeks ago, accompanied by "E. W. S. P.," who has been editing the old records of Bindnagle church, we took in this landmark of the early German settlement in Lebanon county. The location of the church is a beautiful one—on a high rocky bluff on the east bank of the Swatara, five miles north of Palmyra. It overlooks a large tract of charming country—of finely cultivated farms, wood and meadow and orchard—to the Cone-wago hills on the south and the first range of the Blue Mountains on the north.

The building is a plain substantial brick edifice, erected in 1803. It has recently been repainted, both exterior and interior. Inside it presents the same arrangement it did eighty years ago—but the gaudy painting of the walls in attempted imitation of variegated marble

proves that this at least was no improvement.

There are three doors, one on the east or front, the south and north sides, respectively. The seats are the old style straight back, and the little pulpit so high that in looking at the minister one would run in danger of dislocating the neck. A gallery runs around the three sides.

Over the pulpit is the sounding board, beneath which some traveling artist has painted a portrait of St. John, the Evangelist. Above the pulpit and near it, is a painting of what was intended for a picture of the Divine Master. The poet and artist, John Landis, in his palmy days would have been shocked at this artistic triumph. Around it on the same panel are the words—

"Bete und Arbeite."

On either side are two panels with cherubs to the top, and below on the right side the legend—

"Liebe Gott uber Alles,"

While to the left is that of—

"Liebe deinen Nachsten."

In the main aisle running from the south to the north door are two large cannon stoves, the pipes of which connect with a huge sheet iron drum almost on a level with the gallery, from the centre of which passes the smoke flue.

We next inspected the old relics—and of these there are quite a number, all worth examining as illustrative of a century ago. An elegant copy of "Sterbens Kunst," printed in Leipsic in 1713, and bound in vellum, containing 1274 small quarto pages, is one of the treasures. The little bells which were attached to the old collection-bags of velvet, and which hang beside the columns supporting the gallery, are shown. In the early times when a minister thought nothing of an hour and a half and even of a two and three hour sermon, we are not surprised that the collectors of "Peter's pence" deemed it necessary to arouse the sleepers by the tinkling of the bell. The old black gown worn by the minister, riddled with moth-holes, reminds one of the days when the Lutheran ministers followed in the wake of the great Reformer and fully believed

in distinctive church furniture and church clothing.

The communion service is of interest. The pieces are all of pewter and exceedingly quaint in design. A small tankard has engraved on it, "M. B. H., 1715." This was evidently an old family relic, brought from the Fatherland by an early settler and presented to the church. There are two large tankards of similar shape, on one of which is the inscription, "*Gest von Mich'l Zimmerman, 1762;*" while upon the other is engraved, "*Gest von I. W. Kissner, 1762.*" There seems to be only one goblet remaining. It is quite large and inscribed, "*M. Miller, den 20 Decemb'r, 1754.*"

The Baptismal bowl is a large pewter dish which would hold about a gallon of water. Four small pewter platter plates complete this antiquated communion service.

The old coffin cloth is still in existence—although much faded and moth-eaten. On it are worked in large letters, "H. B. N., 1754." This was no doubt the gift of Heinrich Bindnagle. In good preservation is the Bible rest and the cloth covering used in 1753.

To complete these relics of the old times there is in the possession of the church a large box filled with Continental money. We suggested that this ought to be sold and the proceeds turned into the church treasury. Otherwise it may disappear. Of course it is only valuable as a curiosity.

We examined everything about this venerable edifice—even to the wrought iron hinges and locks of almost a century ago, and then turned into the graveyard, where rest the remains of the fathers and mothers of the years which have gone. Even this God's acre has been carefully tended. The briars and weeds which rendered it almost impassable have been recently removed, and grass seed sown. It speaks well for the survivors. We hurriedly made transcripts from the stones which mark the resting place of Bindnagle's sleeping children, and as darkness came on apace, bade adieu to this old landmark of early settlement, with feelings of great veneration for Bindnagle church.

LETTERS FROM OLD IRON MASTERS

[The following transcripts furnished us by John W. Jordan of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, may not interest the general reader, but to the iron manufacturers of to-day have a special value.]

DURHAM, April 12th, 1750.

Dear Sir: The bearer is one of the company's servants whose arm was bruised by the overset of a cart, beg the favor to recommend him to your doctor, whose charges with the ferryage, two quarts of oats for our creature, and a pint or quart of beer for the man shall be paid to you. * * The furnace will be in blast in June next. We then can cast for you what 56, 28, 14 and 7 lbs. weight you shall want. * * *

Your most humble servants,
WILLIAM LOGAN & Co.

GREENWICH IRON WORKS, July 12th, 1750.

Sir: This is to desire you please to order something of Dr. Otto to cure persons that is poisoned in mowing grass; and please to order your saddler to make conveniences in my saddle to carry a pistol on each side of the saddle. * *

Your humble serv't,
JACOB STARR.

Received of John Brownfield, twenty-eight pounds in full for one ton bar-iron had of me the 18th of January last.

Witness my hand this 7th of May, 1751.
JOHN POTTS.

DURHAM, 23 April, 1752.

Friend Jasper Payne: There was no agreement made between John Brownfield and me about the price of iron, and I only told him, that I could not sell it under £28 per ton, but if William Logan, whom I expect up in a short time, would lower the price, he should know of it. * * In behalf of William Logan & Co.

HENRY MITCHELL.

UNION IRON WORKS, Dec. 19th, 1754.

Dear Sir: I received your favor with balance of the old account. * * * Being confident of the goodness of our new iron have sent you five hundred of it to make a trial, assuring you at the same time you shall have whatever quantity

of it you want, 20 shillings per ton less than you can possibly get it for anywhere else. * * *

Sir, your most humble servant,
JOHN HACKETT.

UNION IRON WORKS, 20th Dec, 1754.

Dear Sir: The bearer informs me that you are willing to supply us with shoes as follows: Women's shoes at 5 shillings per pair and men's at 7 shillings; and if there should happen to be any boys' shoes among them you must fix your price accordingly. It is true that I can have them of others 6d. a pair cheaper, but I have reason to think that your shoes are 6d. a pair better. Therefore, if these terms are agreeable to you, I would recommend to you to get a hundred pair made, and send them as soon as it suits your convenience. I am, with great respect, your very humble servant,
JOHN HACKETT.

DURHAM, 6th May, 1757.

Mr. Oerter: Please send by Peter Christian the four blind-halters I wrote for some time ago, and likewise a skin fit for sewing leather, and if the saddler has any good snaffle bridles, please to send one. All which charge to account of Durham company. I am, sir, your humble servant,
GEORGE TAYLOR.

SOME GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

DIXON.

Robert Dixon, of Drumore township, Lancaster county, d. in January, 1767, leaving a wife Ann, and children:

- i. WILLIAM.
- ii. ROBERT.

DENNY.

Margery Denny, widow of Walter Denny, of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, d. June, 1761, leaving daughters as follows:

- i. SARAH; m. John Evans.
- ii. ANN; m. Robert McQuestion.
- iii. MARGERY; m. David Dunning.

DUFFIELD

George Duffield, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, d. March, 1774, leaving a wife Elizabeth, and children:

- i. WILLIAM; m. and had George.

ii. MARY; m. ——— McIlvain, and had George and Andrew.

iii. JOHN; m. and had George, John, Elizabeth, Francina, and Margaret.

iv. SAMUEL.

v. GEORGE; m. and had George and Elizabeth.

EWING.

James Ewing, of Lebanon township, d. April, 1776, leaving a wife Sabina, and children:

- i. WILLIAM.
- ii. JOHN.

EARLEY.

Jacob Earley, of Donegal, d. April, 1777, leaving a wife Christina, and children:

- i. JOHN.
- ii. JACOB.
- iii. LUTERY; m. ——— Smith.
- iv. AGNES; m. ——— Winogle.
- v. EVA.

ENSMINGER.

Nicholas Ensminger, of Lebanon township, d. May, 1781, leaving a wife Elizabeth, and children, besides others not named:

- i. PETER.
- ii. DANIEL.

John Flora, of Rapho township, Lancaster county, d. during the war of the Revolution, leaving a wife Anna, and children:

- i. ELIZABETH.
- ii. RACHEL.
- iii. JOHN.
- iv. ANNA.
- v. BARBARA.
- vi. CATHARINE.
- vii. MARY.
- viii. MAGDALENA.
- ix. SALOME.
- x. JUDITH.

FULTON.

John Fulton d. April, 1753, and left issue:

- i. ANDREW.
- ii. JOHN.
- iii. ELIZABETH.
- iv. MARGARET.

His brother Samuel was executor.

GROSS.

Michael Gross, merchant, of Lancaster, d. in March 1771, leaving his estate to his wife Elizabeth, and family, as follows :

My much honored father in Germany.

My sister's daughter Lucina Karith in Germany.

Nephew Martin Gross.

Niece Elizabeth Lauman, wife of Ludwig Lauman.

Adam Zantzinger, son of Paul Zantzinger, brother of my mother.

Mary and Barbara, daughters of Paul Zantzinger.

Paul, son of Paul Zantzinger.

My brother, George Gross, of Paxtang, and his children, Michael, George, Christian and Catharine.

My daughter, Catharine, married to Henry Keppele.

The executors were Henry Keppele, sen., son-in-law Henry Keppele, and Ludwig Lauman.

[The foregoing is of much genealogical value and interest to many in our county.]

GINGRICH.

Christian Gingrich, of Warwick township, Lancaster county, d. August, 1778, leaving a wife Elizabeth, and children :

i. JOHN.

ii. MICHAEL

iii. DANIEL.

The executors were his son John and Christian Hollinger.

GEIGER.

Christian Geiger, of Warwick township, d. May, 1779, leaving a wife Christiana and children :

i. CHRISTIAN.

ii. GEORGE.

iii. WILLIAM; d. prior to his father.

iv. ELIZABETH; m. Peter Leib.

v. MARGARET; m. John Bender.

vi. ANNA MARIA.

GRAY.

Michael Gray, of Donegal, d. November, 1784, leaving a wife Mary and children :

i. WILLIAM.

ii. JANET; m. — Porter.

iii. NELLY.

iv. JOSEPH.

v. RACHEL.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

BY REV. WM. A. WEST.

The Presbytery of Donegal was erected by the Synod of Philadelphia in May, 1732. The following is the record of Synod: "It being understood by the Committee of Overtures than an erection of a new Presbytery in Lancaster county should be appointed by the Synod, it was voted by a great majority that Masters Anderson, Thomson, Boyd, Orr and Bertram be members of a Presbytery by the name of Donegal Presbytery."*

Of these members, Revs. John Thomson, Adam Boyd, Wm. Orr and Wm. Bertram were from Ireland and Rev. James Anderson was a Scotchman.

The territory covered by the Presbytery was Lancaster county. Lancaster county had been erected three years before (1729), and the boundaries fixed were as follows: "All and singular the lands within the Province of Pennsylvania lying to the northward of Octoraro creek and to the westward of a line of marked trees, running from the north branch of said Octoraro creek northwardly to the river Schuylkill, be created into a county, and the same is hereby created into a county, named and from henceforth to be called Lancaster county."

Thus it will be seen that the Presbytery of Donegal embraced the entire State of Pennsylvania with the exception of a few counties in the eastern part. Under her fostering care was also taken in a short time a large part of the States of Maryland and Virginia.

At the time of the formation of the Presbytery there were no regularly organized churches in that part of it which afterwards formed the Presbytery of Carlisle. There were two congregations—Derry and Paxton—in which the people had associated themselves together for the worship and service of God. But they had no ruling elders to perform the duties of that office among themselves, or to represent them in Presbytery. In Presbytery their wants and wishes were made known by commissioners appointed for that purpose and organized as such. At the first meeting of Presbytery, held at Dunagall, October 11th, 1732, there were present such representatives from Derry

and Paxton, viz: "George Remick and others." They were there "to require an answer to their call given to Rev. Wm. Bertram at Philadelphia, where the Presbytery of New Castle met, producing their subscriptions for his support, which subscriptions were attested by Mr. Anderson."

This call was accepted by Mr. Bertram. And at an adjourned meeting of Presbytery, held at Swatara (Derry) November 15th, 1732, when Mr. Bertram was installed pastor of the churches, "Paxton congregation recommended four and Derry eight persons whom Presbytery appointed to assist Mr. Bertram in congregational affairs until the election of a formal session." This election took place the next year and the ordinance and installation occurred in September, 1733 †

With a rapidly growing population, homogeneous alike as to nationality and religion, the establishment of preaching points and the formation of new congregations went forward with wonderful rapidity. In most instances it is extremely difficult to fix the exact date at which the organization proper of these churches took place. The fact of people being banded together for church purposes, of their sending "supplications" to Presbytery for supplies, and even of extending a call to a minister to become their pastor, do not of themselves (as we have seen in the case of Derry and Paxton) afford conclusive evidence that they were organized in our acceptance of the word, i. e., having a bench of regularly ordained ruling elders. It is only in rare cases that mention is made of the election and ordination of elders and the regular organization of churches. Therefore, in very many instances, we can only reach a proximate, or more properly, an estimated date.

The following churches were organized prior to the Old and New Side divisions of 1741. To the east of the Susquehanna—In 1733 Derry and Paxton; in 1736 Manada, afterwards known as Hanover, and Conewago. The Conewago church here mentioned is often confounded with the Great Conewago church at Hunters-town, Adams county. It was located on or near the Little Conewago creek not far from Middletown, and it is sometimes

mentioned in the records of Presbytery as "Conewago, this side of the river." Rev. Samuel Black was its first pastor. He was never pastor of the Great Conewago church, as was erroneously stated by Rev. Richard Webster in his history of the Presbyterian Church, and by others after him.

Turning to the territory west of the Susquehanna, we find that Presbytery at its meeting, October 16th, 1734, "ordered Mr. Alexander Craighead," son of Rev. Thomas Craighead, who had just been licensed, "to supply over the river two or three Sabbaths in November." At the April meeting of 1735 a supplication from the "settlement over the river, desiring supplies, was presented; and Presbytery appointed Mr. Alexander Craighead to supply said people the next two Sabbaths, and Mr. Thomson also was appointed to supply at least two Sabbaths before the next meeting of Presbytery." At the meeting of June 10th, the same year, Rev. Wm. Bertram was ordered "to supply the people over the river two Sabbaths and to give them timely warning thereof." Thus far no mention is made of any particular locality. But at the meeting of Presbytery September, 1735, "the people over the river" are also called "the people of the Conogoguinnett." These are the "people of Pennsborough," spoken of a little farther on in the minutes, and may mean Lower Pennsborough (Silvers' Spring) or Upper Pennsborough (near Carlisle). At each of the places it is now claimed that the "people over the river" were their ancestors; and doubtless they were. Without pretending to settle the question of priority, we date the organization of both these churches (Lower and Upper Pennsborough, now Silvers' Spring and Carlisle) in 1736. In 1737 Hopewell (Big Spring) and East Conococheague (Greencastle) were organized. In 1738 Upper West Conococheague (Mercersburg). In 1739 Rocky Spring and Falling Spring (Chambersburg). In 1740 Upper Hopewell (Middle Spring), Upper Marsh Creek (Gettysburg) and Great Conewago.

As a rule, the churches were located about ten miles apart, and Presbytery claimed and exercised the right of fixing the boundary lines between them, and

saying to the people on one side, you shall worship there; and to those on the other side, you shall worship here. In establishing the dividing lines, Presbytery often sent committees to "permabulate" the territory and take testimony as to the character of the roads and the number and circumstances of the families to be accommodated. And if the people were disposed to be rebellious, as sometimes they were, they were given to understand that Presbytery was visited with authority. There are instances on record where it declined permission to call a pastor (e. g., Hopewell and Rev. Thomas Craighead, 1757) or even appoint supplies to preach (as in the case of Limestone Ridge, Perry county, years after the above). The distance people had to go to church, the two long sermons, the intermission and the lunch, afford sufficient reason for locating nearly all the earlier houses of worship at or near springs or streams of fresh water. Thus we have Derry; Paxton, the spring now closed; Lower Pennsborough, at Silvers' Spring; Upper Pennsborough, at the spring a mile and a half from Carlisle; Big Spring; Middle Spring; Rocky Spring; Falling Spring; Upper Conococheague, at the beautiful spring where the "white church" stood, some two miles east of Mercersburg; Lower West Conococheague, out at Welsh Run, and the Upper and Lower churches in Path Valley.

In these early days much attention seems to have been given to visitations to the churches. These visitations were not made by a committee as now, but by the Presbytery as a whole. The pastor of the church where the visitation was made was appointed to preach on these occasions upon a text previously assigned, and Presbytery passed judgment on his discourse. After this, inquiry was made into fidelity of pastors, elders and people. To relieve of all embarrassment and secure the most accurate information possible, each party was interrogated separately in regard to the other two who, during the investigation, were in turn requested to retire from the house. If wrong doings or shortcomings were found to exist, the guilty or delinquent party was dealt with as the case might seem to demand.

As we have seen, the years which immediately followed the organization of the Presbytery, and preceded the schism which occurred in 1741, dividing the Church into Old and New Side, were years in which congregations were multiplied, and the growth of Presbyterianism in this region was unparalleled. Not less than eleven churches were organized in what are now the counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, Adams and Franklin; and in other instances assemblies of worshipers were collected, looking to organization in the future. But there were years, also, in which sprang up misunderstandings, fierce controversies and bitter strife, in which frequently brethren of the same Synod, of the same Presbytery, and of the same neighborhood were arrayed against each other.

The questions entering into these unhappy controversies were not questions affecting the doctrines or polity of the Church. In Synod, all accepted the "adopting act" of 1729, and were loyal to the standards of the Church. True, it was opposed by Jonathan Dickinson, one of the greatest and best men of his day. Dr. Hodge remarks: "It is obvious from the nature of his objections that he belongs to the small class of persons opposed to all creeds of human composition." His own language is: "A subscription to any human composition as the test of our orthodoxy is to make it the standard of our faith, and thereby to give it the honor due only to the word of God."†

But with the document explanatory of the Synod's measure attached to it, all the ministers of the Synod then present, except one who declared himself "not prepared," subscribed to the act—President Dickinson among the rest. In the Presbytery of Donegal all accepted and adhered with equal fidelity to the "Formula wherein to subscribe and adopt the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechism," which prefaces the first volume of its records; and which reads as follows: "I have seriously read and perused the Westminster Confession and Catechisms, do declare in the sight of God and all here present, that I do believe and am fully persuaded that, so far as I can discern and under-

stand said Confession and Catechisms, they are in all things agreeable to the Word of God, taking them in the plain and obvious sense and meaning of the words; and, accordingly, I do acknowledge them as the confession of my faith, and do promise, through divine assistance, forever to adhere thereto.

"I also believe the Directory for the Exercise of Worship, Discipline and Government, commonly connected to said Confession, to be agreeable to the Word of God, and do promise to conform thereunto in my practice, as far as in emergent circumstances I can attain unto."

To this "Formula"—ironclad, we may say, in its character—are subscribed the names of Alexander Creaghead and David Alexander—two of the most zealous of the New Light party—as well as those of John Thomson and John Elder, and other staunch, uncompromising Old Side men.

And, after the division had virtually taken place by the exclusion of the Presbytery of New Brunswick from the Synod in 1741, that Presbytery adopted the following: "We think it fit unanimously to declare, that we adhere as closely and fully to the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms and Directory, as the Synod of Philadelphia to any of their public acts."¶

This, it should be observed, included not only the "Adopting Act" of 1729, but also the thorough going "Declaration" of 1736, in which the Synod declared its adherence "to the Westminster Confession of Faith, Catechisms and Directory, without the least variation or alteration, and without any regard to the distinctions" in the adopting act between essential and non essential articles § We then see that it was not on questions in any way affecting the doctrines and polity of the Church that this schism occurred.

Whence, then, the unhappy controversy which resulted so disastrously?

It seems to have come almost without observation, and to have had its origin in the state of the Church and the community, and the needs of both.

1. The low state of piety in the Church, amounting to little more than orthodox faith and dead formalism. Nor was this confined to this particular section of coun-

try. For, says Dr. Increase Mather, in 1721, "There is a grievous decay of piety in the land, and a leaving of first love; and the beauties of holiness are not to be seen as once they were."

2. The inadequate supply of ministers to meet the demands of the times. These demands were: (a) *More* men to push into the opening fields, and minister to the rapidly increasing number of flocks. (b) *Spiritually minded*, earnest, consecrated men to rouse the people from their state of spiritual lethargy, and lift them to a higher place of experimental, practical Godliness.

3. The demand for the maintenance at the same time of the old high standard of literary and theological attainment in the men who should be brought forward to meet these wants.

Dr. Archibald Alexander says: "The first Presbyterian ministers in this country were nearly all men of liberal education. Some had received their education in the universities of Scotland; some in Ireland and others at one of the New England colleges. And, though there existed such a destitution of ministers in this new country, they never thought of introducing any man into the ministry who had not received a college or university education, except in very extraordinary cases, of which, I believe, we have but one instance in the early history of the Presbyterian Church."***

Under these circumstances the Log College had its origin, and the question of a candidate for the ministry being required to present a diploma from some university or college, or of a thorough examination by the Synod being accepted in lieu of this, began to be earnestly discussed.

This was really the entering wedge of division. When there was no small agitation in the Church courts over this and other questions connected with the induction of young men to the gospel ministry, the great revival of the last century dawned upon the Church. The importance of adopting and using proper means for promoting and fostering it was felt by all. Hence the Synod, in session September, 1833, took the following action, *nem con*: "To use some proper means to revive the declining power of Godliness, the Synod earnestly recommend it

to all our ministers and members to take particular care about ministerial visiting of families, and press family and secret worship, according to the Westminster Directory, and that they also recommend it to every Presbytery, at proper seasons to inquire concerning the diligence of each of their members in such particulars"†† Presbyteries took like action.

But there were those who favored the adoption of other and extraordinary methods to meet the exigency.

Prominent among the admirers and friends of Whitefield and the advocates of the new methods, which were coming into vogue in connection with the revival, were the originators of the "Log College," its friends and patrons and graduates. This served to widen the breach and deepen the chasm.

When the Presbytery of New Brunswick withdrew, the "Log College" men who were not already in it, met with it as correspondents. They ranked among the reorganized leaders of the New Side and New Measure party.

In view of the extraordinary methods employed, and the extraordinary manifestations which attended their use, Dr. Briggs, in his "American Presbyterianism," terms and treats the entire movement of that day as "Methodist." And so it really was. The brethren of the New Side division were as truly *Calvinistic or Presbyterian* Methodists as were the followers of the Wesley Episcopal Methodists, and were no less entitled to the name.

During this controversy things were done on both sides which were unbrotherly and discourteous. Bitter, harsh, unchristian utterances escaped the lips of good men on both sides. Enough was said and done to fill the hearts of all with deep regret in after days, and of some, with profoundest sorrow.

The full history of the period belongs to the Church at large. But we have felt constrained to say thus much, because of the manner in which the Presbytery of Donegal was affected.

Both before and after the accomplishment of the division, the Presbytery was made to suffer as perhaps no other Presbytery suffered. When the division came two of its mem-

bers withdrew from the Synod and met as corresponding members with the Presbytery of New Brunswick, viz.: Alexander Creaghead and David Alexander. All the other members signed the Protestation, which was the immediate occasion of the withdrawal of the Presbytery of New Brunswick; viz.: John Thomson, Richard Sanckey, John Elder, John Craig, Samuel Caven, Samuel Thomson and Andrew Boyd ††

With these latter brethren, Creaghead and Alexander declined to meet in Presbytery, "because candidates were licensed and ordained after superficial examination and while giving no evidence of not being enemies of heart religion."‡‡

But the division was not confined to the ministers. Few indeed were the congregations in our bounds in which there was not divided sentiment; and in most of them actual estrangement and separation took place.

After the death of Mr. Bertram, Derry called the Rev. John Roan, of the New Side; and Mr. Elder's church at Paxton split, and the New Side portion erected a house of worship about a mile and a half from the present church, and had Mr. Roan for their pastor. On the other hand, the Old Side portion of the Derry congregation had their place of meeting on the west side of the Swatara, and Mr. Elder, of Paxton, preached to them. Upper Pennsylvania was divided and a portion of it was formed into a separate congregation, worshipping in the town of Carlisle, and seeking supplies from the New Side Presbytery of New Castle. The congregations of Big Spring, Middle Spring and Rocky Spring, in opposition to the wishes of the Presbytery, called Rev. John Blair, of the New Side, who divided his labors equally between these churches, retaining his connection with the New Side Presbytery of New Castle. At East Conococheague the congregation divided for a time—a portion worshipping under a tent.

Two churches were organized during this period as New Side churches, which are upon our roll to day, viz., Lower West Conococheague, now Robert Kerr Memorial, which was organized in 1741. Their first pastor was Rev. James Campbell, who held his connection with the

New Side Synod of New York. §§ The other church organized as the result of the division was Lower Marsh Creek. This took place perhaps about 1748, or 1749; as inferred from the fact that about that time Rev. Andrew Bay, of the Synod of New York, New Side, became pastor of that and Round Hill church. *** These were the only churches organized during the separation. It was a time of contention and strife and division, not of aggression and upbuilding. The volume of Presbyterial records covering almost half this period was lost many years ago, by its having been loaned to some one, it is said, down in Virginia, who loaned it to somebody else, and so on, till lost sight of. Hence we cannot tell from that source what transpired during that time or what was the attitude of the Presbytery, as such, upon the subject of the reunion of the two Synods.

On the 29th of May, 1758, "the plan of union was agreed upon between the Synods of Philadelphia (Old Side) and New York (New Side), both bodies being in session at that time in Philadelphia." Of the plan of union, it has been said: "This noble declaration is for our Church what the Declaration of Independence is for our country. It is a promulgation of first principles—a setting forth of our faith, order and religion as an answer to those who question it. It is a foundation of our ecclesiastical compact, the bond of union." ††† This declaration was unanimously adopted, and every member of the united Synod set his hand to this testimony in behalf of truth, order and evangelical religion. Under the plan of union the Presbytery of Donegal was left unchanged for the present. There were no representatives of the Presbytery present at the meeting of the Synod of 1759. Webster intimates that they may have been absent with a hope of securing a continuance of their body as it was, for it was wholly Old Side, and consisted of Revs. Samuel Thomson, John Elder, Richard Sanckey, John Steel, John Tate and Robert M'Mordie. ††† But if this was their hope, it met with disappointment. For the Synod added one Old Side (Samson Smith) and three New Side men (R. Smith, John Roan and John Hoge) to their number. For some reason Rev. George

Duffield, who was preaching at the New Side portion of Upper Pennsborough church in Carlisle, was permitted to remain in the New Side Presbytery of New Castle. After the two divisions united in building a church in Carlisle, in 1761, in which both worshiped, he joined the Presbytery of Donegal.

Thus the Presbytery of Donegal stood seven Old Side—Thompson, Elder, Sanckey, Steel, Tate, M'Mordie and Samson Smith; to three New Side—R. Smith, Roan and Hoge, and after 1761 Duffield.

This arrangement by no means gave satisfaction to the old members of the Presbytery. Differences of opinion became very marked, and party lines were drawn during the trial of Dr. Samson Smith in 1762, and subsequently in the licensing of Wm Edmeston. Another subject of controversy was, permitting an elder of Mr. Steel's branch of Pennsborough church, who had not been ordained, to sit in Presbytery.

These controversies resulted in a majority of the members asking Synod in 1765, either that Presbytery be divided, or that the members added of late years be ordered to return whence they came. An appeal was also brought in by the minority against the vote of Presbytery authorizing this petition to Synod. ||||

[TO BE CONTINUED]

*Records Pres. Ch., p. 100.

†Records of Presb.

‡Hodge Hist. Pres. Ch., 1, p. 171.

§Hodge Hist., 1, p. 195.

§Hodge, vol 1, p. 17.

**Log College.

††Records of Pres. Ch.

††Records Pres. Ch., p. 158.

|||Webster, p. 160.

§§Rev. A. S. Thorne, "Historical Account," etc., p. 26.

***Webster, p. 573.

†††Hodge, in Webster, p. 271.

†††Ibid, p. 274.

||||Records of Pres. Ch., p. 347.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXVI.

THE SWATARA CAVE was explored in 1773 by Rev. Peter Miller, of Ephrata.

THE ANTIQUARIAN EXHIBITION OF 1885.—Since the publication of the Dauphin County Centennial volume, which

by the way ought to be in the possession of every citizen, we have received numerous letters from prominent individuals at a distance, expressing great surprise. A gentleman in the western part of Pennsylvania writes "The antiquarian collection astonishes me." Another says, "Such an exhibition must have taken months to gather." He would be the more surprised if he had seen it, and knew that only three days were occupied in arranging it. A lover of books and the collector of many rare ones, asks the question, "where did you gather so many precious American imprints?" While the custodian of odd, and curious things in an eastern city writes, "The list of your exhibits daze me. I had no idea Pennsylvanians preserved such things so carefully." Had he been here, he would have been more than "dazed" by the exhibition itself. Its vastness prevented the keeping of a record which would do it justice. Nevertheless our Centennial volume preserves much that is desirable.

"THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN WALK" is the title of a small volume of 269 pages, by William J. Buck. In a recent number of *Notes and Queries* we gave the "Reminiscences of Solomon Jennings," one of the three walkers, which was of exceeding interest. Mr. Buck's book, however, gives all the facts relating to the walking purchase. From his access to the Penn papers the author has been enabled to throw a flood of light on this infamous transaction, which was one of the principal causes which alienated the Delawares from the British interest and prompted the inhuman outrages on the frontiersmen by these savages during the Indian war from 1755 to 1764. Mr. Buck has taken up a subject that has been little understood, and in the volume, besides grouping together the biographies of the individuals who participated in the "walk," outlines, in no mild terms, the double dealing of the proprietaries. He shows also very conclusively, a fact we always knew and commented upon by us, that lands were sold which had not been purchased by the Indians, particularly the dealings of James Logan and William Allen, and the

rascality in the purchase of the "Durham tract" in 1734. The volume is of more than unusual interest, and every Pennsylvania who takes pleasure in the history of his State, should secure a copy. Only two hundred copies have been printed, most of these subscribed for, but the remaining copies are for sale at two dollars each, by Edwin S. Stuart, Leary's old book store, Philadelphia.

"THE HIVE" was the name of a newspaper published in Lancaster from 1803 to 1805. The following honey was secured therefrom by Squire Evans:

April 19, 1804, Isaac Smith, of Little Brandywine, married Margaret Fleming, sister-in-law of Amos Slaymaker, Esq.

May 17, 1804, Michael Hubley died, aged 83 years. He was a native of Germany and arrived with his father at Philadelphia in the year 1732. In May, 1740, he came to Lancaster. The family took an active part in the Revolution.

On Sunday, September 9, 1804, Henry McCausland was killed at the house of William Tweed in Salisbury, by a son of Philip McGuire in a drunken frolic.

James Cochran, aged 37, was thrown from his horse and killed while driving team near Greensburg, Pa, Sept. 7, 1804.

Died Sept. 12, 1804, in Mount Joy Township, Brigadier General Mills, who was an officer in the Revolution.

Col James Mercer died Novr. 18, 1804.

Married, by the Rev. Latta, Charles S. Sewell, of the Eastern Shore, Md., to Miss Catharine Keagy of Lancaster, January 9, 1804.

Died January, 1805, Chester C. Smith, Printer.

Elizabeth Slaymaker, wife of Henry Slaymaker, died January 29, 1805, aged 33 years.

James Ross, Jr., son of General James Ross, was drowned at New York, Feb. 1805.

Feb. 20, 1805, Jacob Slough married Polly Greaff, daughter of Jacob Greaff, Esq.

March 9, 1805, John Long married Polly Hager.

On March 15, 1805, Rev. Arthur married Edward Mott, Jr., to Miss Faithful Slaymaker, daughter of Amos Slaymaker, Esq.

Samuel Evans died April 21, 1805, aged 45.

FISHING ON THE LEHIGH.

[For the following notes in relation to the catching of fish over a century ago, we are indebted to Mr. John W. Jordan, of the State Historical Society.]

Before the beginning of white settlements in the valley of the Lechauweeki (Lehigh), that river had a great reputation among the Delaware Indians for the variety and abundance of its fish, particularly the shad, which were caught in large numbers and dried. The means adopted to secure this excellent article of food, and subsequently followed by the Moravians and their Indian converts, was in this wise: A dam of stones was built across the river the walls converging into a pool. About one mile to the rear of this, a cable of grape-vines was twisted, on which, at intervals, brush was secured. This barrier stretched from shore to shore, being held in position by the Indians in canoes, and was towed down towards the dam. The frightened fish driven before it, were forced into the pool, where they were captured by men stationed on the walls of the dam for that purpose. This was called bush net fishing, and was superseded by the gill net and seine, until the improvements made in the bed of the river, by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, prevented the shad from resorting to its waters to spawn.

In March, of 1761, the Assembly passed an act for "the preservation of fish in the rivers Delaware, Susquehanna and the Lehigh, commonly called the West Branch of Delaware," and prohibited any person "building, repairing or maintaining, or aid, assist or abett the building of any wear, rack, basket, fishing-dam, pond or other device for the taking of fish in said rivers, by which fish may be obstructed from going up the said rivers * * * or shall destroy or spoil any spawn, fry or brood of fish, &c," under penalty of £20 for every offense or six months' imprisonment. Between March 1st and December 1st it was unlawful for any person to offer for sale "any rock-fish which shall not measure twelve inches at least from the eye to the fork of tail."

Now we do know that the Moravians before the "running season," always opened their dams for all fish to go *up stream*, but they also closed them as the time approached for them to come *down stream*, and as they were always a law-abiding people we can assert that no rock fish were offered for sale contrary to the prescribed size as provided by the act.

While Governor John Penn, with his wife, brother and suite were visiting Bethlehem in April of 1768 they watched the single men fish. According to appointment, Capt. Nicholas Garrison and Mr. John Arboe escorted them from the Sun Inn to the Congregation House, where they were joined by Bishop Seidel and wife. Proceeding to the wash house by the Lehigh, they found ferryman Fuehrer waiting with his batteaux, into which the Governor, the Bishop and Mr. Arboe got, and were rowed to the rear of the fish net, and afterwards into the pool, where the process of fishing was viewed. The ladies and suite looked on from the high ground overlooking the dam. Six hundred and forty shad were caught on the occasion. A few days later Lord Charles Montague, Governor of South Carolina, with his wife, visited the town and also the fishery.

The following statement of some of the catches of the fishermen, gathered from official records, are of interest:

1744, May 25.....	150 shad.
June 12.....	250 "
1749, May 6.....	1002 "
1754, May 8.....	300 "
1756, April 27.....	600 "
1757, May 10.....	2200 "
1763, May 9—13.....	3100 "
1764, May 10—19..	4290 "
1768, April 29.....	640 "
July 2.....	50 rockfish.
1773, June 19.....	40 "
1776, June 29.....	80 "
1777, June 28.....	38 "
1778, April 27—May 12..	8077 shad.
1780, May 19.....	2150 "
1784, May 6.....	1200 "
1785, May 18	900 "

SOME GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

GRUBB.

Thomas Grubb, of Little Britain,

Lancaster county, d. August 1779, leaving a wife Isabel and children as follows:

- i. *Ann*, m. Joseph McCreary.
- ii. *Charity*, m. Alexander Laughlin.
- iii. *Prudence*.
- iv. *Joseph*.
- v. *Jean*, m. John Evans.
- vi. *John*.
- vii. *Thomas*.
- viii. *James*.
- ix. *William*.
- x. *Benjamin*.

GIBBONS

James Gibbons, of Londonderry township, d. March, 1781, leaving his estate to —

Eliza Beatty wife of Hugh Beatty, of Northumberland county.

My cousin Hugh Beatty.

[Who was this family of Beatty. Information is requested regarding them.]

GILCHRIST.

James Gilchrist, of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, d. May, 1782, leaving a wife Sarah and children:

- i. *Margaret*, m. Charles Harrow, and had James G. and Alexander.
- ii. *Sarah*, m. James Robertson.
- iii. *Robert*.

GINTER.

Christian Ginter, of Lebanon, d. in March, 1785. He commences his will "In namen Pater, Filius et Spiritus Sanctus, Amen." He left a wife, Dorothy, and child as follows:

- i. *Dorothy*, m. George Welsh, deceased. His executor was his "good friend, Rudolph Kelcker, of the Town of Lebanon, Taylor."

HAYES.

David Hayes, of Rapho, d. in May, 1780 leaving a wife Jean, and children as follows:

- i. [*a dau*]; m. Alexander Scott.
- ii. *John*
- iii. *Robert*.
- iv. *Patrick*.
- v. *David*; m. Jean — and had Elizabeth.

He left a legacy to his nephew, David Kerr. The executors were Robert and Patrick Hayes and Alexander Scott.

HUSTON.

Andrew Huston, of Paxtang, d. in May 1782, leaving a wife, whose maiden name was Park. The legatees were:

Brother James, and his sons Andrew, James, William and John.

Sister Margaret, wife of Thomas Mayes.

Neice Jean Hilton.

Neice Mary Smith.

Brother John and his son John.

Neice Margaret Stewart.

Nephew Robert Thome.

The children of John Rutherford, Thomas, Samuel, John, William, Jean, Martha and Mary.

Sister in law Margaret Rutherford.

The executors were John Rutherford, William Thome and Samuel Hutchinson.

HUTCHINSON.

James Hutchinson, of Donegal township, Lancaster county, d. prior to 1795, leaving issue:

- i. *Samuel*,
- ii. *James*.
- iii. *Thomas*.
- iv. *John*
- v. *Elizabeth*.
- vi. *Robert*.
- vii. *Jane*.

HENDRICKS.

Tobias Hendricks, senior, of East Pennsboro' township, then Lancaster, subsequently Cumberland county, d. in November, 1789, leaving a wife Catharine, and children:

- i. *Henry*.
- ii. *Rebecca*.
- iii. *Tobias*.
- iv. *David*.
- v. *Peter*.
- vi. *Abraham*.
- vii. *Isaac*.

HOGGE.

John Hoge, of East Pennsboro' township, Lancaster, now Cumberland county, d. October, 1754, leaving a wife Gwecnthleen, and children:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Jonathan*.
- iii. *David*.
- iv. *Benjamin*.
- v. *Mary*.
- vi. *Elizabeth*, m. and had Rachel.

- vii. *Sarah*.
- viii. *Rebecca*.
- ix. *Abigail*.

HOWARD.

Gordon Howard, of Donegal township, Lancaster county, d. in March, 1754, leaving a wife Rachel, and children:

- i. *Thomas*.
- ii. *Joseph*.
- iii. *John*.
- iv. *William*.
- v. *Robert*.
- vi. [a dau.] m. James Allison.
- vii. [a dau.] m. Samuel Allison.
- viii. *Martha*.

HALL.

I. Hugh Hall, of Derry, d. February, 1758, leaving a wife Sarah, and children:

- i. *Thomas*.
- ii. *John*.
- iii. *George*.
- iv. *James*.
- v. *Hugh*.

The executors were the wife and Joseph Candour.

II. Thomas Hall d. March, 1759, leaving a wife Isabella, and children:

- i. *Mary*.
- ii. *Sarah*.
- iii. *Hugh*.
- iv. *Elizabeth*.
- v. *John*.

III. Sarah Hall, of Londonderry, d. April, 1783, leaving her estate to:

Granddaughter Sarah Hall.

Son-in-law Jacob Cook, and his daughter Sarah.

Daughter Rose Cook.

Son William.

Son Samuel.

THE PRESBYTERY OF DONEGAL.

BY REV. WM. A. WEST.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST SATURDAY.]

The foregoing petition was denied, and the following action was taken: "The Synod having maturely considered the situation of affairs in the Presbytery of Donegal, agree to erect the members of the Presbytery that live on the western side of the river Susquehanna, together with the Rev. Andrew Bay, into a new Presbytery by the name of the PRESBYTERY OF CARLISLE; and appoint that their

first meeting be held at Philadelphia the 23d day of May, 1765, and the remaining members are hereby annexed to the Presbytery of New Castle."* To the body thus formed was given the name of the Presbytery of Lancaster †

By this action of Synod the Presbytery of Donegal ceased to exist; but only for a time. After entering in its records the proceedings of its last meeting (held at Philadelphia during the sessions of Synod, May 18, 1765), the clerk, Rev. George Duffield, who, very likely, was not a heart broken mourner, appended the following "obituary:" "Here endeth the Book of the Records of Donegal Presbytery—the venerable, aged matron having expired in an apoplectic fit before the next appointed time of the meeting of her sons" (Records of 1765, p. 153.)

It proved, however, not to have been an apoplectic fit resulting in death, but a clear case of catalepsy, from which the "venerable matron" awoke to full consciousness and vigorous life a year later.

This new arrangement did not give satisfaction to many of those interested. The very day after its adoption by Synod, "Rev. Messrs. Tate, Elder, Steel, Samson Smith, M'Mordie and Beard brought in a paper signifying that it was difficult to acquiesce in the regulations of yesterday, respecting the alteration made in the Presbytery of Donegal, because they apprehend that no relief of their grievances is thereby afforded;" * * * that their "rights were infringed," and that a Presbytery, "respectable, and of long standing, was thereby abolished." ‡

Nor did the arrangement give entire satisfaction to those who composed the new Presbytery of Carlisle. This was shown especially by a number of members absenting themselves from the meetings. Revs. John Steel and Samuel Thomson never attended. They did not wish to be associated with the New Side element of the Presbytery. Their hearts were with the Old Side men, east of the river, who had been put into the Presbytery of Lancaster. Thus there was very marked dissatisfaction in both these new Presbyteries.

The following year (1766) the Rev. Messrs. Tate and Beard made a motion

for a review of the previous year's minutes respecting the new modeling of the late New Castle and Donegal Presbyteries.

Under the consideration of this general motion it was first moved to reverse the action of last year, "with this limitation—that the Carlisle Presbytery should be continued in their present state." Lost. It was then moved that Donegal Presbytery, as it existed before last Synod (those members excepted who were set off to Carlisle Presbytery), be erected into a Presbytery under the name of Donegal. Lost. Another expedient proposed was to unite the brethren east of the Susquehanna to the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, which also was defeated by a large majority.

So great was the dissatisfaction of Messrs. Tate and Beard with these proceedings, that they handed in to Synod a paper, in which they say: "We find ourselves obliged to declare to this Reverend Synod that we cannot submit to them; that we hereby decline all authority and jurisdiction of this body, and that no judgment or determination thereof shall bind us, or affect our persons or ministry, until these differences of sentiment be removed by better light, and satisfactory means be found to reconcile and unite us with this Reverend body again" ¶

The day following this one of stormy debates and unsatisfactory votes, the Rev. Richard Treat brought in an overture, "As a good expedient for the peace of this body and the satisfaction of the brethren complaining, viz: That the late Presbytery of Donegal be restored to their former state, as before the last Synod, with the members settled within their bounds since that time."

The Synod agreed to this overture, and accordingly revived and restored the Presbytery of Donegal, and appointed that their first meeting be held in Carlisle on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1766 §

Thus terminated the career of the first Presbytery of Carlisle. It was short, but full of earnest work for the Master. During the one year of its existence there were organized, by committees of its appointment, the churches of Path Valley, Toms Creek, Piney Creek and, most likely, in Centre, Perry county.

It appointed a committee to determine

the location of churches in Perry county. It introduced two rules which have a place among the "standing rules" of our Presbytery to-day, viz: The one requiring annual reports from congregations as to payment of pastors' salaries; and the other requiring pastors and stated supplies to report annually as to fidelity in pastoral visiting, catechising, &c., out of which grew our "Narrative of the State of Religion." It placed in the hands of Mr. Cooper a call from Middle Spring, and on the 20th of November, 1765, ordained and installed him pastor of that church. It also ordained and installed Mr. Slemmons pastor of Lower Marsh Creek church.

Her career, though brief, proved her worth her honorable parentage, and not unworthy the obituary which gives the last page of her records: "Here endeth the book of the records of Carlisle Presbytery, which was born the 22d of May, 1765; arrived to the vigorous exercise of rational powers the day following; continued in perfect health, leading a quiet, peaceful, inoffensive and yet active life, until May 28th, 1766; at which time a design was formed against her, and the next day put into execution, when she peaceably expired, without complaint or groan. Of her may be said, she was born without original sin, lived without allowed actual transgression, and died without Presbyterial guilt." This and the previous obituary were, of course, extra Presbyterial! Hence, they were erased. But, by the pains taking of Rev. R. M'Cachran, they were deciphered and restored sixty five or seventy years after.

One might have supposed the action of Synod (1766), restoring the Presbytery of Donegal, would have brought about peace and harmony among the members of that distracted body. But such was not the case. The last clause in their restoring act was fatal to any such result. The act reads: "That the late Presbytery of Donegal be restored to their former state as before the last Synod." If it had stopped here, all might have been well. But to this were added the words, "with the members settled within their bounds since that time." This last clause was the rock of offense. For in the time specified, the New Side element had gained Rev. Robert Cooper, of Middle

Spring, and John Slemons, of Lower Marsh Creek. Hence the men who had overtured Synod, in 1765, for the division of the Presbytery, or the return of the members who had lately been added to the place whence they came, wholly absented themselves from all the meetings of the reorganized Presbytery of Donegal; and proceeded to erect themselves into an independent Presbytery, taking the name of Donegal.** They ordained James Lang, of East Connecocheague.

The restored Presbytery of Donegal informed Synod, at its meeting, 1767, that "the dissatisfied brethren, viz: Messrs. Steel, Tate, Thomson, Samson Smith, M'Mordie, Elder and Beard, refused to meet with them, though duly notified; and that they have been informed that said dissatisfied brethren have proceeded to form themselves into a separate body, and have acted in a Presbyterial capacity ever since."††

At the same time, "a letter was brought into the Synod, directed to the Moderator, signed by the Rev. Messrs. John Elder and John Steel, as Moderator and clerk of a Presbytery, which they call the Presbytery of Donegal, representing that they had been forced by sundry petitions, to apply to Synod to be erected into two Presbyteries, which petitions not having had desired success, they were laid under the disagreeable necessity of entering a declinature from the jurisdiction of the Synod." After a second reading, Synod decided that these brethren, having adopted the declinature, entered last year by Messrs. Tate and Beard, must not now be considered members of this body."††

When the Presbytery of Donegal met the 27th of June following, it caused the following record to be made in its minutes: "The Rev. Messrs Elder, Steel, Thomson, Tate, M'Mordie, Samson Smith and Beard have been, by the Synod, declared to be no members of the body, and consequently are no longer members of this body."

In 1768, the matter was before Synod again. And after many propositions and much discussion, "for the sake of peace they authorized the Presbytery of Donegal to receive Messrs. Thomson and Lang; New Castle Presbytery to receive

Messrs. Beard and S. Smith, and the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia to receive Messrs. Steel, Elder, Tate and M'Mordie, provided they apply for admission the first convenient opportunity."

Against this action protests were entered by various members. But they did not prevent the measures recommended going into effect.‖‖

Thus was terminated this unhappy conflict in the Presbytery of Donegal. It was protracted, having commenced several years before the division in 1741, and having continued fully ten years after the reunion in 1758. It was at times bitter and even fierce. There can be no doubt personal feelings and prejudices entered at times into it. But the intensity of feeling and purpose, and the persistency with which it was carried on, are to be attributed mainly to honesty of conviction and characteristic Scotch-Irish obstinacy. It furnishes a striking illustration of how far even good men may go in the midst of heated controversy.

And yet we have in the case of some of the prominent pastors, in this controversy, a striking illustration of the profound respect and Christian confidence which lay unseen behind it all. Upon the tombstone of Rev. John Roan, whose remains lie in the hallowed ground at old Derry church, is this inscription, said to have been written by his bitterest antagonist, Rev. John Elder:§§

"Beneath this stone
Are deposited the remains
Of an able and faithful,
Courageous and successful
Minister of Jesus Christ."

After this adjustment of Presbyteries by Synod, Donegal was composed of the following ministers:

John Roan, Derry, Paxton (branch) and Conewago.

George Duffield, Carlisle.

Robert Cooper, Middle Spring.

John Slemons, Lower Marsh Creek.

James Lang, East Connecocheague.

Samuel Thomson, Great Conewago.

John Hoge, Opekon, Tuscarora and Black Creek, Va.

James Hunt, West Nottingham and Little Britain. §§

John Strain, West Nottingham (one of the churches) §§.

Amos Thomson.

[The history of the Presbytery of Carlisle will follow in next Saturday's TELEGRAPH.—EDITOR.]

*Records Pres. Ch., p. 343.

+Record Pres. Ch., p. 350.

†Records Pres. Ch., p. 341.

‡Records Pres. Ch., pp. 356—3.8.

§1b., p. 359.

**Records of Pres. Ch., p. 363.

††Records of Pres. Ch., p. 363.

‡‡Records of the Pres. Ch., pp. 384-386.

Webster Hist. Pres. Ch., pp. 277—278.

||| Will any one having positive knowledge be kind enough to either confirm or correct this statement?—W. A. W.

§§ Messrs. Hunt and Strain were sent over to the Presbytery of Donegal, from the Presbytery of New Castle by Synod in 1763, and they and their churches were enrolled by Presbytery June 29th of the same year.

Records of Pres. Ch., p. 332.

Records Presbytery of Donegal, vol. 2, p. 83.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXVII.

EARLY EDUCATION within the bounds of Carlisle Presbytery was the subject of a very interesting address by Rev. Mr. Vance, at the recent Centennial of that venerable body. There are some facts, however, which it were well to incorporate with his sketch, the principal of which is, that the Rev. John Roan had a school for the especial training of ministers. There were at least three eminent divines of the Presbyterian Church whose early education was intrusted to that faithful servant of the Gospel—William Graham, Joseph Montgomery and Samuel Eusebius McCorkle. We have before us the account of the first named who was afterward the founder of the now celebrated Washington and Lee University of Virginia. Mr. Roan's account book gives us the following:

"William Graham entered September 23, 1767.

"January 23d to 31st, 1768, absent.

"April 2d to 25th, absent.

"May 1st, absent some days.

"June 13th. Returned 8th mo., 2d.

"Dec. 24 h. Some days absent.

"Went away Feb'y 2, 1762.

"In all here near 9 months.

I told his father, June 10,

1769, that it should be

charged at about £8 per an-

num, viz:..... 6. 00. 0.

"Recd Dec'r. 21, 1769, of

ye above..... 4 10. 0.

"Again, May, 1771..... 0. 07. 6.

"Jan. 20, 1773..... 1 10. 0.

"Lent to Mrs. Graham, Nov.

25, 1773..... 0. 10. 0.

"Jan. 14, 1774..... 1. 05. 0."

TRADE-BOATS ON THE DELAWARE IN 1754.—The early population of the settlement at Bethlehem, in this State, was increased yearly by immigrations from the Old World and by accessions from the neighboring counties, and with it too, its traffic. In order to keep a goodly stock of store goods always on hand to meet the demand, and for the hauling of machinery and material for their manufactures, the wagon service had been largely augmented. With a view to lessen this expensive mode of carriage, the Moravians in July of 1754, decided to build a boat, suitable for the transportation of the products of their farms and mills to the capital, and for store and other goods on the return trip. Work was at once commenced, and the "Little Irene" was launched on September 27th. She was rigged with two masts and sails, and when loaded at her wharf with fifty-six bags of wheat, drew but eleven inches of water. Captain Shaute, Chief Mate Brinck and a crew of two negroes set sail a few days later down the Lehigh and into the Delaware to Trenton, making soundings, buoying channels and marking rocks and sand bars for future voyages. On the 14th of October this expedition returned, and on the 6th of November following the "Little Irene" with a cargo of linseed oil set sail for Philadelphia, and made that port in less than five days. With a miscellaneous cargo she set sail on her return voyage, but on reaching the Falls of the Delaware, and being unable to sail around or be hauled over them, she was unloaded and sold at Trenton. This early attempt to establish a line of river boats to trade between Bethlehem and the capital of the Province was thereupon abandoned. J. W. J.

CREDITORS A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The writer of the following letter, Henry Keppele, senior, was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia prior to and during the Revolution. He was the owner of considerable property in the towns of Lancaster, Lebanon and Reading, as his correspondence with his attorney Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, to whom this letter was written, goes to show. He may seem to be exacting, but no owner of property to-day will allow his house to be occupied upwards of five years without attempting to collect the rent:

"PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6th, 1775.

"SIR: By this opportunity would desire you immediately to issue against — Bucher (Presbyterian minister) living in Lebanon for a debt of £48 15, being 5 years & 5 months house rent at £6 a year; the agreement was made between him & Mr. Dehaas for the same; he is now moved out of my house into another. Have also sent a Bond of John Sibbach, who now lives in Middletown, for which you will please to sue and lay the execution upon his effects. Please to let me know how my affairs stand with Stiegle; he is now in our Goal & likely to remain there some time; if you can possibly find out any way to secure me, no doubt but you will do it; perhaps if you issue an execution & let it remain in the sheriff's hands, he may possibly some time or other find out to secure part, if not all my debt.

"The money, per Mr. John Hubley, have rec'd, for which have given him a receipt, part of the money rec'd of Gartner & Kuntz (£24 12.4); and some time ago, when you was in Town paid me part of the debt; as I cannot now recollect how much it was, should be obliged to you to let me know the sum that I may enter it regular. I suppose the £24 12.4 is full of their first Bond. Their other Bond has been due some time, and I don't mean to favor them, as I don't think that I'm very secure; must therefore desire you to take such steps as will get me my money soonest. I have still another bond from them in my hands, besides the one now in yours, which is not yet become due. I expected to have

rec'd George Fry's Debt before now, but am in hopes you have it secured for,

"Sir, your obedient servant.

"HENRY KEPPELE.

"To Jasper Yeates, Esq., in Lanc'r."

The "Presbyterian minister Bucher," was the Rev. John Conrad Bucher, pastor of the Reformed church at Lebanon. In early days this denomination was called German Presbyterian or German Calvinist. The trouble was not with the Rev. Mr. Bucher, but with his congregation, who were to pay the rent to Mr. Keppele, but failed to do so. It was, however, paid in full shortly after this date.

"Mr. Dehaas" was Col. John Philip DeHaas, of the Revolution, who resided at Lebanon many years. He died in Philadelphia on the 3d of June, 1786.

John Sibbach kept a store at Middletown prior to the Revolution, coming there from Lebanon. Nothing further is known of him.

"Stiegle." This is the celebrated Baron Steigle who, through certain parties, became financially ruined. An interesting notice of him is to be found in the "History of Lebanon County," page 295.

"Gartner & Kuntz" were probably merchants of Lancaster.

"George Fry," the owner of the Frey estate, and the founder of the "Emaus Institute," of Middletown, was one of the worthies of Dauphin county. Unfortunately little is known of his early history, birth and parentage, but he left a bequest which, if conducted as it now is, will perpetuate his name for generations to come as one of the benefactors of mankind.

COL. JOHN STEELE.

[The first burial in the Harrisburg cemetery was General James Steele, a brother of Col. John Steele, of whom we have this interesting sketch by a valued correspondent.]

John Steele, son of William Steele, was born in Drumore township, Lancaster county, in the year 1758. His father sent him to Rev. James Latta's academy at Chestnut Level, and while pursuing his studies he formed an attachment for Abigail Bailey, which was reciprocated by her. Her father hoped to see her marry a son of a wealthy neigh-

bor, and was very much opposed to his daughter marrying young Steele, whom he thought did not have estate enough to support her befitting her position in society. He was therefore forbidden to pay his addresses to Miss Abigail, who in a very spirited manner told her father that she loved Mr. Steele and that if she did not marry him she never would wed another. Mr. Steele's father sent him to the Academy to be educated with a view of entering the ministry; but while at school he heard the call of his country to arms, and he told the venerable Dr. Latta that until his country was free, he would relinquish his studies for the duties of the camp. His three brothers, Archibald, James and William, enlisted on the same day.

John Steele entered the army as a volunteer, and although but eighteen years of age his soldierly bearing soon won for him the command of a company, which he led into battle at Brandywine, where he received a British ball through his shoulder. From loss of blood from the wound which he received, he was reduced to the point of death. Six faithful soldiers carried him upon a sheet several miles to a house occupied by two elderly maiden ladies, who nursed him faithfully until he was able to be removed. He never forgot their kindness to him. Before he could return to active military duty his father heard that he had been wounded, and after much search found him in Bucks county, whither he had been carried, after many removals, to a place of safety.

He returned to his home before he had entirely recovered from his wound, and while there an unskillful surgeon thought it necessary to probe the wound, and in so doing divided an artery, and he had no means of tying it; to prevent him from bleeding to death his sister held the orifice with her fingers until a messenger was despatched to Lancaster, a distance of sixteen miles, for a physician, who came, and when he arrived he discovered that he left his case of instruments in Lancaster, to which place he returned for them and during this time his faithful sister never took her fingers from the wound, an example of patience and heroic courage seldom seen anywhere.

As soon as Captain Steele recovered, he returned to his companions in arms, and followed General Washington through many battles, and participated in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. When in New Jersey he was a member of Gen'l Washington's staff. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his home with an arm disabled, poor and penniless, but with the consciousness that he had served his country faithfully. In 1780, when he arrived in sight of his father's mansion on leave of absence, he observed a large number of carriages and horses surrounding his home, he knew that it meant a funeral procession. His heart was filled with agony, not having the remotest idea as to which member of his honored family was about to be consigned to the grave. It was his father, the noble sire who sent forth every son of his to the war. This was a sad affliction to the young soldier.

Miss Bailey, who had waited seven long years for the return of Captain Steele, remained true to her pledge, and they were married in the year 1784. For several years prior to her marriage this remarkable lady had been living with her brother, Francis, in Lancaster and kept house for him. She frequently took her needle and work with her to the printing office of her brother, and watched him with great interest when setting type. She said, one day, "Brother, I think I can help you," and she immediately commenced to set up the form from which was printed the first *Pocket Almanack* ever published in Pennsylvania. The knowledge of printing thus obtained was of great value to her husband in after life.

Captain, subsequently General Steele, soon after his marriage removed from Lancaster to Philadelphia and embarked in the printing and publishing business, and with his own hands cast the type with which Mrs. Steele set up the first American edition of "Dilworth's Spelling Book," and a copy of the new testament.

His business was successful, and his restless and ambitious spirit prompted him to embark in other branches and more extensive business. He built a paper mill along the Octorara in connection with his brother-in-law,

Col. James Thompson, and his nephew, Col. James Steele. To this place he removed from Philadelphia with his family. While there he multiplied copies from his standing type, from which many editions of standard works were printed. The late Matthew Carey purchased these forms to prevent rivalry in the publication of the same works. He was a person of undoubted genius, that could not be tied down to a particular avocation. Agriculture was a favorite pursuit, and he retired from his printing and paper manufacturing to his farm at Octorara. He did not remain long in retirement. Being one of the most ardent and ablest Jeffersonian Democrats in the State, he was not permitted to live in retirement; his friends insisted upon electing him to the Lower House and afterwards to the State Senate in 1801—a year of bitter partisan warfare, in which the Federal and anti Federal parties were nearly evenly divided. General Steele's election was contested in the Legislature, for the reason that he held an office supposed to be incompatible with that of Senator, and after a bitter fight the Federals ousted him from his seat in the Senate. He was re-elected in 1803, and was admitted to his seat, and was Speaker of the Senate in 1805.

Governor McKean caused William Dixon, the publisher of the Lancaster *Journal*, to be thrown into prison for libel, which was published in the heat of a political campaign. When he was released from prison the Democrats made all the political capital they could out of the affair, and got up a grand demonstration in Lancaster. Gen. Steele was made chief marshal, and he made an eloquent, but inflammatory speech upon the occasion. In 1806 he was the candidate of his party for United States Senator, and tied Andrew Gregg on several ballots, but was finally defeated by a few votes.

In the year 1808 he was appointed Collector of the Port in Philadelphia, a position he held until 1826, when he resigned on account of declining health, and died February 27th, 1827. His wife died on the 13th of March following.

In all the years Gen. Steele held the office of Collector he never suffered a dollar of the Government money to remain

in his hands, but deposited every cent in bank, and the Government never lost a penny of the moneys collected by him. He was a strong advocate of domestic manufactures and the system of internal improvements by the State. In religious circles he was a ruling elder of the Third Presbyterian church, in Philadelphia, for many years.

Captain John Steele, son of the above, died at his home near Gordonville, Lancaster county, October 27th, 1853. He had been a member of Lodge No. 51 of Ancient York Masons of Philadelphia, and Past Master. Appropriate ceremonies were held by the Masons, in memory of their distinguished deceased brother. Captain Steele commanded a company in the war of 1812, and subsequently was appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, a position he held for some years, a trust he executed with the strictest integrity. He was also controller of the public schools of Philadelphia. For more than thirty four years, he served in the capacity of Secretary and Treasurer, Warden and Master in Lodge No. 51 and filled the chair of the Right Worshipful Grand Master, in the Grand Lodge of Masons.

Captain Steele married Jane Porter, (1791—1867). Their daughter Abiann married Col. Reab Frazer, a distinguished member of the Lancaster Bar, and their children (surname Frazer) were:

- i. *Susan-Carpenter*.
- ii. *Henry-Carpenter*, of Pittsburgh.
- iii. *Reah*, Paymaster in the U. S. A.
- iv. *J. P. Wilson*, a merchant of Phila.

Capt. Steele's second daughter, Dolly, married Henry E. Slaymaker, Esq., a prominent citizen of Lancaster.

It may be related in this connection that James Buchannan was always esteemed a valued friend of the family, but for some reason, best known to himself, declined to support Captain Steele for appointment as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Captain Steele, his friends, and especially his son-in-law, Colonel Frazer, became very much angered at him, and opposed him politically with great spirit thereafter.

A daughter of General John Steele, No. 1, married the Rev. Doctor Milldollar.

SAMUEL EVANS.

THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

A Resume of Events Connected with Its Formation.

The county of Cumberland, the sixth county formed in the Province of Pennsylvania, was erected in 1750. It embraced "all and singular the lands lying within the said Province to the westward of Susquehanna, and northward and westward of the county of York" (organized the year previous). It was "bounded northward and westward with the line of the Province." From this vast area and ample limits were subsequently constructed Bedford in 1771; a portion of Northumberland in 1772; Westmoreland from Bedford in 1773; Washington in 1781, and Fayette in 1783 from Westmoreland. Originally comprising two-thirds of the area of Pennsylvania, the county of Cumberland is well deserving the name "Old Mother Cumberland."

We first hear of efforts for the formation of the county of Franklin during the closing years of the struggle for Independence in petitions theretofore in 1780; but remonstrances were poured in upon the Assembly to postpone the subject until the Revolutionary war was over. No sooner was the prospect of peace heightened, than renewed efforts were made by the inhabitants of the western parts of the county of Cumberland for a division, representing "the inconveniences and hardships which they suffer by the large extent of the said county * * * the great distance at which the said petitioners dwell from the town of Carlisle, where the courts of justice and the public offices of the same county are held and kept." On the 25th of March, 1782, the petitions therefor were ordered by the General Assembly to be referred to Moses Maclean, Mr. Agnew and Mr. Maclay, with directions to bring in a bill. A bill was subsequently reported and passed second reading, but the inhabitants of "New Town" township petitioning to have Shippensburg included in the new county, while the inhabitants of Lurgan township remonstrated forcibly against a division—the whole subject was dropped until the following Assembly. The next Assembly were not favorable to the new county project, and the matter was referred by them to their successors. The new As-

sembly had scarcely organized when a petition was received from John Clark for the appointment of register for the probate of wills for the new county to be erected out of Cumberland. This was Col. John Clark, of the town of York, a brave officer of the Revolution. His application was premature. Numerous petitions for the division of the county of Cumberland poured in upon the legislative body, while not a few remonstrances against the same. The latter were chiefly from Shippensburg and Lurgan township, a portion of whose inhabitants preferred, since the former place was not considered eligible for the county seat, to remain with the old county. On the 16th of March, 1784, the committee to whom the petitions and remonstrances were referred reported the following:

"Resolved, That a new county be granted and laid out, to begin on the York county line on the South Mountain; thence by a square line to be run from the said beginning to the North or Blue Ridge, leaving Shippensburg to the east of said line; thence from the summit of the said North Mountain by the ridges dividing the waters of Shearman's Valley from the waters of the Path Valley, to the Gap, near the heads of the said Path Valley joining Bedford county; thence by the Bedford county line to the Maryland line; thence by said line to the line of York county; thence by said county line to the place of beginning; to be called ——— county; and that the said new county town shall be established by law, at the well-known place called Chambers Town, and not elsewhere; and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill accordingly."

On the 18th of March the resolution was read the second time, and Messrs. Rush, Coleman and McPherson were appointed a committee to bring in a bill. As yet it will be seen no name was mentioned in connection with the new county project. The committee appointed were: Jacob Rush, of Philadelphia, subsequently president judge of the courts of that city; Robert Coleman, of Lancaster, the great iron-master, and the head of that family so intimately connected with the iron-trade of Pennsylvania; and Col. Robert McPherson, of York county, a brave

soldier of the Revolution, and the grandfather of Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg; a remarkable committee—gentlemen of culture, and eminent in public affairs. To them must the credit be given of naming the county FRANKLIN for that patriot, sage and philosopher, whose reputation was even then world-wide. It was a deserving honor, and the first in successive ones which next to the immortal Washington has given name to more towns and counties than any other in the American Union.

On the 25th of March the bill was reported and read the first time. Four days after it was read the second time and ordered to be printed. Then followed a flood of petitions, for and against not only the division of the county, but the location of the county seat. For the latter, Green Castle and Shippensburg were anxious to be selected—although the latter was unwilling to be included within the limits of the new county unless it was thus honored. Green Castle contended that it was equally as central as Chambers Town, and much better situated with reference to the back counties and to Maryland.

On the 25th of August, the Assembly took up the bill and debated it at length, which was continued on the 30th. On the 6th of September a clause was adopted to the effect "that the inhabitants of the new county of Franklin should have their full proportion or share of what moneys were raised for Cumberland county uses, after all just demands against said county of Cumberland, before passing this act, are paid."

On the 9th of September, 1784, the bill "was enacted, and signed by the speaker," and thus was erected the County of Franklin with Chambers Town as the seat of justice "and not elsewhere."

W. H. E.

DONEGAL PRESBYTERY DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS.

BY REV. WM. A. WEST.

At the meeting of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia in 1785, "An overture was brought in that, for the better management of the Christians under our care, this Synod be divided into three Synods, and that a general Synod, or

Assembly, be constituted out of the whole." Synod agreed to enter on the consideration of this overture on the first Friday after their next meeting *

Accordingly, the subject was taken up at the appointed time the next year, (1786) when it was decided by Synod that it was proper, "previous to the decision of the Synod, to divide some of the Presbyteries, which are now too extensive in their limits, and to new moddle some others, so as to render them more convenient than they are at present."

In accordance with this decision, the Presbytery of Donegal was divided into two Presbyteries, one of which to consist of Revs. John Slemons, James Hunt, Stephen Balch and Isaac Keith; with Rev. Dr. Patrick Allison, from the late Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, and the Rev. George Luckey, from the Presbytery of New Castle, to be known by the name of the Presbytery of Baltimore.

* * * * And the other to consist of Revs. Samuel Thomson, John Hoge, Hugh Magill, Robert Cooper, James Martin, James Lang, John Craighead, John King, Hugh Vance, Thomas M'Ferrin, John M'Knight, Dr. Robert Davidson, John Black, Samuel Dougal, John Linn, David Beard, Samuel Waugh, Joseph Henderson, Matthew Stephens and James Johnson; with the Revs. John Elder and Robert M'Mordie, from the late Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, to be known by the name of the Presbytery of Carlisle, and to hold their first meeting agreeably to the adjournment of the late Presbytery of Donegal †

Thus, it will be seen that the new Presbytery of Carlisle was substantially the old Presbytery of Donegal. Three of its members, Balch, pastor at Georgetown, D. C., Hunt, at West Nottingham, and Keith, who appears never to have had a charge, were put into the new Presbytery of Baltimore, and the Old Side warriors, Elder and M'Mordie, had a place given them again among their brethren; and Rev. Colin M'Farquahar was annexed to the Presbytery of New Castle.

And, as it was substantially the old Presbytery, it took up its work just as though no change had taken place, carried out engagements made by it, heard

and acted upon reports of committees appointed by it, and in every way showed its identity to all respects, except in name and having lost that portion of its territory in the region of Baltimore and the District of Columbia.

During the nine years which followed, there were four churches organized within the bounds of the present Presbytery, viz: M'Connellshurg, in 1791, Lower Path Valley (as distinct and separate from the Upper Path Valley church) in 1792, Mouth of the Juniata (now Duncannon) in 1793, and Market Square, Harrisburg, in 1794. Very much of the work of Presbytery lay beyond its present bounds; to some extent, in Maryland and Virginia, but mainly in what are now the Presbyteries of Huntingdon and Northumberland. Besides settling pastors over a number of churches, it, from time to time, sent supplies to not less than twenty-five churches and preaching points, in what are now their bounds. These supplies preached to the people on Sabbath, visited them in their homes and catechised their children. In this, the Presbytery showed an earnest and aggressive spirit. The labor was well bestowed. It was appreciated by the families living along the Juniata and Susquehanna, and settlers in the beautiful and fertile valleys that run out to these streams who were thus served and gathered into congregations. It brought forth visible fruit at the time. But, the fuller and richer fruitage is to be seen in the character and strength of Presbyterianism in those noble Presbyteries in after years and at the present time. It could not fail to be of interest to trace the work begun (in some instances by the Presbytery of Donegal) and carried forward in that region until it passed from under our care. But, with this general allusion, we must be content, leaving the history in detail to those Presbyteries.

And, not content with doing the work which lay near at hand, the records show that as early as 1790, Presbytery ordered that "collections be taken up immediately in the congregations under their care, for the purpose of defraying the expense of missionaries into the frontier settlements." Thus did they show that for that day they possessed no small measure of the spirit

which Christ inculcated when he commands: "Go ye," &c. To them, this broad land, into which the pioneer was pushing in every direction was, so to speak, the world. The work of Protestant foreign missions, except in the case of the Moravian Church, can scarcely be said, as yet, to have had an existence. The London Missionary Society was not formed till the last year of the period now under consideration (1795). All the mission work of a foreign character they knew anything about, was that undertaken and so successfully performed by their devoted countrymen, Elliott and Brainard, among the aborigines of this country.

During all these years of her early history in this country—years of contending with hardships and privations in opening up a new country for settlement; years of internal discord, years of peril and conflict with the Indians and years of battling with the mother country for a name and a place amongst the nations of the earth—we say that during all these years the Presbyterian Church was the friend of education. As a rule, the school house was to be found hard by the church; and oft-times parson and teacher were combined in the same person. The interest felt on this subject in our bounds was evinced in later days by the founding of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, and academies of a high grade at prominent points; such as Hagerstown, Chambersburg and Shippenburg. So deeply did Presbytery feel interested in these schools that it appointed committees to visit them and examine the students.

Huntingdon Presbytery Set Off.

This brings us to the division of the Presbytery, by the General Assembly striking off Huntingdon Presbytery, and to the period which follows down to the division of the Church into the Old and New School bodies.

Owing to the great extent of territory covered, the rapidly increasing population and growing demands for labor, a division of the Presbytery was felt to be important. Hence eight years after its erection, the Presbytery of Carlisle, with the concurrence of the Synod of Philadelphia, presented an overture to that effect to the General Assembly. It was answered in

the affirmative, and the Presbytery of Huntingdon was stricken off. The part of the record of the proceedings of the General Assembly, May 20th, 1794, which relates to our Presbytery, is as follows:

Resolved, That the said Presbytery (Carlisle) be divided into two Presbyteries by a line along the Juniata river from its mouth to the top of Tuscarora mountains; thence along the Tuscarora mountain to the head of Path Valley; thence westwardly to the eastern boundary of the Presbytery of Redstone, so as to leave the congregation of Bedford to the south; that the ministers settled south of said line, viz: Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Waugh, Mr. Linn, Dr. Nesbit, Dr. Davidson, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Cooper, Mr. Craighead, Dr. King, Mr. Lang, Mr. M'Pherrin, Mr. Paxton, Mr. Black, Mr. Henderson, Mr. M'Murdie and Mr. Jones, together with all those who have been, or shall be ordained or admitted, within the limits now prescribed for the Presbytery of Carlisle, since the last annual report from that Presbytery, till the time when the said Presbytery shall be dissolved, shall be known by the name of the Presbytery of Carlisle, to hold its first meeting at Carlisle on the second Tuesday of April" (1795). By this action the Presbytery lost eight of its ministers and the larger part of its territory.

Thus it will be seen that after the division, the territory of the Presbytery embraced the counties of Dauphin, York, Adams, Cumberland, Perry, Franklin, Fulton and Bedford in the State of Pennsylvania, and Washington and Allegheny counties in Maryland, and even extended into Virginia.

The Presbytery, as thus constituted, consisted of the following ministers and churches:

MINISTERS.	CHURCHES.
Chas. Nesbit, D. D.	
Pres. of Dickinson College.	
Robt. Cooper, D. D. P.	Middle Spring.
James Lang, P.	E. Connecocheague.
John Craighead, P.	Rocky Spring.
John King, P.	Upper W. Connecocheague.
Robt. Davidson, P.	Carlisle.
Thos. M'Pherrin, P.	Lower E. Conneco-

	cheague (Hagerstown.)
	Lower W. Connecocheague. (Robert Kennedy, Memor.)
Samuel Waugh, P.	E. Pennsborough.
John Linn, P.	Monaghan.
	Centre.
	Upper.
	(Limestone Ridge.)
Jos. Henderson, P.	Great Conewago.
Samuel Wilson, P.	Big Spring.
James Snodgrass, P.	Hanover.
Wm. Paxton, P.	Lower Marsh Creek.
	Tom's Creek.
Robt. Cathcart, P.	York.
	Hopewell.
Nathan'l Snowden, P.	Harrisburg.
	Derry.
	Paxton.
John Boyd, P.	Tuscarora, Va.
	Falling Waters, Va.
David Denney, P.	Upper Path Valley.
	Lower Path Valley.
Robt. M'Murdie, W. C.	
John Black, W. C.	
David Jones, W. C.	
	Upper Marsh Creek, V.
	Piney Creek, V.
	Bedford, V.
	Great Cove (M'Connellsburg), V.
	Williamsport, Md., V.
	Mouth of Juniata (Duncannon), V.
	Sherman's Creek, V.
	Conewago, V.
	Hancock, Md., V.
	Falling Spring, V.
	Middle Paxton (Dauphin.)

*Records Pres. Ch., p. 513

†Records Pres. Ch., p. 522, 523.

‡Report made to General Assembly, 1795.

PRESBITERY OF CARLISLE.

BY REV. WM. A. WEST.—CONTINUED.

At the first meeting—held at Carlisle, April 14, 1795—Presbytery resolved to take up the unfinished business of the old Presbytery as far as it related to their own bounds. Thus, their work was carried forward without interruption. By the diminution of territory, they were able to bestow more care and labor on their churches and destitute fields. This

they did by carefully guarding the doors to them by means of an efficient committee on credentials, by appointing supplies to all vacant churches and by doing evangelistic work in their own neighborhoods, and by making appointments of their own number to labor in the border territory between them and the Presbytery of Huntingdon. The latter was not jealous of this, but, on the contrary, handed over to it the care of the churches in Tuscarora Valley.

We have no way of ascertaining the result of these labors, in the way of growth in membership, prior to 1807. From that year on, reports were made to the General Assembly, not of the several churches, but of the aggregate membership of the churches in the Presbytery. Giving it by decades, we have in 1807, 1,852 communicants; in 1817, 2,143; in 1827, 3,807; and in 1837 (by counting non-reporting churches, from report of 1836), 4,620.

Thus, the increase was over 150 per cent. in thirty years. In like manner, the increase in the number of churches was very great during the period under consideration. In 1803, Middle Ridge was organized; in 1811 (or prior), Cumberland, Md., then known as Ft. Cumberland; in 1818, Petersburg, Waynesboro and Millerstown; in 1823, Landisburg and Buffalo; in 1824, St. Thomas; in 1825, Shippensburg was received from the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia (Associate), and Williamsport, Md., was regularly organized; in 1832, Roxbury and Newburg, and Dauphin, by the reorganization of Middle Paxton, whose house of worship was located on the hill back of the town of Dauphin; in 1833, Carlisle Second, Bloomfield, Schellsburg and Fayetteville; in 1835, Green Hill. The date of the organization of Wells' Valley church is not known; and the following churches, which lived a short time and then passed away: 1818, Liverpool and New Buffalo; 1823, London, Roxbury and Newburg. At Newburg there is a neat and commodious house of worship, and a good congregation, which forms a part of the Middle Spring organization. And, at Oristown, four miles from Roxbury, there is a church and congregation, holding connection with Mid-

dle Spring also. Therefore, the territory has not been lost, though the distinct organizations of the churches have ceased to exist. There has simply been a return to the parent church, from which and with whose consent they went out.

During this period, there was a growing interest in such departments of work as occupied the mind of the Church. At its first meeting (1795), Presbytery issued instructions to the churches to lift collections to defray the expenses of missions, and recommended two of its members—Revs. Herderson and M'Cleane—as suitable persons to be appointed by the General Assembly to Home Missionary work. Thus, from the very start, it put itself in the attitude of co-operation with the General Assembly, alike as to furnishing men and means. As a matter which we are well assured will be of deep interest, as the centennial of the General Assembly approaches, we here insert the action taken at its first meeting after organization, in 1789, on the subject of Home Missions: "The committee appointed to devise measures to carry the mission to the frontiers into execution, made the following report, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That each of the Synods be, and they are hereby, requested to recommend to the General Assembly, at their next meeting, two members, well qualified to be employed in missions on our frontiers, for the purpose of organizing churches, administering ordinances, ordaining elders, collecting information concerning the religious state of those parts, and proposing the best means of establishing a gospel ministry among the people. And, in order to provide means for defraying the necessary expenses of the mission, it is strictly enjoined on the several Presbyteries to have collections made during the present year in the several congregations under our care, and forwarded to Isaac Snowden, Esq., the treasurer of the General Assembly, with all convenient speed."

In like manner, the Presbytery manifested very considerable interest in the education of young men for the ministry. It sought out and encouraged suitable young men, and afforded assistance when needed, and contributed, though moderately, to the

General Assembly's educational fund. In the bounds of the Presbytery there were facilities of no low order for procuring a thorough classical education. There were the academies, of which mention has elsewhere been made; and there was in Carlisle, belonging to us, a literary institution which was the rival of Nassau Hall, at Princeton. From it went forth some of the most eminent men of their day, both in Church and State. It was ours then, and might, and should, have continued to be ours. "In union there is strength." But there was division then, and with it weakness, if nothing more. Perhaps at no other period in the history of the Church could the transfer have been made. Proverbially are Presbyterians "God's silly people."

In connection with the subject of education it may be of interest to note that when, in 1811 and 1812, the question of locating the Theological Seminary of the Church was discussed and decided, the claims of one of our fair towns† were considered as well nigh rivaling those of Princeton. The geographical position, the character of the people, the excellence of educational institutions and the strength and influence of the Presbytery, were all taken into account. There were not felt then, as now, the overshadowing influences and power of churches and Presbyteries in the great cities. In the whole Church, Carlisle Presbytery then ranked second as to number of ministers on her roll and third as to number of communicants. And the weight and influence of her ministers did not arise alone from their number, but rather from their eminence for learning and ministerial worth.

By the year which closes the period of which we now speak (1837), there remained but two of those whose names were enrolled at its commencement, 42 years before, viz: Robert Cathcart and David Denny. Others had either been raised up upon the field, or called from abroad to fill their places, many of whom also had passed away by removal to other fields or death.

*Min. Gen. Assembly, 1789, p. 10.

†Chambersburg—Dr. Archibald Alexander, Log College, p. 16, Princeton Edition, 1815.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXIX.

CAPT. JOHN STEELE, (*N. & Q. cxxvii.*) In Squire Evans' excellent sketch of Capt. John Steele are certain errors which I desire to correct. The first edition of Dilworth's spelling book was printed as early as 1778, which was prior to Mr. Steele's marriage to Miss Bailey. Again, in the history of the Third Presbyterian church of Philadelphia printed in 1837, and also in the one published in 1859, Mr. Steele's name appears as a trustee and not as a "ruling elder."

PANTANG.

"TRANS ALLEGHENY PIONEERS."—Such is the title of a volume of historical sketches of the first white settlements west of the Alleghenies, within the territory of Virginia, which the author, John P. Hale, Esq., of Charleston, West Virginia, has favored us with. The pioneer history of that locality only repeats itself in the pioneer history of Western Pennsylvania. These sketches of the hardships and privations, the dangers and sufferings of the frontiersmen of a century and more ago, remind us of the duty we owe to those brave actors in struggling for the mastery and for homes which their descendants now occupy in peace and plenty. In traveling along the well cultivated farms of to-day few realize through what scenes of bloodshed, of misery and of want, these have been guaranteed to us. The sad story of the Ingles and Drapers which Mr. Hale so graphically describes, is an interesting one, and the author is deserving the thanks of the present generation in preserving so much of the life-history of those grand old pioneers in the valley of the Kanawha. All through the volume are incidents of more than local historical interest, and many of the names mentioned have a Pennsylvania prior origin and settlement. It is a valuable contribution to the records of American pioneer life, and will be the more appreciated as we go farther away from that exciting period.

SOME OLD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Indian Commissioners to Robert Hanna.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27, 1776.

Sir: The Congress have directed the Commissioners for Indian affairs in this Department to invite some of the Indian chiefs to Phila'da. Mr. Lockrey was kind enough to mention to us that some of the Light Horse men wou'd accompany us part of the way down the Road. As the carrying down some Indians will be productive of the happiest effects to this country, by Preventing any Indian War, we have no Doubt but that Part of y'r Company would willingly go some Distance with us in case we could bring the Savages to consent to the Journey. The very appearance of an Escort may be of good service to the Public Interest. We apprehend that about a Dozen men with an Officer would answer every purpose. We do not know whether we shall be able to carry our Point with the Savages; but will do our utmost Endeavors for this End. If we succeed we shall acquaint you in due time of it, of the day when we expect to leave this place. In the mean time, it might be well to consult the Inclinations of your men, whether they would approve of the business; that in case of their willingness they might Hold themselves in readiness. We beg you will communicate this Letter to Mr. Lockrey; and are sir,

Your most Humb. Servants,
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
JASPER YEATES.

To Robt. Hanna, Esq.

Col. John Montgomery to Judge Yeates.

Carlisle, 3d April, 1777.

Dear Sir: Inclosed you have Sundrie papers from Mr. Davriaux Smith, which informs that the Indians have done Damage in this Province, and that an Indian War seems near at Hand. I tremble for the Poor Inhabitants who are almost unprovid'd with arms, and indeed too many of their men is order'd away. I fear Congress will see their Error when too late in ordering Col. McCay's Batt'n from Kitaning. I think immediate assistance ought to be sent, and I hope you write to Mr. Wilson to urge it in the warmest manner. Sefpose some of the Malitia were

ordered from Virginia, and some from Bedford county and some from Maryland, to continue there for a few months until Regular troops could be sent up. These are a few crude thoughts, as the Bearer waits. I have the above acct. from Wm. Lockrey, and believe it's too true. Mrs. Montgomery Joyns in compliments to you & Mrs. Yeates.

I am, Dear Sir, Your Very Humble
Servant,
JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Capt. Jasper Yeates, Lancaster.

Col. John Montgomery to Judge Yeates

Carlisle, 7 March, 1777.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 20th Feb., covering the abstracts of the pay Rolls of the Westmoreland Militia is now before me. Col. Procter is at camp. Shall pay him on his return, the others shall send to Mr. Deveraux Smith, with proper receipts, who, I doubt not, will take the trouble of paying the money.

A few weeks ago 4 Indians came opposite Kitaning and called for a canno. Andrew McFarline went over, and as soon as he landed the Indians seized him and turned the canno adrift and carried McFarline prisoner, it is thought to Neagra or Detroit. Capt. Morehead is gone with a party to Take care of the Stores at Kitaning it is evident that the Indians meant only to take a prisoner, as there was no soldiers at Kitaning, and only McFarline and a man or two of Mr. Spears.

I am, Dear Sir, Your very humble servant,
JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Capt. Jasper Yeates.

EARLY SETTLERS OF THE "UPPER END."

[The following information came to us when preparing the History of the county, but like much more data was necessarily omitted by the publishers from the work. As a portion of the history of that section we herewith preserve them in *Notes and Queries*.]

BUFFINGTON.

Benjamin Buffington, the first of the name who located in Lykens Valley, was an early settler there. He came from Berks county, died in 1814, and was buried in the graveyard at Short Mountain by

request. His sons were Eli, George, Levi and John. Eli settled near Gratz, where his grandson Jeremiah now resides. He married Elizabeth Kissinger and their sons were Abraham and John E. The latter b. 1799, d. 1867; m. Susanna Artz, and had sons Elias, Jeremiah and Daniel. The other sons of the elder Benjamin Buffington intermarried into the Hoffman family, lived to be old men, and had large families. Jacob Buffington, sen., b. 1800; d. 1878; was by occupation a mechanic, and one of the most expert hunters in his day. He married Mary Guntryman; and his sons were Isaac, Jonas, Jacob, Emanuel and Levi. Solomon Buffington, b. 1819; d. Jan. 1, 1878; was a mechanic and farmer. He was a prominent member of the U. B. church for many years, and took an active part during the War of the Rebellion. Two of his sons were in the Union army. His wife was Margaret Matter, and their sons were Moses C., Edward and Uriah.

REIGLE.

Andrew Reigle resided on and owned the farm near the end of Short Mountain, afterwards owned by his son Jacob. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He married in 1770 Catharine Hoffman. Their oldest son John Reigle was a justice of the peace many years and followed farming. He married Susan Sheetz, and of their children Simon resided at Harrisburg, and Obed J. in Williamstown. Daniel, son of Andrew Reigle, married Catharine Harman. Their son Daniel was a county commissioner in 1852 serving three years. Jacob, son of Andrew, married Nancy Hartman. Andrew, junior, was a farmer, and served in the war of 1812-14. He married a Miss Stine. Elizabeth Reigle, a daughter of Andrew, senior, married Daniel Sheesly, and they were the grandparents of Sheriff Sheesly of this city. (See *Notes and Queries No. lxxix.*)

FRECK.

Mathias Freck was a native of Baden, Germany, from whence he emigrated in 1815. In 1821 he married Eliza Penrose, daughter of Col. Joseph Penrose of the

Revolutionary army, and the year after settled in Lykens Valley, locating first at Gratztown. Of their children Joseph M. Freck was a large coal operator, and resides at Pottsville, this State. Roland Freck was recently postmaster at Millersburg. John L. and Newton C. Freck are heavily engaged in the lumber business at Millersburg.

HOFFMAN.

John B. Hoffman b. in 1792; d. 1875. He was a blacksmith by occupation; had been a military captain and promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, and served in the war of 1812-14. He was a prominent member of the German Reformed church, holding the offices of deacon, elder and trustee. Politically he was a staunch Democrat. Col. Hoffman married Margaret Bowman, and his sons were George, John, Christian, Josiah, James and Peter A.

BRETZ

Benjamin Bretz was born in Lykens Valley in 1796 and died in 1878. He was probably a grandson of Ludwig Bretz, who was one of the first settlers in that region, a soldier of the Revolution, and wounded at the Battle of Long Island in 1776. Benjamin carried on farming; filled the office of supervisor several terms and was prominently identified with the military. He was a member of the German Reformed church and much honored and respected. He married Margaret Paul, and they had sons, John and Anthony.

RUNK.

Philip Runk, was born in Lykens Valley, September 16th, 1805; and died in January, 1873. His father came to the Valley after the Revolution, and was one of the first settlers in Jefferson township. The son was a farmer, served in the military in early life, and a prominent member of the U. B. church. He married Elizabeth Smith, and their sons were Jacob, Michael and Adam. Jacob was at one time a presiding elder in the U. B. church.

COOPER

Adam Cooper came to Lykens Valley

during the Revolutionary war, and was a private in Capt. Martin Weaver's company of Upper Paxtang, which marched to the relief of the settlers on the West Branch in the spring of 1781. He was a farmer and a great deer hunter. He married a daughter of Ludwig Shott, an early settler, and they had a large family. The late John Cooper, who represented Dauphin county in the Legislature in 1850, and who recently deceased, was a son. Connected by marriage to the Cooper family are the descendants of Jacob Schwab, or Swab, as now written. He was a native of Berks county, and died in 1866, at the age of seventy-five years. He married Catharine Metz, and of their children, Eli Swab filled the office of county commissioner two terms.

ETZWEILER.

Daniel Etzweiler, sen., was born April 12, 1800, and died September 15, 1878. He was a farmer, filled the office of supervisor two terms, served five years in a volunteer militia company, and was one of the founders of St. James' Lutheran and Reformed church near Carsonville. He was a great hunter, and excelled in deer shooting and the trapping of beaver on the mountains. Mr. Etzweiler married Christiana Smith, of Northumberland county, and their sons were Jonathan, Daniel, Michael, Elias, Peter, Adam and Henry.

IN ARMSTRONG AND POWELL'S VALLEYS.

I.

Boarding the 11:25 A. M. train north found us after a short ride at Halifax, where we left the cars for a six miles drive up Armstrong Valley to Jacksonville. Thence to the hospitable home of a friend, located on the top of the "dividing ridge" overlooking Powell's and Armstrong Valleys. After an enjoyable dinner our host drove us to Enterline post office, named for a family which settled there at an early day. Our objective point was the Lutheran and Reformed church, commonly known as "Bauerman's." The edifice is a one-story frame built some fifty years ago.

In the graveyard we transcribed the following as the oldest persons buried therein:

- Bowerman, Michael, b. Nov. 27, 1804; d. March 20, 1865.
 Bowerman, Mary, wf. of M., b. Feb. 18, 1804; d. Feb. 29, 1868.
 Bowerman, Sarah, wf. of John, b. June 22, 1787; d. Dec. 23, 1862.
 Baker, John, b. May 19, 1804; d. April 13, 1876.
 Bessler, Abraham, b. June 19, 1793; d. July 8, 1861.
 Bessler, Susannah, b. Sept. 10, 1794; d. Mar. 24, 1859.
 Clark, Elizabeth, wf. of George R., and relict of Michael Faber, b. 1806; d. at Shamokin, June 10, 1872.
 Dornsley, Margaret, b. Jan. 18, 1765; d. Dec. 19, 1838.
 Enterline, Peter, b. Dec. 11, 1795; d. April 29, 1853.
 Enterline, Susannah, wf. of P., b. Jan. 5, 1795; d. Mar. 21, 1868.
 Enders, Phillip, b. May 23, 1805; d. Dec. 14, 1859.
 Faber, Michael, b. Aug. 8, 1808; d. July 7, 1855.
 Fawver, M. Magdalena, wf. of John, b. May 6, 1784; d. Jan. 16, 1845.
 Hoover, John, b. Aug. 7, 1808; d. Dec. 25, 1878.
 Hare, Catharine, d. April 13, 1834, aged 19 years.
 Hoffman, John B., b. Sept. 17, 1793; d. April 30, 1875.
 Hoffman, Barbara, wf. of J., b. May 19, 1795; d. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Kitzman, Catharine, wf. of John, b. Oct. 9, 1800; d. Aug. 12, 1852.
 Lehr, John, d. May 4, 1883; aged 78 years, 20 days.
 Lehr, Johanna, wf. of J., b. Nov. 23, 1807; d. Feb. 16, 1877.
 Long, J. Leonard, b. Dec. 13, 1803; d. Dec. 27, 1862.
 Lenker, Adam, b. June 8, 1807; d. Feb. 23, 1857.
 Lebo, Jonas, b. Dec. 20, 1811; d. Feb. 15, 1852.
 Paul, John, b. Sept. 7, 1807; d. July 10, 1863.
 Paul, Catharine, wf. of J., born July 24, 1811; d. Jan. 18, 1873.
 Richard, Joseph, b. Feb. 20, 1779; d. Jan. 8, 1856.

- Richard, Catharine, wf. of J., b. Feb. 16, 1772; d. May 11, 1854.
- Sheets, William, b. May 20, 1805; d. April 19, 1879.
- Sheetz, Maria, wf. of George, b. Jan. 30, 1778; d. —
- Sheesly, Elizabeth, wf. of Michael, b. Jan. 31, 1820; d. April 15, 1862.
- Sheesly, John, b. June 16, 1779; d. March 13, 1853.
- Sheesly, Sarah, wf. of J., d. July 8, 1853, aged 86 years.
- Sawyer, Samuel, b. Feb. 8, 1813; d. Oct. 24, 1850.
- Sweigard, Elizabeth, wf. of Christian, and daughter of John and Sarah Sheesly, b. Dec. 29, 1808; d. July 31, 1853.
- Sweigard, J. Ludwig, b. Nov. 19, 1772; d. Aug. 28, 1854.
- Sweigard, Regina, wf. of J. L., b. Oct. 15, 1784; d. March 11, 1841.
- Sweigard, Peter, b. Jan. 26, 1795; d. Dec. 29, 1855.
- Sweigard, Eve, wf. of P., b. Dec. 22, 1793; d. Nov. 11, 1875.
- Schott, Catharine, dau. of Peter and Elizabeth and wf. of Jonas Lebo, b. April 16, 1809; d. Dec. 8, 1859.
- Spayd, John, s. of Sabastian and Christina, b. April 9, 1803; d. March 18, 1868.
- Spayd, Elizabeth, wf. of J., b. April 13, 1803; d. July 15, 1885.
- Wecker, Jacob, b. Aug. 12, 1797; d. Dec. 19, 1865.
- Welker, Elizabeth, wife of J., b. May 24, 1798; d. July 4, 1879.
- Wilson, William, d. March 14, 1843, aged 81 years.
- Wells, Hannah, wf. of Samuel, b. March 10, 1786; d. March 30, 1855.

PRESBYTERY OF CARLISLE.

BY REV. WM. A. WEST.

[The concluding paragraph of the preceding chapter of the history of which the following is a part contained a reference to the membership of the Presbytery of Carlisle. The narrative continues:]

We may be permitted here to introduce the brief pen pictures of some of them so graphically and gracefully drawn by Dr. Conway P. Wing in a historical address delivered ten years ago.*

"In the earlier portion of the period might still be seen the learned and witty Dr. Nisbet, whose premature death was so severe a blow to the institution over which he presided, Dickinson College; and his no less distinguished colleague, Dr. Davidson, whose smoothly flowing soul turned not only the Psalms but even the roughest geographical names into verse, whose ingenious inventions extended to complicated astronomical instruments as well as to children's playthings, whose advocacy of his country's rights and civil order more than once exposed him to popular violence, and whose gentle catholic spirit so calmed the elements of strife that the two congregations of Carlisle, long bitterly hostile, became harmoniously united under him. The institution over which these two men presided was for many years the rival of Nassau Hall in the honorable work of supplying the Church and the State with her most distinguished men, and afterwards under the presidency of Drs. Atwater (1809-15), Mason (1821-4), Neill and Howe went through a varied experience of success and decline, until in 1832 its activity under Presbyterian influence was suspended. Some of the fathers of the former period still remained for a while to take part in the new era of progress. But gradually, in slow succession, came forward a new but equally eminent race of ministers. In Path Valley was David Denny, who, however, in 1800 was transferred to Falling Spring (Chambersburg), where he continued for thirty-eight years, manly, conservative, but candid and sincere, always at the post of duty, and beloved to the last by his grateful people. Instead of Dr. M'Knight came in 1792 William Paxton at Lower Marsh Creek, humble, simple hearted as a child, but profound in intellect, sound in doctrine, affectionate to friends and for half a century an almost idolized pastor. The place of Dr. Cooper at Middle Spring was vacated in 1797, but was well filled from 1803 to 1850 by Dr. John Moody, whose long life of Christian consistency and instructive and logical expositions of truth gave him a most desirable reputation. The congregation at Big Spring, after being served for a while by Mr. Samuel Wilson (1786

-99), was more permanently supplied by Dr. Joshua Williams, who, after preaching four years at Paxton and Derry, took up his residence among them for nearly thirty years, metaphysical, valiant for what he deemed to be truth and order, communicative, apt as a theological teacher, persuasive as a preacher, and instructive everywhere. Then there was his opponent in theology, Dr. George Duffield, who in 1815 succeeded Dr. Davidson in Carlisle for seventeen years, equally metaphysical and doughty for his views of truth and order, somewhat fond of mysteries and hard Scriptural questions, but a loving pastor, a powerful searcher of the conscience and assertor of divine authority, a fearless disciplinarian and reformer, and singularly successful in forming the character of his people. Intimate with him, though very unlike in natural temperament, was Dr. William R. DeWitt, who for forty seven years ministered to his only pastoral charge at Harrisburg, gentle in manner, mellifluous in style, magnificent in his representations of the Mediatorial kingdom, and cautious even to timidity when in the least uncertain of his ground, but rich in conversational humor and tenderly pathetic in his public appeals. A little outside of our present bounds, but so mingled with our Presbyterial associations and counsels as to be most naturally one of us, was Dr. Robert Cathcart, for forty years never (but once) absent from the meetings of his Presbytery, for forty four years (1793-1835) the pastor of York and Hopewell, and for thirty a commissioner to the General Assembly, of which he was clerk for nearly twenty, never losing a Sabbath for want of health, thoroughly orthodox, unchangeable in his opinions, skilled in ecclesiastical law, the determined foe of all wrong and disorder, and in lively sympathy with everything which makes man better and happier. Dr. King still remained at Mercersburg, though in extreme age but 'with natural force unabated,' until 1811, but was succeeded the next year by Dr. David Elliott, for seventeen years pastor there, then at Washington, Pa., and finally a professor in Allegheny Theological Seminary, learned, genial, courteous and beloved throughout the whole denomina-

tion. Instead of Craighead, Dr. Herron was for ten years (1800-10) the minister at Rocky Spring, when he removed to the First church of Pittsburg. In the congregations of Upper Maish Creek (Gettysburg) and Great Conewago, David M'Conoughy was ins'talled in 1800, to remain there thirty two years, when he was transferred to become the President of Washington College. We find also at Welsh Run and Greencastle Mr. Robert Kennedy, who became the pastor there in 1803 and remained in that charge for thirty-six years, a fine scholar, especially in the ancient languages, eccentric in manner, but full of humor, lucid and methodical in matter, and fearless in the avowal of his opinions, and with no graces of oratory sometimes most effective in his power over his hearers. We observe also Mr Henry R. Wilson, a professor and pastor of several churches, but principally for fifteen years at Shippensburg (1823-38), and we should judge him to have been remarkably steady of purpose, energetic in execution, awakening as a preacher, and abundant in labors. To this list we would add the name of another of about like age with them—Dr. M'Ginley, who for fifty years served the churches of Path Valley. In the gentleness of his spirit, the character of his sermons, and the manner of their delivery, he is said to have borne a very marked resemblance to Dr Archibald Alexander.

Most of the time covered by this period, the growth of the Church was gradual, but it was healthy and permanent. At first, almost the entire field was occupied by her alone. There was nothing from without to interfere with her work or retard her progress. But gradually a change took place. The descendants of the first Scotch Irish settlers began to move westward and southward. A new population was coming in to occupy their places and take up the still vacant land. Many of these were Germans. The policy adopted by our Church generally, toward these people, was shortsighted and injurious. It was wrong, alike in reference to themselves and the newcomers. There was not extended to them the cordial welcome to their midst and to their church services that should have been.

The old antipathy was there; and the erroneous idea was too prevalent that nobody but a Scotchman or an Irishman or a cross between them *could* make a good Presbyterian. It took years of intermarrying among the children of these different people, and years of business and quasi social intercourse to correct this idea. In the meantime many a Presbyterian church sinned away its day of grace. As in country places, particularly, the Scotch Irish population decreased, the German increased, and the people once neglected became able to take care of themselves, and there sprang up here and there Lutheran and German Reformed churches. These at first were mainly in the country, and the services were conducted almost exclusively in the German language. But gradually the English language was introduced; and now in our midst it is difficult to find a church that uses the German language (at least exclusively).

Then came in also the Methodist Church with all the zeal and earnestness of youth. Her ministers went everywhere, preaching in school houses, holding campmeetings, visiting the people in their homes and in every way endeavoring to reach and influence them. They did not hesitate, where the opportunity afforded or could in any way be secured, to make inroads upon Presbyterian flocks and Presbyterian families. Indeed they gloried in this. They thought they were thereby doing God service. For, in the estimation of the average man who itinerated the country with horse and saddlebags, there was scarcely a possibility of salvation for a Presbyterian. Of course they were not loved by those on whom they sought to make inroads, and they and their teachings and their ways were handled without gloves. There were wars in those days.

But, happily, those days have passed away—passed away, we trust, forever. Now it can be said: "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Such indeed is the prevalent spirit among all evangelical Christians of the present day. It is well—it is right. For "there is one body and Spirit, even as ye (we) are called in one hope of your (our) calling: one

Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all and through all and in you (us) all." *Let there be still further closing up of the ranks among God's people.*

This change in state of affairs interfered with the very rapid growth of the Presbyterian Church. There were times, however, when its progress was very decided. Thus, for instance, from 1817 to 1820 the Presbytery advanced in membership from 2,143 to 3,000. But the most rapid growth occurred during the last decade. Ministers and Christian people became awakened and aroused in regard to the state of the Church and the great need of a revival of God's work in their bounds. When this was the case, was not a revival already there? This awakened interest led Presbytery to take action at the fall meeting, 1828, in which it expressed itself as "deeply affected with the responsibility of its station as guardian of the churches within its bounds;" and then recommended the holding in each congregation of protracted services, "for the purposes of preaching, prayer and such other religious services as may comport with the order of the Gospel." The depth and earnestness of their feelings on this subject are evinced by their keeping it before them from meeting to meeting as a subject of conference and prayer.

Thus at the April meeting, 1830, this resolution was adopted: "That this Presbytery will, during its present sessions, hold a meeting for Christian and ministerial fellowship, with a view to obtain from each other the benefit of their experience in the work and ways of the Lord; and to inquire especially whether anything can be done by its members individually, or by the Presbytery collectively, to promote the work of grace and secure a revival of religion in their churches." And again, at the fall meeting, 1831, they speak of the visible and surprising success which has attended associated efforts in the preaching of the Word," and determine "that something shall be attempted by them in this way for the spiritual improvement of the churches under their care." "It is a time," they add, "when the blessed Spirit of God seems to be extensively poured out, and when the Lord is evinc-

ing his readiness to rain down righteousness on those who seek him."

They resolved, "That it be recommended to all our churches to observe a concert for prayer for the express purpose of entreating God to revive his work extensively throughout this Presbytery and elsewhere." They then appointed committees of visitation, who should hold protracted services in the several congregations; and recommended "that these services, as far as practicable, be held on week days, beginning on Tuesday, so as to allow the brethren generally to be with their respective charges on the Sabbath."

God was pleased to hear the prayers and bless the labors and grant the desires of his ministers and people by sending seasons of gracious refreshing to nearly all the churches in the Presbytery. The results of the revival of 1831 and 1832 were felt in the churches through long years after. There was a lifting on the part of God's people to a higher plane of spiritual life and Christian activity than had been occupied before; and there were gathered into the Church, at that time, many men and women who have been her most efficient workers since, in every department of Christian activity, and some of whom still remain among us with strength unabated and activity unrelaxed.

In the foregoing we have one of the many instances afforded in her history, furnishing evidence that the Presbyterian Church is the friend and promoter of revivals of religion.

*A discourse on the History of Donegal and Carlisle Presbyteries.

TOPICS FOR THE HISTORIANS.

MR. EDITOR—It is exceedingly delightful to former residents of Harrisburg now living at a distance to find in the *Notes and Queries* column of the TELEGRAPH each Saturday the various historical contributions, reminiscences, etc., and it argues well for the interest which you have produced in these things. There are various topics, however, which I think should be written upon—things that would be new to this generation; and by your permission I will enumerate some of them, with the hope that those who

are best informed will not delay in recording, for preservation and future use whatever may be known at the present day. Many of the topics will awaken memories of "lang syne" in the old borough, and recall persons and things which this faster age has pushed to forgetfulness.

1. Who was "Fitzpatrick?" the insane genius who wrote acrostics; and in tragic attitudes continually moaned for "Mary, O! Mary, Ma-a-ry!"

2. Recollections of "Muster Day" and "Battalion drill."

3. The Dauphin Guards. [Attention! Capt. J. M. Eyster.]

4. The old time Shad Fisheries on the Susquehanna.

5. Recollections of "Green Bay" tavern—"Governor Schutt."

6. Zeke Carter, the colored property holder; northwest corner Fourth and Market, whose houses burned down in 184-.

7. The old stage lines; the first running of locomotive and trains to Harrisburg; the canal packet boats, with their polite captains and gay teams.

8. The Washingtonian temperance excitement of 1844, and its weekly meetings in the old court house; not forgetting Johnny Alexander, chairman of the "Executive Com-me tay!"

9. The old fashioned political celebrations on 4th of July; the dinners in the wood, toasts, speeches, and songs.

10. The schools of the borough and their teachers; the North Ward "Exhibitions;" the venerable pedagogue "Pappy Mitchell," not forgetting his white hat and blue cloak.

11. The fire engine companies; the old "fire bucket" system—with its auxiliaries of pails, pans, tubs, &c.—and the big fires of yore.

12. The original Harrisburg Brass Band; the singing societies and clubs, the choirs, the prominent singers of different kinds.

13. Cook's circus, which made a great show for some time on State street, introducing scenery in connection with "Mazeppa" and other equestrian spectacles, and disastrously breaking up there, supplied the livery stables with handsome stock.

14. The Sunday schools of Harrisburg.

15. Prominent colored people: George

Chester, Curry Taylor, and Tom Brown, the well remembered caterers. Dorsey and Nathans and Dorris, the barbers; Jake Smith, the fine violinist. Perry Hooper, the water cart man. Old Toby, the hewer of wood and carrier of water for boats and cars at the depot. Together with the headquarters of the colored population: "Judy's Town," "Bassacove," "Jones's town," "Hardscrabble," "Tanner's alley."

16. The Church Fairs—All held in the upper room of the old court house.

17. The old chestnut tree, that stood until the year — (?) on N. W. corner State and Second streets, where "Black Ben" and others, it was said, had been hung.

18. Jake Wentz and "Pappy" Dubbs, celebrated fifer and drummer of the town. (Was not the latter's father a Revolutionary soldier?)

To the foregoing list of topics many others could be added, and will doubtless suggest themselves to your older readers. Messrs. Frank Wyeth, R. F. Kelker, F. K. Boas, A. Boyd Hamilton, A. K. Fahnestock and others, no doubt could give you facts relating to these subjects. The fact that some are seemingly insignificant should not deter any one from recording their knowledge concerning them, for the trifles of the present make *history* in the future. G. B. A.

RECORDS OF BINDNAGLE CHURCH.

IX.

It is to be regretted that the record of marriages is so meagre as the following proves to be. It is probable the early register was kept at Hummelstown, but unfortunately the "Kirche" book of that charge is lost. In the Bindnagle book after the following this memorandum is appended: "All those members of this congregation and from the neighborhood and married since 1837 by Rev. William G. Ernst, Evangelical Lutheran minister, have been entered in the church book at Lebanon."

Marriages

Abright, Andrew, m. December, 1795, Catharine Steiner; witnesses, Henry Ohrley and wife Rebecca.

Baumgartner, John, m. February 20, 1798, Elizabeth Kiefer; witnesses, parents and others.

Bolton, Valentine, m. March 5, 1795, Magdalena Ziegler; witnesses, Henry Ziegler, Godfred Zimmerman, and so forth.

Eisenhouer, Peter, m. August 24, 1795, Anna Early; witnesses, Thomas and Catharine Early.

Goetz, Martin, m. April 17, 1798, Salorne Neydig; witnesses, Christian Early, Daniel Miller, and so forth.

Hemperley, Anthony, m. Catharine Vogt; witnesses, George Hemperley, Jacob Kitzmiller, and many others.

Job, John, m. March 7, 1795, Elizabeth Rudy; witnesses, parents, Jacob and Calliarnie Rudy.

Moyer, Jacob, m. Susan Lentz; witnesses, Jacob Lentz, and many others.

Pew, Benoni, m. Feb. 18, 1798, Margaret Horstick; witnesses, Thomas Early, and many others.

Early Communicants.

The records pertaining to the persons who partook of the Holy Communion is very complete. We give only the names of those who partook of the Sacrament Dec. 13, 1795, being the second on record. The members following each name indicate the number from that family who communed:

Catharine Schnoe.....	1
John Kullinger.....	1
Frederic Fernsler.....	1
Michael Palm.....	2
Maria Sens (?).....	1
Michael Zimmerman.....	2
Adam Denlinger.....	1
Juliana Jung.....	1
John Ohrly.....	3
Henry Miller.....	2
Adam Bart.....	2
Jacob Meunzer.....	1
Andrew Holsberg.....	2
Anna Mary Muey (?).....	2
Henry Ziegler.....	1
Jacob Kraemer.....	2
Godfried Zimmerman.....	2
Dorothea Sprecher.....	1
Thomas Ohrly.....	2
Peter Eisenhauer.....	2
Andrew Brendes(?).....	1
Magdalen Elter.....	1
John Palm.....	2

Catharine Blauch.....	1
— Schmall.....	2
Total number.....	43

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXX.

POPULATION OF DAUPHIN COUNTY IN 1800 —In that year Dauphin county included what is now the county of Lebanon. The population by towns and townships according to the census of that date was as follow:

	Slaves.
Harrisburg.....	1462 10
Derry	1656 10
Lower Paxtang and Swatara. 3180	28
Middle Paxtang.....	722 5
Upper Paxtang.....	2274 ..
West Hanover.....	1849 13
Londonderry.....	1570 7
East Hanover.....	1272 10
Bethel.....	1837 3
Annville.....	1485 ..
Heidelberg.....	1990 ..
Lebanon.....	2870 8

“MASON AND DIXON’S LINE” is the subject of a very lucid and valuable article in the *Telegram* of the 28th. It is from the pen of B. M. Nead, Esq., of this city, who in a well digested paper has given us all the salient points in the history of that famous so called slavery boundary line in ante-bellum days. It outlines the dispute between the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the final settlement by the running of the line by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians and surveyors of London. Stone monuments were set up at every five miles of the distance which contained on the north side the arms of Pennsylvania, and on the opposite those of Lord Baltimore. In the intervening miles smaller stones were placed, with the letter P on the north side. Mr. Nead’s article is illustrated by views of both sides of the “five mile” stone located near Blue Ridge Station on the Western Maryland railroad. The author very properly calls the

attention of the Governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland to the condition of these boundary monuments. In this connection it may be stated that in Liberty township, Adams county, are two of the “five mile” stones in good condition, one in Adam Tresler’s garden, the other on the Waybright farm below Harper’s Hill. By his timely article Mr. Nead has done good service to Pennsylvania history, and it is well worth reproducing.

IN ARMSTRONG AND POWELL’S VALLEYS.

II.

Straw’s Lutheran and Reformed church is a branch of Miller’s church. It is a one story frame building situate about one and a half miles east of Jacksonville. It is now unused, many of the members having died, others having left with the tide of emigration, while those who remain have gone back to their former church home. In the burial ground we copied the following records:

Jury, Catharine, wf. of Daniel, b. May 13, 1792; d. Mar. 2, 1866
 Kumbler, John, b. April 8, 1794; d. April 8, 1868
 Kumbler, Elizabeth, wf. of J., b. Jan. 20, 1811; d. April 4, 1885.
 Miller, Daniel P., b. May 22, 1810; d. March 1, 1873.
 Miller, Maria M., wf. of Peter, b. Oct. 25, 1797; d. Nov. 13, 1854.
 Ressler, Susanna, wf. of George, b. Feb. 5, 1816; d. May 8, 1874.
 Schweigert, Johan, b. Dec. 1, 1810; d. Mar. 12, 1849.
 Schupp, Johannes, b. Oct. 12, 1769; d. June 11, 1855.
 Schupp, Elizabeth, wf. of Joseph, b. Feb. 1, 1798; d. Sept. 11, 1858.
 Schup, Joseph, b. Mar. 19, 1790; d. Jan. 11, 1852.
 Schup, Elizabeth, wf. of John, b. April 24, 1784; d. July 15, 1870.
 Shoop, John, b. Feb. 8, 1803; d. Jan. 3, 1880.
 Shoop, Mary, wf. of John, b. May, 1809; d. Mar. 22, 1862.
 Straw, Anna Maria, wf. of Nicholas, b. Jan. 27, 1775; d. March 16, 1862.

Wittman, Samuel, b. Jan. 13, 1816, d. May 17, 1849.

Zimmerman, Adam, b. Sept. 29, 1802; d. May 19, 1884.

"Miller's" Church, Lutheran and Reformed, is situated about three miles east of Jacksonville and about one mile west of Centre View. The church is the second building, the former having been replaced by the present one about fifty years ago. This is a commodious structure, one story frame, with high steeple in which is a silver toned bell, whose strains reverberate through this valley to call the staid farmers to their devotional duties. Among the many tombstones we transcribe the following as the once old inhabitants of this portion of Armstrong Valley:

"Grand Mother Barry" — Flower, Catharine, d. Nov. 16, 1857, aged 62 years.

Fisher, John Philip, b. Sept. 15, 1786; d. Dec. 23, 1858.

Fisher, Ann Catharine, b. July 20, 1792; d. Nov. 13, 1861.

Hoke, Catharine, wife of Isaac, b. Nov. 24, 1824; d. Sept. 2, 1874.

Helt, David, b. Mar. 2, 1817; d. May 30, 1883.

Heckert, Christiana, wife of Simon, b. Sept. 27, 1797; d. Aug. 9, 1838.

Miller, John, b. Nov. 7, 1777; d. July 6, 1861.

Miller, Anna Cath., b. May 5, 1783; d. Aug. 21, 1865.

Miller, Peter, b. May, 1780; d. May 30, 1842.

Miller, John S., b. July 10, 1782; d. Jan. 4, 1860.

Miller, Elizabeth, wf. of J. S., b. Aug. 6, 1793; d. Mar. 7, 1871.

Miller, Henry, s. of Samuel and Barbara, b. April 2, 1789; d. Dec. 14, 1864.

Miller, Michael, b. Feb. 12, 1805; d. Dec. 27, 1864.

Miller, Barbara, dau. of Henry and Elizabeth, and 2d wf. of Isaac Collier, b. March 12, 1841; d. Jan. 26, 1863.

Minnich, Geo., b. Sept. 17, 1807; d. Oct. 22, 1875.

Parmer, Abel, b. Oct. 6, 1795; d. April 26, 1879.

Paul, Sarah, wf. of Jacob; b. April 13, 1818; d. May 31, 1869.

Sweigert, John, b. Feb. 20, 1786; d. June 26, 1832.

Sweigert, Elizabeth, wf. of John, b. June 16, 1792; d. Sept. 30, 1849.

Sweigert, Adam, b. Feb. 22, 1784; d. March 21, 1849.

Sweigert, Elizabeth, wf. of A., and dau. of Henry and Christiana Wertel, b. Oct. 7, 1788; d. Oct. 7, 1852.

Schneider, Jacob, b. April 16, 1807; d. Jan. 7, 1858.

Schneider, Ann, wf. of J., b. June 1, 1805; d. Jan. 2, 1878.

Snyder, Wm., b. June 9, 1779; d. April 23, 1852.

Snyder, Ann Eliz., b. April 26, 1784; d. Jan. 7, 1852.

Snyder, J. C., b. Oct. 17, 1813; d. Oct. 16, 1885.

Schupp, Daniel, b. Oct. 11, 1785; d. Apr. 30, 1845.

"Und zeught mitsenir Ehifrau
9 kinder, 4 Sohne u. 5 T."

Schupp, Susannah, w. of D. b. June 7, 1789; d. Dec. 11, 1863.

Straw, John, b. July 4, 1774; d. Dec. 21, 1847.

Straw, Barbara, w. of J., b. Jan. 26, 1781; d. June 11, 1854.

Trawitz, John, b. July 12, 1810; d. Mar. 1, 1880.

Trawitz, Elizabeth, w. of J., b. Dec. 2, 1803; d. June 23, 1812.

Werfel, Jacob, b. Sept. 10, 1793; d. June 15, 1859.

Wertel, Mary, w. J., b. Sept. 19, 1794; d. Dec. 30, 1875.

Wertel, John, b. Apr. 15, 1785; d. Nov. 9, 1874.

Werfel, Margaret, w. of John, b. May 25, 1789; d. Apr. 20, 1865.

Werfel, Susanna, dau. of Jacob, and wf. of Philip Miller, d. Nov. 17, 1842, aged 26 years, 1 m. 15 days.

[This grave has a brick wall 2 feet high covered with a marble slab, upon which is the inscription. This is such an unusual occurrence for Germans that we were led to inquire the reason, when we were informed that the husband desired to prevent any one from treading upon his wife's grave, and hence the manner of covering the same.]

Zimmerman, Elizabeth, w. of Adam, b. Mar. 1, 1802; d. Mar. 3, 1868.

E. W. S. P.

VOL. 1.

No. 8.

NOTES AND QUERIES,
HISTORICAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. I.

1887.

No. 8.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXVIII.

LEHMAN FAMILY (*N. & Q. cv*).—The writer of this article, John Lehman, b. August 14, 1790; d. July 14, 1886, in Wayne county, Ohio. He almost reached the extreme age of ninety six years. The information given by him at the age of ninety-four, proves how excellent was his memory. It is fitting, therefore, that this notice is made of him.

THE WYOMING VALLEY.—Number Two of Dr. F. C. Johnson's series of "Historical Record" papers is before us. It contains a number of valuable and interesting articles which are thus preserved in permanent form. Every surplus copy of this historic venture should be taken, and we know there are a sufficient number of persons in the Valley who ought to sustain the enterprise. To those readers of *Notes and Queries* who appreciate researches into the history of our State, we commend the "Historical Record."

HOLLINGER.—Daniel Hollinger, m. first, April 29, 1788, Catharine Stauffer, who d. January 24, 1793. Their children were:

i. *Anna*, b. February 13, 1789.

ii. *Barbara*, b. January 22, 1791.

iii. *John*, b. January 11, 1793; d. in infancy.

Daniel Hollinger, m. secondly, June 23, 1793, Barbara Groff, b. Dec. 18, 1775, in Rapho township, Lancaster county; d.

September 15, 1857. Their children were:

iv. *Daniel*, b. August 31, 1794.

v. *Jacob*, b. April 9, 1797.

vi. *John* (second), b. March 30, 1799.

vii. *Christian*, b. February 2, 1801.

[Additional information is requested concerning this family.]

BAD INDIANS IN 1776.

In 1776, owing to British intrigue with the Indians west of the Ohio, Congress sent commissioners to Pittsburgh to enter into a treaty with the savages, so as to preserve peace on the frontiers. Numerous outrages had been committed by marauding bands especially from the Wyandot towns on Lake Erie. All complaints by the settlers were laid before the commissioners, who were Col. John Montgomery, of Carlisle, and Judge Yeates, of Lancaster. One of these is before us, and we give it from the fact that it refers to several Indians more or less prominent in the Border Wars on our frontiers. It is as follows:

To the Honorable Commissioners of Indian Affairs, the Petition of Nicholas Hagerty humbly sheweth:

That Impsayprasetha, a Half Mingo & half Shawanese Indian, Cousin to Keyashuta, did, about the middle of last July take a Horse of your Petitioner's from the Common near Pittsburgh and rode him to Cochocking where he sold the said Horse to Ahinos, a Delaware Indian, who hired him to Mr. Willson, and was rode to the Lake by John Montour, who knew the Horse and told Mr. Willson where he had seen him. Your Petitioner, therefore, prays you will be pleased to take

such steps as you shall think proper to assist him in the recovery of His Horse, and your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

NICHOLAS HAGERTY.

Pittsburgh, October the 21st, 1776.

POSTAL FACILITIES OVER A CENTURY AGO.

The early records of the Moravian Church in Philadelphia, contain frequent notices of the arrival of vessels at that port from Europe and the West Indies, with letters for the settlements of the church in Northampton county. If it so happened that the Bethlehem wagon or the post rider, was not in the city, a "brother" was at once dispatched with them to Bethlehem. Such journeys were performed either on foot or on horseback, and not unfrequently the streams to be forded, swollen by an early thaw or high water, or covered with ice too thin to bear a horse, caused delays or compelled a return.

In July, of 1742, a regular weekly post and express was established between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, four postillions were appointed, and Revs. John C. Pylæus and George Neiser commissioned agents at the former, and John Stephen Benezet at the latter place. The service was to start from Bethlehem every Monday and go to Falckner's Swamp (now in Montgomery county); thence to Germantown by Tuesday evening; on Wednesday to Philadelphia and return by night to Germantown; thence to Falckner's Swamp on Thursday, and reach Bethlehem by Friday night. In 1747, a daily mail was established between Bethlehem and Nazareth. One of the mail bags used in this route is preserved in the Moravian Historical Society's collection. This is a well authenticated tradition, that one of the postillions happening to be in the city when the Declaration of Independence was passed by Congress, hastened to the stable, mounted and hurried on to Bethlehem with the news. On reaching his destination, he first discovered that in his excitement he had saddled and ridden the wrong animal.

It was not until September of 1763, that the first public conveyance was run between the capital of the Province and

Bethlehem. The enterprise was started by George Klein; every Monday morning a stage wagon left the Sun Inn of Bethlehem, and the return trip was made every Thursday. J. W. J.

IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

[The following document came into our possession through the Yeates papers. It gives some facts which may be valuable for genealogical reference. It refers to lands in possession of Robert Callender, of whom we gave an interesting sketch in our old series of *Notes and Queries*]

No. 1. 500 acres in the name of James Silvers, mortgaged to the Academy for £1,000.

2 & 3. Adjoining the above tract in the name of R. Callender, containing 539½ acres. On this place there are many valuable improvements (to wit) two large Stone Houses, one Built within this three or four years, One Stone Merchant & 1 Saw Mill, also One other Stone Country Mill, with Barns, Stables and Out Houses, suitable for the Wintering & foddering a very considerable number of Cattle. One of the above Messuages with Merchant Mill lets for the yearly Rent of £120, now in the Tenure of Eph'm Blaine, sheriff of the Cumberland; the Res due or Remaining Part in the Hands of Dutch Men on the Shares with myself, from whence I receive £150 annually.

2. The Plantation on the mouth of Lertort Spring, whereon I dwell, originally granted by Sam'l Blumstead (impower'd so to do by the Proprietarys) to Randle Chambers (being part of a 1000a. grant) from Randle the original purchaser to his son James Chambers in fee; from the s'd James to Ezekiel Smith, who conveys to myself and from I hold, containing 455a., on which place there are erected the following improvements, One very large stone Merchant mill, one Stone fulling mill, Saw mill, two frame dwelling Houses, with large and convenient Out Houses for the accommodation of cattle, a large stone Barn 110 ft by 44, built this last Summer.

3. One other Plantation being ab't a ½ mile from the Last mention'd Plantation & part of the 1000a. there there mention'd granted to Randle Cham-

bers, the Elder, by Blumstead, & from him by Devise to his son John, from the said John by Devise to Randle Chambers, who by Deed convey'd to myself, Containing 212a.; there are on this place 40a. of valuable water'd Meadow, which I keep for my own use. The residue of the Place Rents for £35 yearly with fram Dwelling House, Barn, Stable and Out House.

No. 138, '39, 167, 212. Four Lots of Ground in the Town of Carlisle, 2 of which there are valuable improvements thereon and which Let for the yearly Rent of £25 each.

The Above Described Plantations & lots of Ground I do not intend disposing of, or I might have for the Place whereon Mr. Blaine lives £6000, but which I think not near the real value thereof, & the others, if Disposed to Sell, Equally Valuable.

ROBT. CALLENDER.

Philada. Octob'r 24th, 1772.

SOME GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

HUTCHINSON.

Robert Hutchinson d. January, 1774, leaving a wife Mary. It is not known if he had any children. His executors were his brothers-in-law, Joseph Hutchinson, and William Cathcart.

HAYS

Hugh Hays, of Londonderry, d. April, 1779, leaving a wife Mary and legatees as follows:

Daughter Margaret.

Brother Patrick.

Sister married ——— Buchanan.

Sister married ——— Morrison.

The executors were his wife and John Gilchrist, sen.

HOUSER.

Martin Houser, of Lancaster, d. July, 1779 leaving a wife Catharine and children:

i. *Martha*; m. David Lanuth.

ii. *Margaret*; m. Christian Wirtz.

iii. *Dorothea*.

iv. *Hannah*; m. Richard White.

v. *Mary*; m. Henry Zihler.

vi. *Barbara*; m. Martin Lowman.

A legacy was left to his grand-children, Christopher and Magdalena Houser.

HALL.

Charles Hall, of Lancaster, d. June, 1783, leaving a wife, Salome, and children.

i. *David*.

ii. *Charles*.

iii. *Anna Maria*.

iv. *Mary-Ann-Elizabeth*.

v. *Salome*.

vi. *Ann*.

HALDEMAN:

Jacob Haideman, of Rapho township, Lancaster county, d. in April, 1783, leaving a wife Maria, and children:

i. *Abraham*.

ii. *Peter*.

iii. *Elizabeth*; m. Samuel Stauffer.

iv. *John*.

v. *Jacob*.

IRELAND:

James Ireland, of Derry township, d. September, 1767, leaving a wife Ann, and child:

i. *Mary*; m. ——— McFarland.

He left a legacy to his cousin Hannah Ireland. His executors were Robert Wallace and Matthew Laird.

JOHNSTON:

I. James Johnston, of Hanover, died in January, 1763, leaving issue:

i. *Robert*.

ii. *William*.

iii. *Mary*.

II. James Johnston, of Paxtang, d. September, 1783, leaving his estate to the following:

Son James.

Daughter Jean, m. John Forster.

Stepdaughter Elin McClain.

Stepdaughter Mary McClain.

Granddaughter Martha Wilson.

Son-in-law Thomas Means.

JAMISON.

I. Margaret Jamison, of Donegal, d. in April, 1783, leaving her estate to:

Brother James, and his son John.

Brother John, and his children Margaret, Mary, Agnes, and John Fleming.

II. John Jamison, of Donegal, d. in July, 1783, leaving a wife Rosanna, and children:

i. *Agnes*.

- ii. Mary.*
- iii. Margaret.*
- iv. John-Fleming.*

KEAGY.

Jacob Keagy, of Lancaster, d. December, 1783, leaving a wife Catharine. His estate was divided between her and the following:

Children of George Ziegler's second wife.

Cousin Mary Ziegler, dau. of George Ziegler, dec'd.

Cousin Jacob Ziegler, at present in Europe.

Son John.

Father John Keagy.

Brother John Keagy.

Brother Isaac Keagy.

Sister Anna, married to Isaac Neaff and their sons John and Isaac.

KOONTZ.

Ludwig Koontz, of Middletown, d. March, 1776, leaving his estate to—

Brother Henry, and his daughters Mary Elizabeth and Anna Margaret.

Christopher Heppick or his heirs.

LYTLE.

Ephraim Lytle, or Little, of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, d. January, 1776, leaving a wife Jennett and children:

i. Joseph.

ii. Nathaniel.

iii. Ruth.

iv. Jenn.

v. Rebecca.

vi. Priscilla.

vii. Ephraim.

viii. Elizabeth.

IN PAXTANG GRAVEYARD.

[Last year when publishing the tombstone inscriptions in Paxtang church graveyard, the following were inadvertently omitted. It is the family of Capt. Michael Whitley of the Revolution, who was mortally wounded at Chestnut Hill in December, 1777.]

In memory of
Martha Whitley,
who died Nov. 11, 1813,
in the 85th year of her age.

Also
in memory of

Mary Whitley,
their fourth daughter,
born August 30, 1766,
died Jan. 31, 1854.

In memory of
Michael Whitley,
died May 23d, 1852,
in 52d year of his age.

Also

Mary Jane,
daughter of Michael and Jane Whitley,
died June 3d, 1846,
aged 8 years and 8 months.
Also, two infant children.

In memory of
Michael Whitley, Sen.,
Born July the 24th, 1759,
and departed this life
Jan 14th, 1843,
aged 83 years, 5 months, 20 days.

In memory of
Jane Whitley,
who departed this life
March 17, 1844,
in the 78th year of her
Age.

PRESBYTERY OF CARLISLE.**Trial of Rev. George Duffield.**

BY REV. WM. A. WEST.

Our last article closed with a reference to extensive revivals of religion in many of the churches of the Presbytery. From a subject so full of interest, and affording so much of real pleasure as the foregoing, we are compelled to pass to one of another character, viz: The trial of one of the members of Presbytery for holding and publishing doctrines inconsistent with those taught in the Westminster Standards. Rev. George Duffield, the person referred to, was pastor of the church in Carlisle—a man of lovely Christian character, an able expounder of the Word of God, a most faithful and successful pastor. A great and good work was performed by him among the people of his charge. During the revival above spoken of, as high as one hundred and twenty-five were received to the communion of the church on a single occasion. In the Presbytery no man was loved and hon-

ored more than was he. He is represented by one as having been "somewhat fond of mysteries and hard Scriptural questions." This with him, as with many another, may have been his great misfortune. For one, who knew him well and loved him tenderly as his spiritual father, has said that in metaphysics he was cloudy, difficult to be understood and oftentimes unintelligible. It is not possible, nor is it desirable, that an account of the trial should here be attempted in detail. It was lengthy, extending through a whole year and furnishing matter for not less than one hundred closely written pages of Presbytery's Record. But a matter so important as this would indicate may not be passed without a brief statement of the essential facts.

Early in 1832, in the midst of the revival season with which his own and very many of the other churches of the Presbytery were blessed, Mr. Duffield published his book on Regeneration. Its contents surprised and grieved a number of the people of his charge, who signed and presented to him a remonstrance. Many of his ministerial brethren were startled "by what they looked upon as a departure from the Standards of the Church."*

That there existed points of divergence from old and accepted views there can be no doubt. This appears to have been admitted by Mr. Duffield himself in the "Dedication" of his book, which reads: "To the members of his charge," "as an atonement for occasional attempts in the early periods of his ministry among them to explain the great fact of a sinner's regeneration by the aid of a philosophy imbibed in his theological education and interwoven in many of his exhibitions of truth, but for many years past repudiated." This is certainly very frank.

His book was brought to the notice of Presbytery April 11th, 1832, and a committee was appointed to "review it and report to Presbytery." At the meeting in June following the committee reported unfavorably to the book. At an adjourned meeting held in November (28th) ten "charges of error" were preferred, and judicial proceedings were instituted against Mr. Duffield. The decision in the

case was reached April 17th, 1833, in which eight of the ten charges were sustained. As "definitive" of the view and attitude of Presbytery and as finally disposing of the case, the following was adopted:

"As to the counts on which Mr. Duffield has been found guilty, Presbytery judge, that Mr. Duffield's Book and Sermons on Regeneration do contain the specified errors; yet, as Mr. Duffield alleges, that Presbytery have misinterpreted some of his expressions, and says he does in fact hold to all the doctrines of our Standards, and that he wishes to live at amity with his brethren, and labor without interruption for the glory of God and the salvation of souls; therefore, *Resolved*, That Presbytery, at present, do not censure him any further than warn him to guard against such speculations as may impugn the doctrines of our Church, and that he study to 'maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.' "

This action appears to have been almost unanimous. At least, but two of the members (the Messrs. Williamson) gave notice of intention to protest. We would accept it also as an honest expression of their views, and not as the result of a temporizing spirit. Mr. Duffield was esteemed not only for his ability, but for his piety and devotion to the Master's work as well, and Presbytery was willing to accept his disavowal of departure from the faith and let it have its modifying influence on their decision. To this action, however, Synod took exception when, in November, 1834, Presbytery's Records were under review, saying, they could not "approve it, because it compromises essential truth, defeats the ends of discipline and, under the circumstances of the case, presents a result never contemplated by our constitution after a judicial conviction upon points involving material departures from the doctrines of our Standards." This exception, taken by the higher judicatory, did not reverse the action of the Presbytery, nor did it call for the reopening of the case and a new trial. But, according to the rules of the Church, was inscribed in the Record book of the Presbytery as expressive of the disapproving views of Synod. Thus ended a very painful trial. During its progress

about seventy-five members of Mr. Duffield's congregation were set off, at their own request, and organized into the Second Presbyterian church of Carlisle. This met with very bitter opposition from the pastor and those of his flock remaining with him, and it required years to remove the asperities on both sides which resulted. But time and the grace of God have effectually done the work, as the delightful mingling and co operation of the people of the two churches on this occasion, and indeed for years, abundantly testify. In the spring of 1835, Mr. Duffield, having been called to become pastor of Arch Street church, Philadelphia, was dismissed to the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia. But his name and memory still live and are cherished in the field of his first ministerial labors.

During the progress of the trial the existence of differences of views among the members on doctrinal points became obvious. There were those, however, who took exception to some of the methods which were adopted in the prosecution of the case, regarding them as somewhat arbitrary and therefore unjust to Mr. Duffield, while they did not in the least sympathize with his peculiar views. A few felt that he was misunderstood and misrepresented, and sympathized with him on that account. The great majority of the Presbytery, however, were of one mind and were decided and firm. They regarded Mr. Duffield as in error. It would have been strange, in a trial such as this, had there been no alienation of feeling, no estrangement, no sharp, no harsh utterances. We claim not that there was exemption from these. The records show the reverse. But we do claim that the spirit manifested by Mr. Duffield, on the one hand, when he declared "that he wished to live at amity with his brethren and labor without interruption for the glory of God and the salvation of souls;" and by the Presbytery, on the other, when it said, "therefore, *Resolved*, That the Presbytery at present do not censure him any further than warn him to guard against such speculations as may impugn the doctrines of our Church, and that he study to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace," was the spirit which

should ever characterize the followers of the gentle and forgiving Jesus, and is worthy of all commendation and praise.

*Dr. Wing—Discourse on Hist. of Donegal and Carlisle Presbyteries.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXXI.

THE NEW LIFE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Save in the way of its illustrations, we do not see that the life of President Lincoln as published in the *Century* magazine for November and December gives us anything new in regard to the early history of that remarkable man. The life by Arnold is undoubtedly the best which has yet appeared and gives us a better estimate of Lincoln than what we are receiving through the *Century*.

JACOB EARLY (*N. & Q. cxxv*).—His son John m. Margaret ——. In the year 1807 they resided in Rockingham county, Va. His daughter "Lutery" or Lydia m. Christopher Smith; in 1807 she was a widow residing in Rockingham county, Va. His daughter Agnes m. May 16, 1775, John Mathias, son of Mathias Wentnagle [Winagle.] The latter b. May 14, 1716; and on Feb. 28, 1786 (his wife was Maria Catharine Ritter) "the Lord of life and death called him out of this troublesome world to a joyous eternity." His daughter Eva m. John Frederick, a brother of John Mathias Winagle, b. May 30, 1759. In 1807 both were living in New York State. Information of his descendants are wanting. His son Jacob b. Oct. 23, 1759; d. March 29, 1806, at what is now the town of Highspire; buried in the Reformed graveyard, corner of High and Pine streets, Middletown, where, over his grave, is a neat marble tomb stone. He resided in the old house, yet standing to the right, on the turnpike, as you enter Highspire from Middletown, and kept the Cross Keys Inn there, and after his death his widow, whose maiden name was probably Catharine Musser, succeeded him, although on October 10, 1807, the widow and brother and sisters above named con-

veyed the estate to Conrad Alleman. The estate consisted of $14\frac{3}{4}$ acres and 19 perches, bounded as follows: "Beginning at a tree by the river Susquehanna; thence along line of land of John Witmer's heirs, N. 16 deg., E. 63 p. and 6-10 of a p. to a stone on the great road, along line of G. R. Smith, 61d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 12p. to a post; thence along the the same S. $49\frac{1}{4}$ deg. E. 39 2 10 p. to a post by Nicholas Bressler's land, S. 36 deg. W. 54 1-11 p. to the Susquehanna river; up said river N. 62 d W. 3 p. to place of beginning. This same piece of land Conrad Alleman and Mary his wife conveyed by their deed dated December 23, 1813, to Henry and Carolina Berents, of Marietta, Pa., and Michael and Catharine Dochterman of Mt. Joy township, which they laid out into town lots in 1814, and named it High Spire. Almost immediately afterwards they laid out 56 acres adjoining and called it "Highpire *Continued*." In this connection we give a reservation in the Early deed, as it is a part answer to No. 4, of "Topics for Historians" in last *Notes and Queries*, subject also to a lease given by Early in his life to George Parthemore and others of "a right to fish for shad on the shore of the premises (which now is above Burd's run), and for said Parthemore to use as much drift wood during the said lease as may be necessary for fires for said fishery," &c., &c.

E. W. S. P.

EARLY PENNSYLVANIA IMMIGRATION SOUTHWARD.

In perusing recent Southern local history, a Pennsylvanian is struck with the records of the early settlers, whether Scotch-Irish or German, especially the former. Those conversant with the history of our own State know that from the years 1740 to 1770 was the Scotch-Irish exodus, the main cause due to the discrimination by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania against the settlers from the North of Ireland. The result was the movement southward, first to the Cumberland Valley, thence to the beautiful valleys of Virginia and the Carolinas. The history of the Scotch Irish who have furnished more representative men and women than any

other class of settlers in America, has yet to be written, but we trust that some one equal to the task will soon undertake it. The German immigration southward was very limited until after the close of the struggle for independence, when they, too, followed their Pennsylvania neighbors, the Scotch-Irish; and to these two classes of early settlers in our State, the Southern States owe much of its thrift, its enterprise and patriotism. We are led to these reflections by reading "The Annals of Augusta county, Virginia," by Joseph A. Waddell, which we have received through the courtesy of R. A. Brock, Esq., of the Virginia Historical Society. It is a work of great value, and to the student of Pennsylvania history of more than ordinary interest. None such should fail to secure a copy. In connection with Col. Peyton's admirable history of Augusta county published two years ago, a great deal of information can be gathered relating to Pennsylvania families, and if other and adjoining counties in the Virginia Valley could have the same work done for them which Col. Peyton and Mr. Waddell have accomplished for that of Augusta, what a great boon it would be to lovers of history, biography and genealogy. Mr. Waddell, while giving his entertaining story in the form of annals does not forget in his copious notes to relate to us much concerning individuals and families. From these we give the following, being more particularly of local interest.

John and Andrew Pickens were early settlers in Paxtang. Here a son of the former, General Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, distinguished in the Revolution, was born, 19th of September, 1739. About two years afterwards they removed to Augusta county, Va., and in 1752 to the Waxhaw settlement in South Carolina.

Robert McClanahan first settled in Paxtang, but went with the Scotch-Irish emigration to Virginia. He was a brother of the celebrated Blair McClanahan, who at the close of the Revolution, became a famous politician of Philadelphia. Robert McClanahan married Sarah Breckenridge, daughter of an early settler in the Cumberland Valley. Their

three sons, Alexander, Robert and John were prominent in the Indian wars, while the first named was a lieutenant colonel in the Revolution. They afterwards drifted to Kentucky. A daughter of Robert McClanahan married Alexander St. Clair, a representative man of Augusta county.

Few persons are aware of the fact that the distinguished family of Breckenridge were early settlers in the Cumberland Valley, from whence they too followed the tide of emigration into Virginia, and subsequently into the "dark and bloody ground." Kentucky's early settlers were almost wholly from Pennsylvania by way of Virginia; and also many of Tennessee's first families.

This volume is certainly replete with much that is valuable to us as Pennsylvanians. Most of the individuals who through the remarkable events of almost a century and a half rose high above the surface were either actual early settlers in this State or descendants thereof; not omitting the author's ancestor the Rev. James Waddell, to whom Wirt in his excellent but almost forgotten work, "The Spy" pays such a grand tribute—the remarkable eloquence of the "Blind Preacher." At no distant day we hope to take up this subject of early Pennsylvania immigration to the southward, which this most excellent work has prompted us to do.

SOME GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

LEDLIE.

John Ledlie, of Middletown, d. in July, 1769, leaving issue:

- i. *Sampson*; m., and had Aaron, Roger and Mary.

LAMB

John Lamb, of Paxtang, d. April, 1770, leaving a wife Jean, and issue:

- i. *Martha*.
- ii. *Margaret*.
- iii. *Eleanor*.

McNUTT.

Joseph McNutt, of Hanover, d. March, 1767, leaving issue:

- i. *Bernard*.
- ii. *Joseph*.
- iii. *William*.
- iv. *Martha*; m. — Dean.

v. *Jean*.

vi. *Mary*.

The executors were Hugh Ray and John Rogers.

LAWLOR.

Mary Lawlor, widow, of Lancaster, d. August, 1778, leaving one child:

- i. *Ann*; m. George Ross, and their children were George, James and Mary.

MARSHALL.

James Marshall, of Drumore township, Lancaster county, d. December, 1772, leaving a wife Jean, and children:

- i. *Patrick*.
- ii. *John*.
- iii. *James*.
- iv. *William*.
- v. *Robert*.
- vi. *Samuel*.
- vii. *Thomas*.
- viii. *Mary*.
- ix. *Martha*.
- x. *Margaret*.

McKINNEY.

John McKinney, of Paxtang, d. in November, 1749, leaving a wife Jean, daughter of Roger Cunningham, and children:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Hugh*.
- iii. *Mary*.

The executors were "my mother Martha McKinney, my brother-in-law Thomas Harris, and my brother Henry McKinney."

MURRAY.

John Murray d. in October, 1745, leaving a wife and children as follows:

- i. *Bettie*.
- ii. *Isabel*.
- iii. *Richard*.

McALISTER.

Neal McAlister, of Derry, d. in November, 1757, leaving a wife, and children:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Neal*; m. and had a son Neal.

McKNIGHT.

James McKnight, of Paxtang, d. No-

venber, 1753, leaving a wife, Martha, and children:

- i. *Francis*.
- ii. *Samuel*
- iii. *John*

The executors were Martha and William McKnight.

McCORD.

William McCord d. March, 1761, leaving his estate to: —

- Son-in-law Thomas McCord.
- Son in law John Means.
- Son in-law Patrick Montgomery.
- Son-in-law George Alexander.

MONTGOMERY.

I. Robert Montgomery, of Paxtang, d. February 22, 1776, leaving a wife Sarah, who d. October 15, 1784, and had children:

- i. *Mary*. m. ——— Duncan.
- ii. *John*.
- iii. *Hugh*.
- iv. *David*.
- v. *Elizabeth*; m. John Gallacher.

II. James Montgomery, of Leacock township, Lancaster county, d. February, 1772, leaving a wife Frances and children:

- i. *William*; m. and had John.
- ii. *James*.
- iii. *Jean*; m. William Ramsey.
- iv. *Sarah*; m. James Sterrett.

NELSON.

James Nelson, d. April, 1765, leaving a wife Ann and children:

- i. *Joseph*.
- ii. *John*
- iii. *Robert*.
- iv. *Samuel*.

v. *Isabel* [Betty] m. ——— Patton and had Mary and John.

- vi. *James*.

CARLISLE PRESBYTERY.

BY REV. WM. A. WEST.

The trial of Mr. Duffield was followed by the agitation in Presbytery and in the Church at large of those questions which, four years later, resulted in the division of the Church into the Old and New School bodies. It has been noted by Dr. Samuel Miller as "An interesting fact

that the years of most earnest controversy, pending the division, were years of special religious prosperity in the Presbyterian Church. From 1829 to 1838, inclusive, the statistical reports exhibited an unusual number of additions on profession, though the reports of 1836-1838 were less favorable than those preceding."*

This accords with what has entered into the experience of God's people and Church again and again in all ages: *seasons of special preparation for special duty or special trial*. In these seasons are enjoyed gracious manifestations of God's presence in communing with and strengthening His own for what lies before them. Moses found it thus at the "Burning Bush;" Elijah, when ministered to by the angel preparatory to that forty days' journey which had otherwise been "too great;" the Master, when, prior to His being led forth to His great temptations there came to him, with the visible manifestation of the Spirit's descent, the voice from Heaven, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased;" or, later in His event'ul life, when upon the "Mount of Transfiguration," "His de cease which He should accomplish at Jerusalem" was spoken of, and He was prepared for it by those communings, amid which there came again that audible testimony of the Father: "This is my beloved Son, hear him."

The great revival of religion in the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, 1625-1632, during which the remarkable works of grace at Irvine, and Stewarton, and the Kirk of Shotts occurred, furnishes a case in point. Great trials lay before the Scottish Church; and God there prepared His people to meet them. Wrong, oppression, persecution, even unto the death, awaited them at the hand of the Prelacy, sanctioned, backed, nay, urged forward by the unprincipled and unscrupulous Charles I. These gave rise to the covenant of 1638; the signing of which, at the Gray Friar's church on the 28th day of February, marked an epoch in the history of the Church.

After no more space was left for signatures, even by initials, standing in solemn silence and moved, as it were, by one spirit, with low, heart-wrung groans, and faces bathed in tears, they lifted up

their right hands to heaven, avowing by this sublime appeal that they had now "joined themselves to the Lord in an everlasting covenant that shall not be forgotten."†

Who does not recognize in the baptism of the Holy Spirit, which had preceded God's special preparation for this heroic stand and this noble testimony for Him—and not only so, but preparation also for the unflinching firmness with which they stood by their covenant in the conflict which followed, sealing it, in many an instance, with their own blood.

Another very striking instance of special preparation for special emergency is to be found in the great revival of 1730 and onward, which preceded the Old and New Side controversy, resulting in the rending of the Church in 1741. Thus were human passions checked and controlled, asperities softened, sorrow felt at separation, and longings begotten to come together again ere separation had much more than been accomplished.

Thus may we view the gracious season of refreshing and strengthening enjoyed throughout the bounds of this Presbytery and elsewhere, prior to this great schism. They seem to have prepared God's ministers and people for it as nothing else could have done; and to have rendered the results on both sides less disastrous than they should otherwise have been.

Dr. Sprague says: "For some time prior to 1830, it had been apparent that there were really two parties in the Presbyterian Church; which, though not often brought into actual collision, had occasioned, sometimes, in meeting, a test question to indicate their existence."‡

In the Presbytery of Carlisle the existence of these parties had not to any extent been apparent until during and after the trial of Mr. Duffield. No test questions, such as Dr. Sprague alludes to, seem to have arisen. And, until then, there had been no direct agitation, save in one instance, of those questions which tended toward and finally resulted in separation; and in that one instance the Presbytery was of one mind.

Most prominent among these questions were the following:

I. The existing "admixture of Congregationalism and Presbyterianism" in

certain churches, but more especially in the Presbyterian Judicatories. This was the result of the "Plan of Union" entered into in 1801. The Old School element insisted that this should cease, whilst the New School element contended for its toleration and extension.

II. Doctrinal differences. In some parts of the Church these were on points regarded as fundamental; such as the Federal relation of Adam to his posterity and original sin, Imputation, Native depravity, Regeneration—the independent activity or the passivity of its subjects, &c. In many places there was, as the result of the "Plan of Union," an element "in the Church which was not of the Church." To this fact may largely be attributed the existence of these differences. In other sections of the Church "the differences," Dr. Charles Hodge has well said, "between the Old and New School were more in the matter of interpretation of Scripture and in the modes of presenting truth than in fact."

III. The agencies for doing the beneficent work of the Church. The New School element wished to operate through the "American Home Mission Society," in doing Home Mission work; the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," in doing Foreign Mission work; the "American Education Society," in the education of young men for the ministry; and favored the "American Tract Society" and the "American Sunday School Union" as the sources of religious and Sunday school literature. On the other hand, the Old School element desired denominational agencies under the direct control of the Presbyterian Church; and wished to do the work of Home Missions through the "Board of Missions" (now the Board of Home Missions) established in 1816; the work of preparing young men for the ministry, through the "Board of Education," established in 1819; the work of Foreign Missions through an agency of the Church's own. To meet this last want, the Synod of Pittsburg had, in 1831, organized the "Western Foreign Missionary Society." The Old School element wished to take this under the care of the whole Church and make it the channel for its gifts to the foreign

cause. But this was successfully opposed till after the division in 1837, when the Old School General Assembly accepted the trust and established the "Board of Foreign Missions" in the city of New York. The Old School element desired also that the religious literature for their families and Sabbath schools should be issued by a Board of Publication, responsible to the Church for its work.

IV. Slavery, as then existing in parts of the country—the measure of guilt attaching to it and the manner of disposing of it.

With all these questions, Presbytery was brought face to face in one form or another.

*Historical Review—Reunion vol., p. 8.

†Hetherington's Ch. of Scotland, pp. 155, 156.

‡Sprague's Annals, III., p. 15, 1st.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXXII.

McKINNEY (*N & Q cxxxii*)—Our friend Squire Evans calls our attention to the fact, that in this family the words "my mother Martha McKinney" should read "my brother Matthew McKinney;" that the blunder is due to the clerk who copied it, but that upon examination of the original will, it is as he has given it. In making this correction we may state that so frequent are these clerical blunders that we are compelled to refer to the originals. In the examination of the records of a neighboring county, where recent transcripts have been made of the first registers of wills, many blunders have crept in. The books were not properly compared. This makes double work for the genealogist.

CRAWFORD FAMILY.—The Hon. Edwin Salter, of New Jersey, sends us the following notes of the Crawford family, of Monmouth county, that State. Information as to the Pennsylvania branch is requested:

John Crawford, gentleman, of Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1678 bought 200 acres of land at Nut Swamp, Middletown, Mon-

mouth county, and other lands. He had a son George Crawford, who describes himself in a deed as "son and heir" of John Crawford. He married Esther Scott, daughter of John Scott and died 1745. They had issue:

i. *George*; died without issue.

ii. *Richard*; m. Catharine Shepherd, and had issue whose line is preserved; he d. 1798 and his wife d. 1807.

iii. *William*; m. Catharine Bowne and had issue, and line preserved.

iv. *Joshua*; went to Pennsylvania.

v. *Job*; went to Pennsylvania.

vi. *Ludia*.

vii. *Elizabeth*.

The sons Joshua and Job Crawford, who went to Pennsylvania, had descendants who subsequently removed to Virginia and thence to Georgia. The late Senator William H. Crawford, of Georgia, (Presidential candidate in 1824,) was a son of Joel Crawford who went from Pennsylvania to Virginia; it is supposed he was a son of Joshua Crawford.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT LANCASTER 1791-1799.

I.

[The following list is copied from a book in the Quarter Sessions office in Lancaster, in which are also entered a list of tavern applications. There does not seem to have been a prior record to 1791, nor subsequent to December 17, 1799 — S. E.]

1791.

- Sept. 12, David King to Jane Snodgrass.
20, Thomas Minshall to Rebecca Young.
29, Matthew Richey to Rachel Chambers.
- Oct. 10, Henry Huber to Barbara Huber.
13, James Corbitt to Jane Wilkins.
13, George Rowland to Elizabeth Weidler.
15, Peter Huber to Mary Huber.
17, Abraham Landis to Maria Burkholder.
19, William Hutchinson to Mary Clark.
19, John Stockton to Ann Bedford.
28, Daniel Lyman to — Eymany.
29, David Strome to Ann Hare.
- Nov. 1, Cernelius Myer to Catharine

- Kendrick.
 8, Jacob Bower to Barbara Stouffer.
 10, John Swarr to Margaret Hernley.
 12, Abraham Witmer to Anne Stouffer.
 21, Christian Shaub to Eva Boyer.
 22, Christian Nolt to Ann Eshelman.
 25, Richard Neagle to Mary Reyley.
 29, John Fortney to Elizabeth Miller.
 30, Franciscus Curtis to Eva Trumpeter.
 1792.
- Jan. 3d, Andrew Templeton to Rosanna Hart.
 14, James Clark to Sarah Boyd.
 16, Jacob Mays to Catharin Hogen-dobler.
 23, George Fresher to Elizabeth Holl.
 26, George Fisher to Mary Fry.
 31, George Maxton to Mary Roth.
 31, John Swenck to Christina Lindemuth.
- March 1, Thomas Clark to Jane Caldwell.
- April 9, Jacob Martin to Magdalena Martin.
 11, George Peters to Catharine Zuck.
 28, Thomas Grubb to Rachel Ewing.
 28, Henry Garber to Elizabeth Bard.
- May 2, John Graham to Margaret Moore.
 4, Ulrich Shellaberger to Magdalena Zimmerman.
 8, Christian Kline to Margaret Sheaffer.
 28, John Eresman to Christina Huber.
- June 7, Samuel Hindman to Elenor Nesbitt.
 12, Abraham Buckwalter to Frena Ginder.
 14, Samuel Elliot to Margaret Maybin.
- July 5, John Smith to Anna Weston.
 22, Martin Ridebach to Rachel Pinkerton.
 30, William Mayes to Elenor Watson.
- Aug. 9, David Manning to Frena Kauffman.
 21, John Riegel to Maria Hertzler.
 30, John Clark to Mary Coile.
- Sept. 4, Jacob Wentz to Margaret Lyons.
 15, Peter Sands to Susanna Spencer.
 24, John McGlaulin to Mary Wells.
- Oct. 1, Dan Quin to Catharine Steen.
 2, Martin Martin to Eva Wagoner.
 8, James Harrison to Mary Craiger.
 9, Henry Clarke to Mary Hovenduder.
 18, Jacob Carpenter to Mary Carpenter.
 29, Henry Myers to Barbara Furry.
 29, Michael Bear to Catharine Sando.
 30, Francis Smith to Margaret Scott.
 30, Timothy Mealy to Jane McKeon.
- Nov 1, William Kirkpatrick to Elizabeth Hoofnagle.
 1, George Trissler to Susanna Baker.
 2, David Swartz to Susanna Deeter.
 6, Martin Meybery to Elizabeth Buckwalter.
 9, Daniel Hare to Esther Hersht.
 17, John Herr to Mary Houry.
 20, William Baxter to Elizabeth Smith.
 27, John Daler to Ann Baker.
- Dec. 1, Jacob Lehman to Catharine Eicholtz.
 3, Henry Hare to Elizabeth Harnish.
 4, Samuel McCullough to Martha Ball.
 8, James McCoye to Isabella McEntire.
 30, Martin Furry to Catharine Kendrick.
 1793.
- Jan. 1, Andrew Bitzer to Susanna Swigert.
 1, David Longenecker to Ann Hare.
 28, Elab Howard to Anna McCasland.
- Feb. 2, John Frileck to Barbara Lowman.
 11, Peter Kline to Elizabeth Deeshler.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|---|
| | 26, John Cunningham to Margaret Elliot. | | 29, Archibald McNeel to Martha Sheffer. |
| | 28, Casper Sayder to Susanna Kerr. | | 30, Michael Knight to Barbara Shuereishman. |
| | 28, Frederick Mellman to Susanna Charles. | | |
| March | 1, John Resh to Barbara Hess. | Aug. | 6, Jacob Kepperling to Barbara Huber. |
| | 7, Andrew Carter to Mary Red-secker. | | 17, John McPherson to Elizabeth McPherson. |
| | 13, Joseph Morrison to Elizabeth McCullough, | | 31, James Boyd to Mary Jordan. |
| | 23, James McGinley to Agnes Sample. | Sept. | 31, John Sensell to Anna Eyman. |
| | 26, Christian Neyswanger to Barbara Martin. | | 3, John Shofe to Anna Hess |
| | 26, Jacob Albright to Susanna Hall. | 20, | Nathaniel Ewing to Ann Bread-
ing |
| | 26, Joseph Johnston to Jane Asking. | Oct. | 15, Conrad Brehmer to Henry Wolf. |
| | 27, John Pinkerton to Mary Waggoner. | | 15, John Christoph Hoenig to Margaret Miller. |
| April | 2, William Snodgrass to Eleanor Peggs. | | 17, John Demith to Catharine Trissler |
| | 3, John Brown to Mary Atchison. | | 19, William Michael to Susanna Weaver. |
| | 20, Peter Wilhelm to Elizabeth Beck. | Nov. | 12, Michael Gross to Elizabeth Greybill. |
| | 23, Abraham Kling to Susanna Holl. | | 19, Daniel Perkins to Sarah Willson. |
| | 23, Tobias Kendrick to Mary Bowman. | | 28, Samuel Rowland to Mary Bare. |
| May | 8, William Darrough to Ann Morrison. | | 29, Martin Bare to Margaret Burd. |
| | 14, Christian Sherrer to Ann Shaup. | | 30, John Craig to Margaret Johnson. |
| | 16, John Bare to Susanna Forry. | | 30, John Bassler to Catharine Kishey |
| | 18, Hilarius Ehenzeler to Catharine DeHuff. | Dec. | 10, William Thompson to Mary Johnson. |
| | 21, John Hare to Mary Licht. | | 10, Andrew Kauffman to Elizabeth Miller. |
| | 24, Abraham Henry to Elizabeth Martin. | | 17, Adam Werfle to Elizabeth Simonee. |
| | 28, Tobias Kreiter to Mary Thompson. | | 18, Jacob Werfle to Mary Sands. |
| June | 7, Jacob Carrigan to Margaret Rapp. | | 1794. |
| | 8, Jacob Foehl to Magdalena Ziegler. | Jan. | 23, Henry Rutter to Rachel Ferree. |
| | 22, John Rose to Catharine Thomas. | | 7, John Pratt to Sabina Stouffer. |
| | 25, Christian Kendrick to Barbara Meiley. | | 7, Adam Reigart to Susanna Metzgar |
| July | 1, John Bradburn to Mary Churchman. | | 10, Thomas Thompson to Mary Know. |
| | 15, John Sheib to Catharine Bixler. | | 16, John Shenk to Ann Bare. |
| | 20, Daniel Hess to Magdalena Ament. | | 21, Geo. Yeates to Elizabeth Burns. |
| | 24, Martin Bare to Elizabeth Brubaker. | Feb. | 3, Isaac Graff to Susanna Hamaker. |
| | | | 12, John Young to Mary Ankrim. |
| | | | 12, John Fry to Elizabeth Kreeg. |
| | | | 24, John Kauffman to Barbara Reibley. |
| | | | 26, Jacob Hoomeer to Elizabeth Freymayer. |

- March 19, Hugh Mayhaffey to Elizabeth Haines.
 22, Alexander Dysart to Eleanor Patterson.
 24, Mathias Haverstick to Elizabeth Maurer.
 25, Benjamin Eshleman to Freonia Steman.
 25, Ludwig Diffenderfer to Anna Maria Shaffer.
 April 1, John Eshelman to Maria Eshelman.
 5, David Correl to Susanna Hess.
 5, Adam Holtzsworth to Cathrine Flick.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical. CXXXIII.

FRENCH EMIGRANTS IN THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION — By reference to the "Executive Minutes" of Thursday, September 1st, 1794, we find that "the Governor instructed the Attorney General not to permit the enrollment for the Western Expedition of any French Emigrants who have sought a temporary asylum in this country, and that he communicate his instructions to the proper officers of the several corps and request their particular attention to them." What was the cause of these instructions?

FREE SCHOOLS — On the 14th of December, 1792, a petition numerously signed, from the inhabitants of the town of Harrisburg, was presented to the General Assembly praying for the establishment of free schools in said town. This petition was prepared by John Downey, and the principal citizens of the town signed the same. The Legislature then were not liberal enough in their ideas to countenance the measure. That bright day came at last.

ROAD OVER PETER'S MOUNTAIN. — On the 22d of January, 1794, a contract was entered into by the Commonwealth with John Ayres, of the county of Dauphin, for improving the road over Peter's mountain from John Ayres' farm to McCall's tavern. The full compensation was \$720. The contractor at once went

to work, and the road which heretofore had been considered a dangerous one, was made easy and safe. The contractor did not make any money out of this contract, but imbued with a patriotic spirit, he assumed the duty. The road is the one now used in crossing the mountain, and little repair has ever been made to it.

EARLY FAST AND THANKSGIVING DAYS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Executive Minutes, we learn that under the Constitution of 1776, the following proclamations were issued:

By President Thomas Wharton, jun., Solemn Fast on Thursday, April 3, 1777, and Wednesday, April 22, 1778.

By Vice President George Bryan, Thanksgiving, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1778.

By President Joseph Reed, Thanksgiving, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1779; Solemn Fast, Wednesday, April 26, 1780; Thanksgiving, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1780, and Solemn Fast, Wednesday, May 3, 1781.

By President William Moore, Thanksgiving (surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown) Thursday, Dec. 13, 1781, and Solemn Fast, Thursday, April 25, 1782.

By Vice President James Potter, Thanksgiving, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1782.

By President John Dickinson, Thanksgiving, Thursday, December 11, 1783.

By President Benjamin Franklin, Thanksgiving, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1787. It is possible a similar day was appointed by President Franklin the following year, but there is no record of it upon the Minutes.

By President Thomas Mifflin, Thanksgiving, Thursday, November 24, 1789.

RECORDS OF BINDAGLE CHURCH

X

Tombstone Inscriptions.

[The burial ground is located to the northwest and adjoining the church. It is crowded with graves, except the addition of one half acre which was given by William Early some thirty years ago but held under his control, or that of his descendants. No more charming spot could have been selected for a final resting place than upon this bluff which overlooks the Swatara creek, and upon the

back ground the verdant hills. Many of the early graves are marked with sand stones, some of which are almost illegible. The first person buried there from which we can gather any record by the tombstones is Jacob Schering, who d. in 1771. The following are most of the transcripts:]

Albert, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Goetz, b. Feb. 6, 1787; d. Nov. 29, 1869.
 Boltz, Anna Maria, wife of Henry, b. February 10, 1783; d. Sept. 23, 1854.
 Boltz, Heinrich, b. Oct. 16, 1769; d. June 19, 1847.
 Boltz, Simon, b. Nov. 25, 1815; d. Jan 30, 1864.
 Beck, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 12, 1798; d. Feb. 26, 1866.
 Beck, Peter, b. Sept. 29, 1788; d. May 2, 1850.
 Beck, Michael, b. 1736; d. 1814.
 Boyer, Rebecca, wife of Peter Snively, b. Nov. 29, 1809; d. March 24, 1855.
 Bamgartner, Catharine, wife of John, b. Nov. 7, 1812; d. July 12, 1866.
 Baumgartner, John, b. Aug. 7, 1801; d. Aug. 14, 1869.
 Balm, (Palm) Rebecca, b. Jan. 17, 1792; d. Jan. 7, 1871.
 Bechtol, Jacob, b. 1750; d. 1806.
 Bechtol, Mary, b. 1760; d. 1806.
 Burmann, (Poorman) Elizabeth, wife of M. Reichert, b. Oct. 5, 1806; d. Oct. 30, 1857.
 Burmann, (Poorman) Elizabeth, wife of John, b. Aug. 12, 1809; d. July 5, 1832.
 Bishop, Adam, b. 1797; d. March 15, 1851.
 Bolden, (Bolton) Anna Maria, wife of John, b. Sept. 1781; d. March 13, 1826.
 Benson, Alexander, b. Sept. 8, 1819; d. June 12, 1845.
 Braun (Brown) Josephb, b. Oct. 29, 1796; d. May 26, 1828.
 Braun (Brown), Phillip, b. Dec. 15, 1763; d. Sept. 10, 1833.
 Braun (Brown), Catharine, b. Feb. 19, 1770; d. Feb. 2, 1841.
 Braun (Brown), Michael, b. Jan. 15, 1724; d. March 13, 1785.
 Clark, Sarah, wife of Jacob Nye; b. July 27, 1813; d. March 4, 1837.
 Crone, John, b. Jan. 1, 1789; d. May 12, 1847.

Deininger, Mary, wife of George Walmer, b. March 1, 1792; d. Jan. 1, 1835.
 Deininger, Adam, b. Sept. 19, 1764; d. Jan. 3, 1850.
 Deininger, Christina, wife of A., b. Oct. 12, 1760; d. Oct. 14, 1828.
 Deininger, Leonard, b. Jan. 7, 1787; d. Sept. 6, 1852.
 Deininger, Henry, b. Nov. 1, 1790; d. April 23, 1798.
 Deininger, Benj., b. Feb. 12, 1793; d. March 5, 1824.
 Deininger, Michael, b. Nov. 17, 1763; d. Aug. 26, 1805.
 Deininger, Mary Magdalena, b. Aug. 6, 1752; d. Aug. 23, 1775.
 Deininger, David, b. Feb. 17, 1797; d. May 4, 1798.
 Deininger, Barbara, b. at Aicholz, Germany, 1723; d. 1800.
 Dittenbaum, Catharine Anna, b. Jan. 6, 1748; d. July 25, 1822.
 Darcus, Leah, wife of Absolem, b. May 24, 1847; d. Feb. 18, 1870.
 Early Catharine, nee Hershey, wife of William; b. June, 1780; d. Aug. 1, 1815.
 Early, Benjamin, son of William and Catharine; b. Dec. 11, 1803; d. May 5th, 1827.

Hier Ruhet

Johannes Ohrle (Early)

War Gebboren den 9ten Janu

A. D. 1724, und starb den 19ten

September, A. D. 1796,

Sein Alter war 72 Jahn,

8 monath und 10 tag.

In den Estand Gebreden mid

Susana Brubaren, den 10ten April,

1753, had ein kind Gezeicht

mid Regina Sihleen, in den

Estand gegeben den 10 Mertz,

1756, had 9 kinder Gezeicht.

Early, Mollie, b. 1822; d. 1846.

Early, William, b. March 5, 1782; d. Dec. 12, 1863.

Early, Christina (nee Kreider), w. of William; b. Sept. 4, 1784; d. Sept. 28, 1868.

Early, Magdalena (nee Snively), w. of John; b. April 28, 1813; d. June 25, 1869.

Early, Emma, b. April 27, 1843; d. Oc 7, 1861.

Early, Maria (nee Maulvier), w. of

Joshua; b. 1816; d. 1852.
 Early, Sarah (nee Weidner), w. of Joshua; b. 1818; d. 1868.
 Early, Margaret, b. 1838; d. 1856.
 Early, Elizabeth, b. 1844; d. 1854.
 Early, William, b. 1874; d. 1879.
 Farling, Anna, wife of John, b. March 12, 1794; d. March 16, 1874.
 Farling, John, b. July 6, 1797; d. Dec. 8, 1875.
 Frantz, Susanna, (nee Wolf) b. Feb. 28, 1811; d. Jan. 10, 1865.
 Fishborn, Catharine, wife of J., b. Oct. 28, 1801; d. Oct. 29, 1821.
 Frantz, Barbara, (nee Wagner) and w. of Thos., b. Jan. 7, 1812; d. Dec. 24, 1866.
 Fahrney, Susanna, b. 1781; d. 1819.
 Getz, John, b. May 24, 1808; d. Mar. 6, 1861.
 Goetz, Thomas, b. Dec. 23, 1774; d. Sept. 18, 1814.
 Hemperley, George, b. July 15, 1767; d. July 18, 1857.
 Hemperley, John, b. Feb. 21, 1804; d. April 24, 1864.
 Hemperley, Elizabeth, wife of John b. Aug. 2, 1806; J. May 19, 1850.
 Hemperley, Anna Maria (nee Yingst), wife of George, b. June 7, 1797; d. Aug. 27, 1858.
 Hemperley, George, b. Sept. 20, 1797; d. April 23, 1850.
 Hemperley, Anthony, b. Oct. 20, 1768; d. Aug. 13, 1828.
 Hemperley, David, b. Oct. 16, 1836; d. Dec. 3, 1864.
 Hemperley, Jacob, b. Sept. 9, 1831; d. Sept. 3, 1863.
 Hemperley, David, b. Jan. 31, 1809; d. Mar. 10, 1845.
 Hemperley, Jule, b. Feb. 16, 1729; d. Sept. 1, 1802.
 Hemperley, Anthony, b. May 9, 1714; d. Feb. 11, 1788.
 Hemperley, Rosina (nee Palm) b. May 3, 1766; d. June 10, 1799.
 Hill, Amos B., b. Mar. 9, 1848; d. Feb. 25, 1870.
 Horst, Jacob, b. Nov. 24, 1798; d. Dec. 22, 1874.
 Horst, Maria, nee Ricker, w. of J., b. Nov. 9, 1809; d. Jan. 16, 1870.
 Hautz, Johannes, b. May 18, 1782; d. May 18, 1838.

Hautz, Christiana (nee Schwanger), b. 1777; d. 1812.
 Hautz, Dorety, b. 1776; d. 1815.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT LANCASTER, 1781-1799.

II. 9

April 12, Daniel Hackmann to Anna Culp.
 12, Christian Culp to Elizabeth Hagey.
 15, David George to Ann Maria Breemer.
 20, George Brunkhart to Philipena Kleiss.
 22, John Sneider to Margaret Peters.
 26, Jacob Leonard to Sarah Hatton.
 30, James Brown to Eleanor Winter.
 May 3, Daniel Meisner to Mary Martin.
 10, Francis Parks to Mary Plotaberger.
 20, John Shultz to Susanna Frealick.
 June 20, George Gingrich to Barbara Meist.
 24, Jacob Steman to Barbara Bare.
 28, Abraham Sweiber to Elizabeth Fordinee.
 July 29, Samuel Hinkle to Ann Lightner.
 Sept. 2, Jacob Frealick to Frena Fritz.
 21, Richard Jenkins to Catharine Crawford.
 22, Peter Lutz to Elizabeth Parks.
 22, William Ramsey to Jane Thompson.
 25, Jacob Hartman to Elizabeth Bressler.
 Oct. 6, John Harnish to Elizabeth Bossler.
 7, Thomas McCreary to Elizabeth Grey.
 10, David Sampson to Catharine Boyer.
 12, Jacob Linton to Margaret Crawford.
 16, Adam Moore to Mary Kuhn.
 Nov. 5, Peter Miller to Elizabeth Bare.
 6, James Long to Elizabeth Niel.
 13, John Swisher to Barbara Duli-song.

16, Frederick Speck to Barbara Musselman.
 21, Henry Hare to Elizabeth Killheffer.
 24, Christian Winter to Anna Polmer.
 27, Joseph Barton to Rebecca Anderson.
 Dec. 4, John Shober to Elizabeth Bender.
 7, James Murray to Ann McElhenny.
 11, John McIlvain to Isabella Barton.
 23, Thomas Clark to Elizabeth Price.
 23, John Bower to Catharine Allbright.
 24, Jacob Ehrman to Elizabeth Ganter.
 28, Robert McHaffey to Mary Robinson.
 1795.
 Jan. 3, John Schenck to Barbara Greider.
 7, Benjamin Fenton to Rebecca Moore.
 13, Robert Ramsey to Elizabeth Milligan.
 27, Samuel Niepser to Martha Whitesides.
 31, Samuel Adams to Esther Ream.
 Feb. 7, Daniel Dorraingdan to Elizabeth Graff.
 12, William Elliot to Hannah Ball.
 23, Jacob Fry to Elizabeth Metzgar.
 24, Henry Sheibley to Elizabeth Miller.
 26, John Whelen to Phoebe Melville.
 March 23, William Pratt to Elizabeth Huber.
 April 2, Leonard Sneider to Elizabeth Rowland.
 10, Thomas Hooper to Eleanor Pratt.
 23, Christian Henry to Elizabeth Goodman.
 23, Arthur Travers to Elizabeth Ferree.
 30, Jacob Steitler to Mary Little.
 May 22, Martin Hooper to Mary Miller.
 23, Michael Kapp to Catharine Benton.

26, Michael Weber to Catharine Stouffer.
 June 10, Henry Heistand to Elizabeth Jordan.
 11, William Fulton to Martha Hill.
 12, Abraham Graybill to Christina Roedy.
 12, Jacob Graff to Martha Landes.
 24, David Shultz to Barbara Alder.
 27, Peter Eckman to Elizabeth Kendig.
 July 4, Christian Musselman to Susanna Gaesy.
 5, Joseph Showalter to Elizabeth Dritt.
 10, Jacob Hiestand to Elizabeth Stouffer.
 14, George Tire to Maria Gratzner.
 21, Jacob Foutz to Mary Frank.
 Aug. 10, John Glen to Eleanor McGowen.
 14, Patrick McCann to Mary Hart.
 14, Edward McBride to Grace Derir.
 18, Henry Resh to Ann Huber.
 20, Joseph Money to Mary Montgomery.
 25, Daniel Keeportz to Feronica Miller.
 April 10, David Barton to Catharine Graeff.
 18, Jacob Walter to Ann Stouffer.
 21, Andrew Schnull to Barbara Wigell.
 22, Christian Fisher to Maria Mourer.
 30, Nathan Webster to Rachel Sidwell.
 Oct. 8, John Andrews to Catharine Gillian.
 13, Samuel Wright to Susanna Loudon.
 17, James Wilcox to Mary Sheffield.

CARLISLE PRESBYTERY.

The last chapter of this history enumerated the four questions which confronted Presbytery for solution. The narrative continues:

In 1825 occurred a case involving, to some extent, the first—the “admixture of Congregationalism, &c.” At the fall meeting that year the Rev. Merrick A. Jewett presented testimonials of his having been licensed by the Association of North Worcester, and a certificate of his

having been ordained by a council of ministers and lay delegates, convened by letter missive, on July 14th, 1825, and asked to be received as a member of Presbytery. There appeared to be some irregularity in his papers, but Presbytery expressed a willingness to waive all objection on this ground, and to receive him as a member, if he was prepared to signify his adoption of the Confession of Faith, and his approval of the Government and Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Upon this, Mr. Jewett withdrew his request and asked the return of his credentials, which was granted. Later in the same day, Commissioners from the congregation of Great Cove (M'Connellsburg) appeared and presented a call for Mr. Jewett; whereupon, Presbytery "resolved that inasmuch as Mr. Jewett is not a member of this Presbytery, the call be returned to the congregation," and "appointed Rev. Amos A. M'Ginley to preach in the church of the Great Cove, on the first Wednesday of October next, at 12 o'clock M., and to read the minutes of this Presbytery in relation to Mr. Jewett and the call of that congregation."

From one* who was an active participant in the scenes of that occasion at M'Connellsburg, we learn that Mr. Jewett had been a student of Mr. Duncan, the famous Independent of Baltimore, and that when he first came to M'Connellsburg he was thought to be a Presbyterian. People were greatly pleased with him and extended to him a hearty call. His refusal at Presbytery to accept the Confession of Faith was the first intimation had of his not being a Presbyterian. But by this time he had ingratiated himself into the confidence and affection of a large part of the congregation. And after Presbytery very properly, under the circumstances, refused to place the call in his hands, instead of leaving, as a sense of honor and right should have dictated, he returned and continued his labors. Around him a large and influential part of the congregation rallied. From these came to the meeting of Presbytery, September 26th, 1826, the following "reference:" "Whether a certain rule, entered in the Assembly's Digest (p. 297), as a Plan of Union between the Presbyterians and Congregationalists in

the new settlements could be applied to the congregation of Great Cove, without infringing the rules or constitution of our Church." Presbytery answered this "reference" in the negative, and instructed its clerk so to inform the congregation of Great Cove. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Jewett again returned to M'Connellsburg, where his adherents erected a church within a few rods of the regular Presbyterian church. Here he preached for several years. Services were conducted in the meantime in the regular house of worship by supplies appointed by Presbytery, till the spring of 1827, when the Rev. Robert Kennedy, who two years before had returned to his old charge at Welsh Run, became their stated supply a portion of his time. This arrangement lasted till the fall of 1833. The course pursued by Mr. Jewett occasioned great distraction and no little strife in the church at M'Connellsburg. He was also officious in the congregations of Loudon and Upper West Connecocheague (Mercersburg), taking advantage of any dissatisfaction or disaffection he found, and using special endeavors to foster it.

Turning to the second question, it seems to the writer that in the Presbytery of Carlisle there did not exist very material or marked differences of views on doctrinal points among the ministers, except in the case of Mr. Duffield. The case was such an one as referred to before, where "the differences were more in the matter of interpretation of scripture and in the mode of presenting truth than in the fact." But during Mr. Duffield's trial, party lines were drawn. In the main, these remained and could not be clearly seen during the remaining years which preceded the division. For instance, when, in the fall of 1834, "The Act and Testimony" was under consideration, and were voted on by Presbytery, those who had advocated Mr. Duffield's cause opposed it. And almost the same were found standing together on questions involving the third point of difference, viz: the agencies for doing the Church's work. For instance, the parties who opposed the act and testimony, declined to join the rest of the Presbytery in the support of "their Missionary," as was termed the Rev. Henry R. Wilson,

recently called to "rest from his labors," loved and honored by the entire re united Church. They were also unfriendly to the "Western Missionary Society" (afterward the Foreign Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church), and the Home Missionary Society (afterwards Board) and the Board of Education. The churches to which they ministered bestowed their benefactions to the various objects above indicated through the Voluntary Union Associations. In the Pastoral letter which was adopted at the second meeting by the Presbytery, in which they became associated after the division and which was ordered to be circulated among the churches, the brethren of the Old School party are charged with "having so departed from the spirit and usages of our church as to break up, in a very considerable degree, the Christian fellowship which existed and was manifested in the co-operative Boards and Societies, by the formation of separate and sectarian institutions." The co operative Boards and Societies, which they then specified, were: The American Bible Society, the American Sunday School Union, the American Tract Society, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Home Missionary Society and the American Educational Society †

Upon the subject of African slavery, as it existed in the Southern States, the two parties maintained different views, which frequently gave rise to heated discussions. As a rule, the New School party held it to be a sin *per se*, and the more conservative Old School party did not. In this Presbytery both parties were moderate—both held slavery to be an evil, and the question of difference was as to the method of dealing with it. Perhaps the instructions given Presbytery's commissioners to the General Assembly in 1837 may be taken fairly to represent the views of the Old School party. They were "to oppose in every proper way the agitating principles and practices of the *immediate* abolitionists." In the same connection they expressed their "unqualified approbation" of the colonization scheme, as a means of getting rid of slavery, and "the only hopeful means of christianizing benighted Africa." †

So, when we turn to the Records of the Presbytery of Harrishurg, the first year of its history, we find an expression of the dislike of the New School men for the institution and a desire to get rid of all complicity with it or responsibility for its existence. They "resolved that the General Assembly (New School) be urgently desired so to form the boundaries of the Synods as that no Synod shall embrace within its limits churches from within slave holding and non-slave holding States, as Presbytery believe that the responsibility of authoritative ecclesiastical action in relation to the system of slave holding should rest entirely upon those portions of the Church where the system prevails, and that the members of churches in the non slave-holding States * * * should be delivered from this responsibility."

We have no means of knowing accurately what was the numerical strength of these parties respectively in the Church at large, before the division took place. Between the years 1830 and 1838 sometimes one and sometimes the other was in the ascendancy in the General Assembly, as the vote on questions involving certain points of difference would indicate. And yet, we must form our opinion in this way with very liberal allowance. For votes did not always represent views and principles, but sometimes approval and disapproval of measures and methods.

Looking from this point of time at things as they then existed in the Church, divisions would seem to have been inevitable. There were differences, great and wide-spread, on important doctrines, and church polity and modes of church work. Men on either side were honest in their convictions and uncompromising in their attitude. One has said: "The Presbyterian Church might have struggled along, as have other denominations, holding together by her government without any real agreement in doctrine or order" ‡. But this would have been a sorry holding together of materials, such as compose the Presbyterian Church. With their deep inwrought convictions, and their manly independence of thought, and speech, and action, without unity there would have been the

absence of the essential elements of strength and the presence of every element of weakness. Better, it would seem, they should have separated for the time—better for the cause of peace, better for the promotion of efficiency on both sides, better for the removal of differences of views and principles, better for the ultimate unity and harmony and prosperity of the whole Church. Separately each party righted itself as perhaps it would not, nor indeed could, while together. The divided condition which preceded, and not the division itself, is to be regarded as the great calamity of the Church.

Of the actual division in the Presbytery of Carlisle we shall speak in another article.

*Mr. David Agnew.

†Records of Presbytery of Harrisburg, May 19th, 1840.

‡Dr. John C. Lord.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXXIV.

PAUL'S CREEK AND VALLEY.—When and why was this name changed to Powell's? In looking over some old documents we find that it was uniformly written and printed Paul's.

PAPER MILL IN LEBANON COUNTY.—By an advertisement of John A. Heilman in 1804, we learn that he had been carrying on the manufacture of paper for thirteen years. Where was this mill located, and at what date was the manufacture stopped.

EICHOLTZ, THE PAINTER.—What is known of Jacob Eicholtz, the portrait painter, of Lancaster, who had his studio at the residence of his brother George, on Pine street, in 1822. Many of our citizens then had portraits painted by him, and a list of these would be of great interest and value.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY OF HARRISBURG was organized in 1817, as the fourth annual report was read at a meeting held October 12, 1821. Are the

reports and proceedings of this early association in existence? If so, they should be deposited among the archives of the Dauphin County Historical Society.

IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.—Careful and systematically we are going over the records at Carlisle, and although it will be some time before we shall complete our present researches, we have learned much of the early history of the Valley. The emigration of families, their connection with each other, their early settlement in that beautiful country lying between the Susquehanna and the Potomac, and their transit to the lovely valleys southward, we have had a chance to study. We have learned bits of biography and genealogy, which many in the near future will appreciate and carefully preserve. The history of the Cumberland Valley has not been written but we hope to see the day when some one fascinated by research, and charmed with its lore, will take up the subject, which so many pirates have attempted to do and of course signally failed. To prepare the history of any locality requires years of patient labor and research, and it cannot be expected that much value attaches to hasty information unreliably given and loosely thrown together. In a few weeks we hope to present some contributions to the history of the Valley "west of ye Sasquahannah," and to the southward.

RECORDS OF BINDAGLE CHURCH.

XI.

Tombstone Inscriptions.

- Karmany, John, b. Mar. 22, 1809; d. Oct. 30, 1833.
 Karmanin, Eva, b. Oct. 16, 1738; d. May 19, 1805.
 Karmany, Anthony, b. Jan. 1, 1787; d. Aug. 25, 1865.
 Karmany, Eve Christina, w. of A., b. Mar. 12, 1785; d. Aug. 5, 1841.
 Karmany, Maria Margaret, b. 1759; d. 1775.
 Karmany, Maria-Margaret, b. 1752; d. 1775.
 Kratzer, Maria, b. Aug. 1791; d. March 23, 1828.

- Keller, George, b. Oct. 19, 1793; d. Oct. 30, 1866.
- Keller, Valentine, b. Mar. 6, 1803; d. Oct. 17, 1837.
- Kisner, Henry, b. Jan. 27, 1726; d. Dec. 27, 1801.
- Killinger, John, b. Dec. 25, 1765; d. Sept. 11, 1810.
- Killinger, Susanna, b. Feb. 1769; d. June 21, 1809.
- Lehman, Jacob, b. 1744; d. 1805.
- Loy, Andrew, b. Feb. 16, 1795; d. Oct. 27, 1863.
- Loy, Sarah, w. of A., b. Dec. 17, 1813; d. Jan. 15, 1885.
- Light, Christian, b. Mar. 16, 1792; d. Oct. 3, 1842.
- Light, Catharine, b. Sept. 18, 1793; in Lebanon Twp; d. Oct., 1874.
- Landis, Anna C., b. Aug. 19, 1802; d. Mar. 15, 1849.
- Lentz, David, b. June 9, 1803; d. Sept. 30, 1854.
- Lentz, Jacob, b. July 17, 1759; d. March 23, 1845.
- Lentz, Elizabeth, nee Ulrich, w. of J.; b. 1769; d. 1842.
- Lentz, Catharine, nee Rauch, w. of John, b. Nov. 25, 1818; d. Mar. 20, 1869.
- Lentz, David, b. June 9, 1803; d. Sept. 30, 1854.
- Laudermilch, John, b. Jan. 24, 1768; d. Oct. 6, 1854.
- Miller, David, b. Nov. 30, 1780; d. Sept. 20, 1853.
- Miller, Cath. w. of D. b. July 1786; d. Jan. 8, 1844.
- Moyer, Cath. wife of John, b. 1808; d. Oct. 27, 1856.
- Malvier, Michael, b. Oct. 1, 1756; d. March 30, 1803.
- Maulflier, Maria, b. Apr. 9, 1763; d. Aug. 9, 1822.
- Maultair, John, b. April 6, 1771; d. May 20, 1856.
- Maultair, Margaret, w. of J., b. Oct. 27, 1775; d. Oct. 8, 1859.
- Maultair, Eve, b. Oct. 2, 1736; d. March 16, 1793.
- Maultair, Elizabeth, nee Seltzer w. of John, b. Sept. 13, 1807; d. Nov. 27, 1857.
- Maultair, Elizabeth w. of Henry, b. Feb. 5, 1814; d. Feb. 13, 1840.
- Maultair, John Michael, b. 1729; d. 1807.
- Moyer, Elizabeth, b. 1784; d. 1813.
- Moyer, John, b. Nov. 4, 1800; d. Nov. 30, 1842.
- Moyer, John, b. July 3, 1759; d. Sept. 11, 1853.
- Moyer, Susan E., b. Oct. 29, 1776; d. Oct. 18, 1849.
- Moyer, Henry B., b. June 15, 1838; d. Nov. 9, 1858.
- Mertz, John, b. July 29, 1780; d. Aug. 28, 1855.
- Nye, Adam, b. Oct. 19, 1787; d. Sept. 11, 1859.
- Naftsgger, Catharine, b. March 19, 1802; d. Oct. 6, 1871.
- Nye, Jacob, b. Aug. 31, 1809; d. June 7, 1867.
- Phuh, Margaret, wife of Benoni, b. Oct. 27, 1767; d. March 27, 1843.
- Pue, Benoni, b. 1768; d. June 22, 1834.
- Palm, Michael, b. May 21, 1770; d. July 31, 1834.
- Palm, Maria Barbara, b. May 26, 1768; d. March 27, 1834.
- Palm, Maria Barbara, b. 1768; d. 1834.
- Palm, William, b. 1754; d. 1806.
- Preis, (?) David, b. 1748; d. 1774.
- Purman, (Poorman) Elizabeth, b. 1809; d. 1832.
- Rauch, Susan, wife of John, d. aged 65 years.
- Richtor, Melchior, b. Oct. 12, 1806; d. Jan. 28, 1869.
- Rauch, Jacob, b. March 11, 1772; d. Dec. 5, 1834.
- Rauch, Anna Margaret, b. March 8, 1776; d. June 1, 1862.
- Rauch, Sarah, d. of J., b. Dec. 18, 1805; d. Nov. 1, 1860.
- Schneider, John, b. 1795; d. 1802.
- Snyder, Jacob, b. Nov. 29, 1824; d. Nov. 27, 1857.
- Stine, Jacob, b. Sept. 18, 1794; d. April 6, 1840.
- Stuckey, Cath., wf. of M., b. June 14, 1792; d. June 22, 1866.
- Stuckey, Michael, b. Sept. 27, 1783; d. Aug. 13, 1856.
- Stuckey, M. F., s. of Fred. and Susan, b. Sept. 9, 1812; d. Aug. 11, 1863.
- Stuckey, Fred., b. Sept. 24, 1815; d. Feb. 27, 1842.
- Stuckey, Michael, b. 1753; d. 1821.
- Stuckey, Elizabeth, b. 1761; d. 1823.
- Schnug, (Snoke) John, b. Mar. 14, 1774; d. Mar. 14, 1830.

Schnug, (Snoke), Eve, b. Jan. 26, 1794; d. Mar. 16, 1848
 Schnug (Snoke), Christian, b. Oct. 17, 1786; d. Oct. 17, 1851.
 Schnug, (Snoke), Margaret, b. March 12, 1782; d. Feb. 28, 1852.
 Schnug, (Snoke), Matthias, b. Dec. 26, 1796; d. May 1, 1852.
 Schnug, George, b. 1788; d. Feb. 2 1864.
 Schnug, (Snoke), Cath., nee Fernsler, wf. of George, b. Jan. 22, 1801; d. Feb. 18, 1865.
 Schnug, (Snoke), Margaret, b. Sept. 11, 1776; d. Jan. 30, 1807.
 Schnug, (Snoke), Johannes, b. April 30, 1750; d. Dec. 15, 1808.
 Schenue, Jacob, b. 1725; d. 1771.
 Strack, Hannah, b. 1752; d. 1822.
 Steahley, Elizabeth, wf. of D., b. Oct. 10 1817; d. Aug. 17, 1854.
 Schneider, Elizabeth, wf. of J., b. Aug. 12, 1777; d. Nov. 10, 1829.
 Schneider, Thomas, b. Jan. 29, 1813; d. Aug. 6, 1832.
 Shire, Anna, b. Nov. 21, 1784; d. Aug. 26, 1847.
 Schneider, Eliz., b. Dec. 4, 1802; d. Aug. 5, 1835.
 Schneider, Julianna, b. July 25, 1798; d. Oct. 7, 1827.
 Scherer, Michael, b. April 1, 1800; d. March 31, 1859.
 Seebert, Hannah, b. March 2, 1832; d. Aug. 20, 1850.
 Shafer, Jacob, b. Jan. 22, 1801; d. May 2, 1869.
 Shafer, Elizabeth, b. March 9, 1798; d. April 3 1859.
 Scheirnig, (?) Adam, b. Oct. 15, 1826; d. May 27, 1860.
 Unger, Jacob, b. Nov. 14, 1792; d. Feb. 19, 1870.
 Wolf, Maria, nee Frantz, wife of D., b. April 24 1809; d. Feb. 16, 1867.
 Withers, Eve, nee Horst, wife of J., b. May 29, 1819; d. June 8, 1874.
 Walbeim, Cath. Margaretta, b. 1774; d. 1776.
 Weidner, Joseph, b. April 13, 1797; d. Dec. 31, 1858.
 Weidner, Cath., wife of J., b. July 11, 1788; d. April 2, 1854.
 Zeigler, Christian, b. Dec. 1, 1772; d. May 5, 1840.
 Zimmerman, John, b. Apr. 11, 1756; d. Mar. 18, 1823.

Zimmerman, Anna Margaret, w. of J. b. May 23 1756; d. Sept. 13, 1839.
 Zimmerman, Moses R., b. June 5, 1825; d. Oct. 9, 1848.
 Zimmerman, Jacob R., s. of J. and E. b. Oct. 18, 1839; d. Jan. 14, 1855.
 Zimmerman, John, b. June 5, 1795; d. Dec. 12, 1807.
 Zimmerman, Polly, w. of H. b. Feb. 7, 1807; d. Sept. 5, 1841.
 Zimmerman, Gottfried, b. Dec. 15, 1763; d. Feb. 8, 1853.
 Zimmerman, Anna Maria, w. of G., b. July 11, 1772; d. Feb. 18, 1849.
 Zimmerman, Jacob, b. Nov. 12, 1798; d. April 8, 1842.
 Zimmerman, Michael, b. April 5, 1797; d. Dec. 25, 1868.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT LANOAS-
 TER, 1791-1799.

III.

1795.

Oct. 19, Henry Sneider to Mary Bard.
 24, Philip Shaum to Mary Lau-
 man.
 Nov. 3, Henry Paulus to Elizabeth
 Esbelman.
 7, John Gail to Mary Bender.
 18, Henry Downer to Susanna
 Harvey.
 23, Jacob Dubbs to Mary Hill.
 26, John Cockey to Elizabeth
 Zantzinger.
 Dec. 26, John Hagey to Eve Snider.
 1796.
 Jan. 14, James Armstrong to Mary
 Steman.
 16, Andrew Foltz to Elizabeth Wil-
 helm.
 18, Christian Greider to Ann Har-
 nish.
 20, David Brubaker to Maria Groff.
 26, John Fried to Elizabeth Shirk.
 Feb. 11, John Campbell to Margaret
 Williamson.
 March 2, Benjamin Cryder to Ann Diffe-
 bach.
 14, Adam Arbuckle to Mary Guy.
 21, Isaac Stoner to Elizabeth Pfifer.
 26, Henry Hartman to Mary Mil-
 ler.
 28, Samuel Sweigart to Catharine-
 Holtzinger.

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|-------|--|-------|---|
| | 29, Jacob Johnston to Eve Bechtel. | Oct. | 5, Henry Cryder to Elizabeth Hartman. |
| April | 1, Jacob Stake to Mary Barber. | | 6, Samuel Boyd to Mary Pollock. |
| | 5, John Buck to Dorethea Frey. | | 17, John McCara to Jennet Clark. |
| | 11, John Swartz to Anna Maria Snider. | | 22, John McGlaughlin to Mary Webb. |
| | 11, Martin Meily to Elizabeth Hare. | | 25, Andrew Glinn to Ann Steigh-ton. |
| | 12, Ludwig Urban to Martha Ken-drick. | | 30, Peter Keller to Catharine Shaef-fer. |
| | 16, George Lefever to Susanna Hartman. | Nov. | 1, Samuel McClutchen to Ann McClutchen. |
| | 22, Joseph Wike to Elizabeth Hoar. | | 1, Daniel Habecker to Elizabeth Bender. |
| | 30, John Swartz to Martha Wen-gert. | | 3, William Cutshall to Ann Crow. |
| May | 19, George Barber to Catharine Lindeberger. | | 22, Michael Laly to Catharine Fet-ter. |
| | 26, John Logan to Catharine Mun-dorf. | | 26, Daniel Herr to Esther Witmer. |
| | 27, Michael Kauffman to Mary Correll. | | 26, Jacob Witmer to Susanna Herr. |
| June | 1, John Bosler to Susanna Grei-der. | | 29, John Brecht to Elizabeth Kuntz. |
| | 11, John Fetter to Elizabeth Doeb-ler. | Dec. | 3, Christian Hare to Catharine Keiner. |
| | 13, Andrew Gillespie to Ann John-ston. | | 24, Jacob Reed to Catharine Job. |
| | 13, Daniel Wernitz to Christina Snyder. | | 1797. |
| | 13, Jacob Maynard to Barbara Shenk. | Jan. | 13, William Robinson to Mary Carter. |
| | 13, John Swarm to Magdalena Yeager. | | 17, John Kohler to Magdalena Kauffman. |
| | 14, Jacob Landis to Ann Brown. | | 17, Peter Riggebaugh to Ann Rig-gebaugh. |
| July | 10, Jacob Kelker to Rebecca Thome. | | 17, John Feldeberger to Elizabeth Kneisley. |
| | 21, Peter Sugar to Elizabeth Eber-man. | | 23, Henry Rubb to Ann Martin. |
| | 26, Jacob Thoman to Margaret Riggebaugh. | | 24, John Fisher to Catharine Frey. |
| Aug. | 6, Daniel Furry to Ann Resh. | | 28, Jacob Shenk to Elizabeth Hos-tetter. |
| | 6, Christian Kilhefer to Maria Yesler. | | 31, Martin Maurer to Catharine Mengie. |
| | 9, Christian Hare, Jr., to Eliza-beth Withers. | Feb. | 2, Joseph Crommell to Catharine Dering |
| | 10, George Hamilton to Ann Ham-ilton. | | 15, Patrick McElrone to Ann Gal-lacher. |
| | 16, John Dursch to Elizabeth Knisley. | March | 1, Jacob Hawenstine to Susannah Shaver. |
| | 26, John Seitz to Sarah Hammel. | | 7, Jacob Good to Barbara Eshel-man. |
| | 27, Christian Shultz to Catharine Withers. | | 27, John Temple to Catharine Murray. |
| | 30, Christian Smith to Elizabeth Curtz. | | 28, William Graay to Elizabeth Light. |
| Sept. | 3, John McGlaughlin to Hannah Dougherty. | Feb. | 8, Jacob Harnish to Ann Shenk. |
| | 27, John Everle to Elizabeth Burd. | | 11, Henry Kline to Maria Sweigart. |
| | | | 12, John Gardner to Jane Cooper. |
| | | | 25, William Forshback to Mary Carver. |

- May 6, Rudy Herr to Elizabeth Barl.
13, Samuel Herr to Barbara Kilheffer.
33, Daniel Kendrick to Margaret Fisher.
- June 2, David Herr to Barbara Corley.
12, Leonard Grimm to Martha Curley.
12, David Reinehart to Barbara Ohlinger.
12, Joseph Bartholemcw to Susanna Hollingsworth.
13, George Strong to Mary Fissysy.
- July 11, George Beemsderfer to Elizabeth Snitz.
22, John Lorentz to Ann Hock.
27, William Kirk to Rachel Parker.
- Aug. 8, George Getz to Elizabeth Markley.
15, Jacob Spickler to Susanna Hoover.
21, James Fillson to Mary Bohanan.
22, Jacob Hirsh to Elizabeth Bitner.
31, James Love to Rachel Henderson.
- Sep. 1, Christian Shoffe to Elizabeth Sides.
13, Daniel Mencar to Hannah Clark.
15, Jacob Rohrer to Elizabeth Bowman.
16, Martin Eckman to Elizabeth Kercher.
19, John Shalleberger to Elizabeth Kauffman.
29, George Wagoner to Margaret Armor.
30, Michael Hess to Eliza McDannal.
- Oct. 4th, John Graft to Mary Hockman.
- Nov. 30, John Speer to Sarah Love.
30, Jacob Graybill to Elizabeth Horsht.
30, Ephraim Ferree to Elizabeth Shultz.
- Dec. 6, John Vance to Margaret McCulough.
9, John Messenkope to Barbara Lauman.
26, Jacob Warfel to Mary Stoutseberger.
26, George Nauman to Solomea Hall.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXXV.

"MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE, BUT NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE," were the utterances of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney when Ambassador to the French Republic in 1796.

THE PENNSYLVANIA NAVY.—In an historical article going the rounds of the newspaper press, a brief reference is made to the British ship *Augusta* which was blown up by the explosion of her magazine in the Delaware during the Revolution in an engagement between her and the Continental Navy. Credit should rest where credit is due. On the 23d of October, 1777, the Pennsylvania navy, under Commodore John Hazlewood, of Philadelphia, resisted the attempt made by the British vessels, *Augusta*, *Roebuck* and *Merlin*, to pass up the Delaware. It was the Pennsylvania navy which attacked these war vessels, and through its fireships succeeded in setting fire to the *Augusta* and *Merlin*, while the *Roebuck* succeeded through the rising of the tide to float off and escape.

BREVET MILITARY RANK IN THE REVOLUTION.—By the following resolution, which is found in the journal of Congress, volume viii, p. 407, under the date of Thursday, September 30, 1783, it will be seen that our statement in regard to brevet titles in the war of the Revolution was correct.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War issue to all officers in the army, under the rank of major general, who hold the same rank now that they did in 1777, a brevet commission one grade higher than their present rank, having respect to their seniority; and that commissions for full colonels be granted to the lieutenant colonels of 1777—the resolutions of May 27th, 1778, notwithstanding."

FIRST IRON WORKS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The following may, perchance, satisfy a correspondent: In 1717 Jonathan Dickinson spoke of the great expectations of

the iron works, forty miles up the Schuyl kill. Where they were situated is not so well settled. It is supposed that the reference was to the Coventry forge, on the French creek, in Chester county, which is said to have been built by a man named Nutt. It is reported to have gone into operation in 1720. But a forge is also mentioned in March, 1719 or 1720, at Manatawney, now in Montgomery county. In 1728 Mr. Logan wrote that there were four furnaces in Pennsylvania in blast. One of these was in Lancaster county—probably built by Kurtz in 1726. These four forges were those at Coventry, Manatawney, Kurtz's (in Lancaster county,) and probably works said to have been erected by Sir William Keith, between 1700 and 1726." Which of these four furnaces was the first, or who first made iron in them, is a thing which we presume nobody knows.

THE INDIAN TATAMY.

[The following sketch of the celebrated Tatamy, an Indian of the Delaware tribe, was sent us several years ago by the late Jacob Fatzinger, Esq., of Northampton county.]

Funda Tatamy was born in the Province of New Jersey about the year 1695, but when young moved into the forks of the Delaware. He acted as interpreter and peacemaker for the Proprietaries for a number of years. During the year 1758 he was sent by the Governor of New Jersey with a message to the Minnisink Indians. He also served as interpreter to the celebrated missionary, David Brainerd, became a convert to his religion, himself and wife receiving the rite of baptism on the 21st of July, 1745, the former receiving the name of Moses Funda Tatamy. Tatamy made a settlement and had a plantation near a place called the "Orchard" in the vicinity of the present village of Stockertown, in Northampton county, previous to the year 1733. In that year a survey, including the settlement and plantation was made for him, the tract containing 315 acres and allowance. This tract was patented to him by patent dated April 28, 1738 (called patent No. 1), "in consideration of the friendship we bear and the regard always expressed for the

Indians of this our Province." But since the tract of land granted by this patent was subject to an entailment, a new patent was given to him, *his heirs and assigns*, dated January 22, 1741, upon condition of his paying the sum of £48 8s 6d. and surrendering patent number one, in order to be canceled. This tract afterwards became the property of William Allen, as the following receipt will show: "Received, Philadelphia, January 8, 1760, of Melchior Stecher £56 in part of interest due from George Shombach on the tract of land of 315 acres I sold Shombach in Northampton county, 27th December, 1753, who hath since sold the same to Melchior Stecher, to whom I am to convey said tract of land in fee, upon his, the said Melchoir Stecher, paying the remaining principal of the consideration money, being £222 14s and £10 13s 10d, being the balance of interest due thereon the 27th December, 1759. William Allen." It seems that the title from Allen to Stecher was not perfected during the lifetime of the former; for we find that Edward Shippen, as executor of William Allen, deceased, by deed July 24, 1800, conveyed said tract, called "Tatamy's tract," to Henry and Mathias Stecher devisees of Melchior Stecher, deceased. After a careful search among the records of Northampton county we have been unable to find the conveyance to W. Allen or a recital to that effect. The missing deed, if found, would supply a link in the history of Tatamy. Of his death we have no information. Of the descendants of Funda Tatamy we know but little. He had sons, William and Nicholas. On the 8th day of July, 1757, William was shot by a Scotch-Irish lad while straying from a body of Indians, who were marching from Fort Allen to Easton under escort of Captain Jacob Arndt, from the effects of which he soon after died. Nicholas died near Easton some time during the year 1784, and left a wife, Ann, and a son called Moses. The records of Northampton county show that Ann made her mark, but Moses wrote his own name in a fair handwriting. The personal property of Nicholas Tatamy was appraised by Philip Odenwelder and Johannes D. Walter

and amounted to £4 10s 6d. He at one time owned a tract of land containing 180½ acres, called the Indelamookong, situated on the northeast branch of the Susquehanna river opposite an Indian settlement called Sheshequin, formerly in Northampton county. This tract was granted to him by patent dated December 6, 1773. He afterwards sold it to a certain John Brotsman, of the city of Philadelphia.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT LANCASTER
1791-1799.

IV.

1798.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Jan. 18, Jacob Ferrce to Elizabeth Le-
fevre.
20, Jacob Grubb to Elizabeth Shert-
zer.
Feb. 2, William Camper to Ann Hertz-
ler.
12, Philip Hoffman to Elizabeth
Kealer.
20, Abraham Herr to Barbara
Shaup.
22, Jacob Fentrock to Ann Mont-
gomery.
22, John Montgomery to Mary Fin-
frock.
March 2, Crosby Phipps to Phœbe Pass-
more.
5, James Philips to Catharine
Funk.
21, Charles Thalman to Mary
Cooper.
27, Henry Brechbill to Susanna
Eshelman.
31, Isaac McCullough to Ann Car-
son.
April 13, Henry Funk to Ann Martin.
26, Jrmes Carson to Ann Porter.
May 5, Wm. McPherson to Margaret
McCullough.
31, Michael Arnolds to Elizabeth
Stober.
June 12, Stewart McMullen to Jane Hig-
gins.
12, George Engle to Magdalena
Howarter.
12, Isaac Kindig to Elizabeth
Faulk.
12, Jacob Haines to Eleanor Allen.</p> | <p>13, Edward Stapleton to Susanna
Hamer.
13, John Ferguson to Susanna
Hooe.
23, John Leonard to Margaret
Kline.
July 9, William Lightner to Esther
Brenneman.
19, Thomas Johnson to Mary John-
son.
21, Jacob Musser to Ann Hartman.
24, Theophilus Hartman to Ann
Eichelberger.
28, John Hess to Mary Brua.
31, Abraham Hess to Mary Shaef-
fer.
Aug. 4, Joseph Newcomet to Maria
Habecker.
18, Benjamin Miller to Barbara
Bowman.
Sep. 11, John Bell to Margaret Mc-
Ellroy.
14, Adam Thomas to Ann Eshel-
man.
25, Andrew Rees to Frena Eshel-
man.
Oct. 2, George Carolus to Mary Shaef-
fer.
10, John Brenneman to Ann Kil-
efer.
25, John Hess to Margaret Kline.
Nov. 6, Benjamin Weaver to Ann
Shultz.
6, Samuel Ford to Mary Roth.
12, Moses Findley to Jane Kuntz.
21, Jacob Stees to Magdalena Fiss-
ler.
27, George Awrey to Barbara Mun-
dorf.
Dec. 3, Christian Miller to Elizabeth
Sneedley.
12, Martin Kendig to Maria Zeigler.
22, Henry Kauffman to Annie
Barr.
1799.
Jan. 22, George Brunner to Mary Mark-
ley.
26, John Binkley to Catharine
Kauffman.
26, John Ford to Barbara Longe-
necker.
Feb. 1, John Stone to Ann Taylor.
27, David Martin to Susanna Esh-
elman.
March 7, Michael Weidler to Elizabeth
Miller.</p> |
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- 8, Peter Heister to Ann Meyers.
 9, Abraham Witmer to Anna Ebersole.
 19, Abraham Hernley to Barbara Stouffer.
 21, John Scott to Jane Cowan.
 30, David Pratt to Mary Clackner.
 April 3, George Seibert to Elizabeth Cramer.
 13, George Dobler to Esther Kuntz.
 22, Ernest De Bennet to Hannah Sturgeon.
 23, Martin Light to Ann Herr.
 23, Martin Huber to Maria Eshelman.
 May 7, John Shenk to Esther Hess.
 12, Casper Heudle to Catharine Feather.
 16, John Doner to Elizabeth Hertzler.
 June 10, Joseph Martin to Elizabeth Miller.
 12, Samuel Summers to Ann Heble.
 July 1, David Burkholder to Susanna Greider.
 18, John Kleiss to Margaret Kean.
 20, James Graham to Mary Henderson.
 22, John Herr to Barbara Good.
 22, Casper Henrich Vombohl to Maria Burn.
 Aug. 1, Henry Shope to Susannah Greenawalt.
 3, Daniel Keeportz to Barbara Shenk.
 12, Abraham Erisman to Cathrine Miller.
 31, David Madden to Magdalena Miller.
 Sept. 7, Philip Benedick to Sybella Ent.
 21, John Eshelman to Mary Weaver.
 24, Christian Sauser to Ann Martin.
 24, Abraham Hoffer to Elizabeth Stoner.
 Oct. 1, Robert Peoples to Hannah Carson.
 7, Frederick Miller to Mary Beels.
 10, John Rider to Catharine Kauffman.
 11, Matthew Lewallen to Maria Gill.

- 15, John Jones to Mary Simms.
 Nov. 2, William Boal to Ann Kirk.
 21, Isaac Ralston to Maria Endress.
 Dec. 10, Christopher Kline to Ann Eshelman.
 14, Jacob Brunner to Maria Neff.
 16, Daniel Lintner to Elizabeth Binkley.
 17, Martin Herr to Susanna Herr.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXXVI

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Our Mother County of Lancaster has joined the ranks. On the 6th of January an Historical Society was properly organized, and she is to be congratulated. Great in extent, population and resources, she is infinitely greater in her historic lore. No other county has so rich a field for antiquarians, and we now express the hope that every effort will be taken to preserve her history, biography and genealogy. Scattered all over the county are gentlemen and ladies who ought to take a great interest in this organization. We believe the Society has begun right, having made a selection of active workers in the field of history as its officers. The Rev. Dr. Dubbs is president, Prof. Wickersham and Squire Evans vice presidents, with Messrs. Hostetter and Griest as secretaries. The executive committee is a strong one. Until 1785 our county of Dauphin formed a portion of that noble old county and the prior history thereof is a part of our inheritance. As such we have studied it—and as such we have a full and high appreciation of the services of all who contribute to it. Success waits upon the Lancaster County Historical Society.

THE FIRST STEEL SKATES ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Some of the Seneca Indians still live on a small plat of land in the lower part of New York State, near the Pennsylvania border. One of the old men of the tribe was visited by a reporter not long ago, and in telling of the extremely cold winters experienced by him he related a

very odd and interesting story of the Susquehanna river. According to the old Seneca's narrative there once lived in a Seneca village on the upper Susquehanna a tall, bright lad named Sau we nau. One autumn Sau we nau accompanied a number of chiefs to Philadelphia, the object of the visit being to trade as well as to see the sights. While in Philadelphia Sau-we nau, who at that time was twelve years old, was given a pair of skates—the first skates with steel runners he had ever seen. He prized them very highly and, strapping them together, hid them in the folds of his blanket, so that the envy of other Indian lads might not be stirred. But it so happened that some boys of the Nanticoke tribe which had just migrated from the Chesapeake Bay up the Susquehanna to a point beyond where Harrisburg stands, learned about Sau-we-nau's prize, and on the night of the departure of the Nanticokes Sau-we-nau missed his skates. Without saying a word he slipped away with the expectation of overtaking the Nanticoke lads before morning. In this he was disappointed, for the Nanticoke boys learning that they were pursued, left their elders and pushed on ahead across the country now traversed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Sau we-nau passed the Nanticoke chiefs and kept on the trail of the boys until about noon the next day. Then he was so faint and hungry that he had to rest and find food. He gathered enough berries to satisfy his appetite, and, chewing bits of sweet roots as he ran, he kept on the trail until sundown. Then he saw the waters of the Susquehanna and knew that the Nanticoke boys soon would reach their homes. Spurred by this, Sau-we-nau dashed along the river for an hour or more, when he suddenly came upon the Nanticoke boys sitting at the roots of a riverside tree. Sau-we-nau tapped the soles of his moccasins to tell the Nanticokes what he wanted, but they laughed and tapped their foreheads to indicate that he must be crazy. The Seneca and Nanticoke tongues were so different that Sau-we nau tried to address the boys in English, of which he had a bare smattering. He told them that the Senecas and Nanticokes were at peace and that the

latter shouldn't bring a winter war over such a small matter as a pair of skates. He demanded that the skates should be returned at once and that the Nanticoke boys should give him the broken head of an arrow as an acknowledgment of their submission. Sau we nau's speech provoked still louder laughter and almost before he knew it Sau we nau was overpowered and bound. He was taken to the Nanticoke village just above and there kept a prisoner until far into December. The Senecas in Philadelphia had missed Sau-we-nau on the morning after a long search had made complaint to the Governor, but no one suspected the cause of his disappearance or his real whereabouts. In November they hastened to return to their village, fifty miles above the present city of Williamsport, giving Sau-we-nau up as lost to the tribe for ever.

As a prisoner Sau we nau was made to work on arrows, moccasins and pelts, and indeed to do drudgery that no Nanticoke lad would think of doing. He waited for an opportunity to escape, but the Nanticoke boys watched him so closely, night and day, that cold weather came and he was still kept in a tent with old squaws. When ice covered the Susquehanna the Nanticoke boys bound him and led him to the river bank so that he might see them use his skates. Sau-we-nau not only was disgusted with his unhappy situation, but it made him doubly miserable to see the poor skating of the Nanticokes. The latter had never been accustomed to skates, because they had come from a milder climate, while Sau-we-nau had used skates with wooden runners ever since he could walk.

One day when the ice was in fine condition the Nanticokes took Sau we-nau to the river to torment him. They bound his legs together with thongs and for the first time strapped the skates to his feet. Sau we nau couldn't stand, of course, and his ridiculous tumbles and rolls caused all the boys, warriors, women and children in the village to gather around him on the ice and shout with laughter. As the fun continued it grew more and more barbarous, and at last two strong warriors began to play "shinny" with poor Sau we-nau, tossing him here and there

on the ice, in the midst of the most uproarious merriment. But the Seneca hoy was patient under the buffeting. He felt better with the skates under his moccasins than he had felt at any time during his imprisonment. Indeed, he thought he saw how a bold stroke could set him free and, while making believe to be unconcerned, he kept his purpose of escape well in hand. The merry-making Nanticokes completely surrounded him, leaving a circle on the ice just large enough for the two warriors to send him sliding and sprawling from one to the other. The warriors had tossed him so many times that both were almost out of breath. Sau we nau saw this and noticed, too, that it took longer for him to pass between the warriors than at first. Could he get a knife? Yes; he thought he saw the point of one sticking beneath the belt of one of his tossers. Could he cut the thong and gain his feet while passing between the warriors? Yes; he thought he could. Anyhow, he would try. So when he was seized for perhaps the twentieth time Sau-we-nau slipped his hand into the tossers belt and in a twinkling secured the knife. The hundred by standers saw the movement and yelled to the tosser to hold to him, but the toss had been given, and while the whole crowd was rushing forward Sau we nau was slashing the thongs that hound him and gaining his feet. Oh, how strong he felt when freed from the thongs. He darted here and there between the yelling Nanticokes dodging blows, and striking with his knife until in a few seconds he cleared the crowd and shot away up the Susquehann. Arrows sped after the flying Sau-we-nau, but he escaped them. Every man and boy in the village ran after him, but in an hour he left them out of sight and leisurely skated toward the camp of the Senecas, near the headwaters. When he reached the camp, two days later, Sau-we-nau told the story of his hardships, and the Senecas declared war against the Nanticokes. The war was waged for two years and many Nanticokes and Senecas were slain.

SOME GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

McGOWAN.

John McGowan, of Martick township, Lancaster county, d. October, 1775, leaving issue:

- i. *Thomas*.
- ii *John*.
- iii *Arthur*.
- iv. *Ellen*.
- v. *Jan*.
- vi *Mary*.

MOORE.

I. William Moore, of Paxtang, son of Adam and Jennett Moore, d. June, 1776, leaving a wife Agnes, and children:

- i. [a dau.]; m. John Davidson, and had Elizabeth, Agnes and Robert.
- ii. *Margaret*; m. Thas Mays,
- iii. [a dau.]; m. James Murdoch, of Rowan county, North Carolina.

II. Agnes Moore, of Paxtang, d. October 1784, leaving her estate to

My brother John Forster.

My sister Sarah Forster.

To Agnes and Mary, daughters of my brother John Forster.

McCLENAHAN.

William M'Clenahan, of Paxtang, d. September 1783, leaving a wife Margaret, and issue:

- i *William*.
- ii. *James*.

MONTGOMERY.

Sarah Montgomery, widow, of Paxtang, d. October, 1784, leaving her estate to her children as follows: (*see N. & Q. cxxxi*)

- i. *Mary*; m. ——— Durcan.
- ii *William*; d. prior to 1784.
- iii. *Elizabeth*; m. John Gallagher; and had Sarah and Thomas.
- iv. *David*.
- v. *John*.
- vi. *Hugh*; m. and had Sarah and Mary.

O'NEAL.

Charles O'Neal, of Paxtang, and lately of Ireland, d. September, 1770, leaving issue:

- i. *William*; in 1770 residing in Ireland.
- ii. *Elizabeth*.
- iii. *Prudence*.

POER;

Alexander Pocr, of Paxtang, d. in 1739, leaving a wife Margaret and several children, names not given. His executors were James Harris, Robert Harris and James Morrison, all of them probably sons-in law.

PFOUTZ.

Michael Pfoutz, of Warwick, Lancaster county, d. about the last of May, 1769, leaving a wife Catharine and children:

- i. *Jacob.*
- ii. *John.*
- iii. *Michael.*
- iv. *Catharine.*

He also makes a bequest to his mother, Ursula Pfoutz.

REED

I. Thomas Reed, of Estuarara, d. July, 1734, leaving a wife Mary, and children:

- i. *John.*
- ii. *Nathan.*
- iii. *Eleanor.*
- iv. *Alexander.*
- v. *Thomas.*
- vi. *Mary.*
- vii. *James.*

II. Adam Reed, of Hanover, d. in January, 1769, leaving a wife Mary, and children:

- i. *Eleanor*; m. Robert Whitehill.
- ii. *Mary*; m. John Harris.

The witnesses to the will were John Williams, John Young and William Stewart, and the executors, William Hamilton, Esq., and Samuel Holliday.

III. John Reed, of Upper Paxtang, d. May, 1777, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

- i. *Elizabeth.*
- ii. *William.*

He makes a bequest to his brother James, Samuel Cochran and George Clark were his executors.

STEWART.

William Stewart, d. May, 1748, leaving a wife, and issue:

- i. *Isabel.*

He makes bequests to his brother Thomas and sister Ann.

STUART.

John Stuart, d. October, 1749, leaving a wife Ann, and children:

- i. *George.*
 - ii. *Suit.*
 - iii. *Jean.*
-

SEMPLE.

Hugh Semple, d. in May, 1749, leaving a wife, and issue:

- i. *Mary.*

He makes bequests to his brother-in-laws, James and Samuel Graham.

STURGEON.

Samuel Sturgeon, of Paxtang, d. in March, 1750, leaving a wife, and children:

- i. *Jean.*
- ii. *Thomas.*
- iii. *Sarah.*

The executors were his brothers Henry and Jeremiah Sturgeon.

A CENTURY OF GOVERNORS.

THE EXECUTIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH FROM 1790 TO 1890.

Brief But Comprehensive Sketches of
Pennsylvania's Chief Magistrates from
Thomas Mifflin to James A. Beaver.
An Interesting Bit of Biography.

The inauguration of a new Governor for the State of Pennsylvania, who, should he fill up the term for which he was chosen, will close a century of worthies who, by the voice of the people, occupied the Executive chair of our Commonwealth. From 1681 to 1776 our government was a Proprietary one, or, in other words, Pennsylvania was simply a Province whose deputy governors were appointed by William Penn or his descendants. With the dawn of the Revolution this feudal system ended, and the State of Pennsylvania organized a government which it placed in the hands of an Executive Council, the presiding officers of which were termed Presidents. With the close of the war for Independence, a newer constitution was formed with the present system of Executive authority. Twice since 1790 the fundamental law of the Commonwealth has been modified. Under

that of 1790, three terms were allowed—that of 1837-8 limited it to two terms, while under the Constitution of 1873-4, a single term of four years was the requirement. During the Revolution, the Presidents were Thomas Wharton, jr., Joseph Reed, William Moore, John Dickinson, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Mifflin. The latter held the office when the Constitution of 1790 went into effect, and was elected the first Governor of the Commonwealth.

I. THOMAS MIFFLIN, 1790-1799.

THOMAS MIFFLIN was born in Philadelphia, in 1744, of Quaker parentage. On the completion of his education in the Philadelphia College, he entered a counting house. He visited Europe in 1765, and returning, entered into mercantile pursuits. In 1772, he was chosen to the Assembly from Philadelphia; and in 1774, a delegate to the first Continental Congress. He was appointed major of one of the first Pennsylvania battalions; accompanied Washington to Cambridge, as aid de camp; in August, was made quarter-master general; shortly afterwards adjutant general; brigadier general, March 16th, 1776; and major general, February 19th, 1777. He commanded the covering party during the retreat from Long Island. After the battle of Germantown, he resigned his position in the army. In 1782, he was elected a delegate to Congress, of which body he was president in 1783. He was a member and speaker of the Legislature in 1785; a delegate to the convention to frame the Federal constitution in 1787; President of the Supreme Executive Council from October, 1788, to December, 1790; and Governor of the State from 1790 to 1799. It was during his term of office that the famous, but little understood, so-called Whiskey Insurrection took place. Gov. Mifflin died at Lancaster, January 21st, 1800, while serving as a member of the Legislature, and lies interred close by the wall of Trinity Lutheran church, in that city.

II. THOMAS MCKEAN, 1799-1808.

THOMAS MCKEAN, son of William McKean of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born in Chester county, March 19th, 1734. After an academic and professional course

of study, he was admitted an attorney, and soon after appointed deputy attorney-general for Sussex county, Delaware. In 1757 he was elected clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and from 1762 to 1769 was member thereof for the county of New Castle. In 1765 he assisted in framing the address of the Colonies to the British House of Commons. In 1771 he was appointed collector of the port of New Castle; was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774, and annually re-elected until February, 1783. In 1778 he was a member of the convention which framed the Articles of Confederation; and 1781 president of Congress. In addition to these duties, in 1777 he acted as President of Delaware, and until his election as Governor, from 1777 to 1799, held that office, and also executed the duties of chief justice of Pennsylvania. He was a promoter of and signer of the Declaration of Independence; commanded a battalion which served under Washington in the winter of 1776-77. He was elected Governor of Pennsylvania three terms (1799 to 1808) under the Constitution of 1790, of the convention framing which he was a member. He died at Philadelphia, on the 24th of June, 1817.

III. SIMON SNYDER, 1808-1817.

SIMON SNYDER was born at Lancaster, November 5th, 1759. His father, Anthony Snyder, was a native of Oppenheim in Germany, emigrating to America in 1748. He apprenticed himself at the age of seventeen to the trade of a tanner at York, and during intervals pursued his studies. In 1784 he removed to Selinsgrove, where he entered into mercantile pursuits. He was early elected a justice of the peace, which office he held for twelve years. He was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1790; and in 1797 was elected a member of the House of Representatives, of which he was chosen Speaker in 1802, serving in that position for six successive terms. With him originated the arbitration principle incorporated with other wholesome provisions for the adjustment of controversies brought before justices of the peace, in a law commonly called the "hundred dollar law." In 1808 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania,

and served for three terms. Upon retiring from that office in 1817, he was chosen to the State Senate, but died while a member of that body, November 9th, 1819. He was interred at Selinsgrove, and by direction of the Legislature a neat stone marks the last resting-place of this first of the German Governors of our State.

IV. WILLIAM FINDLAY, 1817-1820.

WILLIAM FINDLAY, the son of Samuel Findlay, was born at Mereersburg, Franklin county, June 20th, 1768. His ancestors were Scotch Irish. He received a good English education, and was intended for the law, but owing to the pecuniary embarrassments of his father, who met with a severe loss by fire, a collegiate course, then considered necessary, was denied him. After marrying, in 1791, he began life as a farmer. He was appointed a brigade inspector of Franklin county, the first office he held. In 1797 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. In 1803 he was again chosen to that office, and successively until January, 1807, when, having been elected State Treasurer, he resigned his seat in the House. For ten years he filled the latter position. In 1817 he was elected Governor over General Joseph Hiester. He served one term. At the session of the Legislature, in 1821-22, Governor Findlay was chosen United States Senator for six years. At the expiration of the senatorial term, President Jackson appointed him Treasurer of the United States Mint. He died at Harrisburg, November 12th, 1846; and is there buried. His daughter became the wife of Governor Shunk.

V. JOSEPH HIESTER, 1820-1823.

JOSEPH HIESTER, the son of John Hiester was born in Bern township, Berks county, November 18th, 1752. In 1775 he raised a company of eighty men, and received his commission as captain. When the battalion was formed he was appointed major. He participated in the battle of Long Island, severely wounded, was taken prisoner, and suffered a year's confinement in a British prison ship. After his exchange he again joined the army and was wounded at Germantown. He was for many years

a member of the Legislature; served in the Pennsylvania convention to ratify the Federal Constitution of 1787; was delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1790, and was a member of Congress from 1797 to 1805, and again from 1815 to 1821, when he was elected Governor of the State, which station he filled one term. He died June 10th, 1832; and his remains rest in the Charles Evans cemetery at Reading.

VI. JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, 1823-1829.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, son of the Rev. Christopher Emanuel Shulze, a Lutheran clergyman was born July 19th, 1775, at Tulpehoeken, Berks county. He received a classical education. He was ordained in 1796 a Lutheran minister, and for six years officiated as pastor of several congregations in Berks county. Owing to a rheumatic affection he forsook the church and entered upon mercantile pursuits at Lebanon. In 1806 he was elected to the State Legislature and served three years. In 1813 Governor Snyder appointed him Surveyor General of the State, which office he declined, but accepted the prothonotaryship of the new county of Lebanon which office he filled eight years. In 1821 he was again chosen a Representative, and the year following a State Senator. In 1823 he was elected Governor, and in 1826 re-elected by a vote of 72,000, his opponent only receiving 1,000 votes in the whole State. In 1840 he was a member of the Electoral College. In 1846 he removed to Lancaster, where he died November 18th, 1852, and there buried. He was a man of superior ability and considerable scholarly attainments.

VII. GEORGE WOLFE, 1829-1835.

GEORGE WOLFE the son of George Wolfe, was a native of Allen township, Northampton county, where he was born, August 12th, 1777. He received a classical education. Before his majority he acted as clerk to the prothonotary, at the same time studying law under John Ross. President Jefferson appointed him postmaster at Easton, and shortly after Governor McKean commissioned him as Clerk of the Orphans' Court, which office he held until 1809. In 1814 he was chosen member of the Legislature, and

in 1822 a representative in Congress, a position he filled for three terms. From 1829 to 1835 he occupied the executive chair and left his mark upon the progress of the State. He was the author of the Common School system, though subsequently it was shaped by Governor Ritner into a more effective mold. He was an uncompromising Democrat. He believed in the people and sought their welfare. The only public schools in the State at that date existed under a law passed in 1809. They were intended only for the children of the poor, and were maintained as a charity and not as a right; and he sought to place education upon the basis of citizenship. The period of his executive life was full of striking events. The Pennsylvania canal system was begun during his executive career; while the financial difficulties which followed Gen. Jackson's attack on the United States Bank greatly affected Pennsylvania. In Governor Wolfe's second term the exciting troubles arising from the attempt of South Carolina at nullification made State politics almost as lively and exciting as they became when the Republican party was organized. General Jackson appointed him comptroller of the Treasury in 1816, and President Van Buren collector of the port of Philadelphia in 1838. He died at Philadelphia, March 11, 1840. His remains lie in the cemetery at Harrisburg.

VIII. JOSEPH RITNER, 1835-1839.

JOSEPH RITNER, the son of John Ritner, an emigrant from Alsace-on-the-Rhine, was born March 25th, 1780, in Berks county. He was brought up as a farmer, with little advantages of education. About 1802 he removed to Washington county. Was elected a member of the Legislature from that county, serving six years, and for two years was Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1829 he ran against Governor Wolfe, but was defeated. In 1835 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, as the Anti-Masonic candidate. He was an earnest advocate of the common school system, so successfully inaugurated during the administration of Governor Wolfe, and it was his fortunate task to maintain the system and perfect it through sagacious legislation. To his services in this di-

rection was added his unquestioned devotion to and bold avowal of sympathy with the anti-slavery movement. In 1848 he was nominated by President Taylor, director of the mint, Philadelphia, in which capacity he served for a short time. He died on the 16th day of October, 1869, at his farm near Mount Rock, Cumberland county, and is there buried.

IX. DAVID R. PORTER, 1839-1845.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE PORTER, the son of General Andrew Porter, of the Revolution, was born near Norristown, Montgomery county, October 31st, 1788. He received a good classical education. When his father was appointed surveyor-general, young Porter went as his assistant. During this period he studied law, but his health becoming impaired, he removed to Huntingdon county, where he engaged in the manufacture of iron. In 1819 he was elected member of the Assembly, serving two years. In 1821 Governor Hiester appointed him prothonotary of Huntingdon county. In 1836 he was chosen State Senator, and in 1838 was elected Governor under the new organic law which went into effect that year. He was re-elected in 1841. During his term of office the first great discussion over the introduction of railroads occurred in this State. The Governor's course was marked with liberal views and he sagaciously promoted the new power whenever he could. He also proved himself a wise friend and defender of common schools. He was a man of marked ability. He died at Harrisburg August 6, 1867, and there buried.

X. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, 1845-1848.

FRANCIS RAWN SHUNK, the son of John Shunk, was born at the Trappe, Montgomery county, August 7th, 1788. He became a teacher at the age of fifteen, and in 1812 received the appointment as clerk in the surveyor general's office under General Andrew Porter. In 1814 he marched as a private soldier to the defence of Baltimore. In September, 1816, he was admitted to the practice of the law. He filled the position of assistant and then principal clerk of the House of Representatives for several years; next became secretary of the Board of Canal

Commissioners; and in 1839 Governor Porter appointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth. In 1842 he removed to Pittsburg, engaging in his profession. In 1844 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and re elected in 1847. Shortly after he was stricken with a fatal sickness and resigned, leaving the office to be filled by the President of the Senate, William F. Johnson, until a new election could be had. Gov. Shunk died on the 30th of July, 1848, and was buried at his request at the Trappe, the place of his birth. It may be here stated of Gov. Shunk, that he was a man, sincere, honest and upright, pure in his private morals, and no less so in his public character.

XI. WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, 1848-1852.

WILLIAM FREAME JOHNSTON, son of Alexander Johnson an officer of the British army, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1796, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, November 29th, 1808. With a limited academic education, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in May, 1829. Removing to Armstrong county, he was appointed District Attorney, a position he held until 1832. He represented Armstrong county for several years in the Lower House of the Assembly, and in 1847 was elected a member of the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield. At the close of the session of 1848, he was elected Speaker of the Senate for the interim, and on the resignation of Governor Shunk on July 9th following, assumed the gubernatorial functions according to the provisions of the Constitution. At the general election in October, he was elected for the full term, serving until January 20th, 1852. Governor Johnston in politics was a Whig, with a decided leading to anti-slavery views. The compromise measures of 1850 and the fugitive slave law were passed during his tenure of office. In his messages to the Legislature he took strong grounds against the latter and helped materially to prepare the way for the political movements against the extension of slavery. His advanced position on these subjects was very naturally followed by a reaction, which placed in power a

vigorous representative of the old Democracy. On retiring from office, Governor Johnson entered into active business life. He was appointed by President Johnson collector of the port of Philadelphia, but owing to the hostility of the United State Senate to most of that President's appointments, he was not confirmed. He died at Pittsburgh, October 25th, 1872.

XII. WILLIAM BIGLER, 1852-1855.

WILLIAM BIGLER, the son of Jacob Bigler, was born Jan. 1st, 1814, in Shearman's Valley, Cumberland, now Perry county. He received a fair school education. Learned printing with his brother from 1830 to 1833, at Bellefonte. In the latter year he established the Clearfield *Democrat*, which he successfully carried on for a number of years. He subsequently disposed of his paper and entered into mercantile pursuits. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate, chosen Speaker in the spring of 1843, and at the opening of the session of 1844. In October following, he was re elected to the Senate. In 1849 appointed a revenue commissioner. In 1851, elected Governor of the State, serving for three years. During his term of office he favored and secured the passage of Legislation favorable to the great plan of internal improvements which has so largely developed the resources of this State. In January, 1855, he was elected for the term of six years to the United States Senate. Governor Bigler was a prominent delegate of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and to his labors are we indebted for a number of the beneficial features of that instrument. He was one of the earliest champions of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and represented Pennsylvania in the Board of Finance, and his efforts ministered greatly to its successful issue. Gov. Bigler died at Clearfield, August 9th, 1880, and there buried.

XIII. JAMES POLLOCK, 1855-1858.

James Pollock, the son of William Pollock, was born at Milton, Northumberland county, September 11th, 1810. His early education was committed to the care of Rev. David Kirkpatrick who had charge of the classical academy at Milton. He graduated from Princeton in

September, 1831; in 1835 he received the degree of A. M., in course, and in 1855 the honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon him. Jefferson College conferred a like honor in 1857. In November, 1833, he was admitted to the bar; in 1835 appointed District Attorney for Northumberland county; from 1843 to 1849 served as member of Congress; in 1850 appointed President Judge of the Eighth judicial district and in 1854 elected by the Know Nothings, then in the height of political power, Governor of the Commonwealth. After a brilliant term in the Executive office, he became an active organizer and leader in the Free Soil movement which gave rise to the Republican party. In the so-called compromise convention assembled at Washington city in February and March, 1861, Governor Pollock represented Pennsylvania. From 1861 to 1866 he filled the office of Director of the United States Mint, under the appointment of President Lincoln. He resigned when President Johnson entered on his term, and was re-appointed in 1869 by President Grant.

XIV. WILLIAM F. PACKER, 1858-1861.

WILLIAM FISHER PACKER, son of James Packer, was born in Howard township, Centre county, April 2, 1807. At the age of thirteen he began to learn the profession of printing in the office of Samuel J. Packer, at Sunbury. Mr. Packer's newspaper being discontinued, William F. returned to Centre county, completing his apprenticeship in the office of the *Patriot*. In 1825, he was appointed clerk in the register's office of Lycoming county. In 1827 he began the study of law, but purchasing an interest shortly after in the *Gazette*, he continued his editorial career with that paper until 1836, when he assisted in establishing the *Keystone* at Harrisburg, remaining connected therewith until 1841. In February, 1839, he was appointed a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners; in 1842, Auditor General of the Commonwealth; in 1847, and 1848, elected member of the Legislature, being chosen the latter year Speaker of the House; in 1849, elected to the Senate; and in 1857, Governor of the Commonwealth, and was undoubtedly one of the strongest executive and administrative Governors that the State has

ever had. His term preceded the triumphal advent of the new Republican party, which was marked by all the fierce contentions of the canvass struggle, and by the excitement of the Harper's Ferry raid in Virginia under John Brown. He died in the city of Williamsport, September 27, 1870.

XV. ANDREW G. CURTIN, 1861-1867.

ANDREW GREGG CURTIN, son of Roland Curtin, was born April 23d, 1815 in Bellefonte, Centre county. He was educated under Dr. Kirkpatrick, at Milton, studied law at Carlisle and Bellefonte, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1837. In 1840 he took an active part in politics in the Harrison campaign, and in 1844 canvassed the State for Henry Clay. On the 17th of January, 1855, he was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Pollock, and in virtue of his office became Superintendent of the Public Schools. His superintendence has one great landmark, the institution of normal schools. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. His administration of that office during the war gave him renown throughout the country, and added historic grandeur to the annals of his native Commonwealth. His foresight caused the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and contributed largely to save our National Government, imperilled by the disaster of Bull Run. His ever enduring record, however, in connection with the war, was the establishment of orphan schools for the children of those who fell in the service of their country. In 1869, he was appointed, by President Grant, Minister to Russia. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and now represents the Twelfth District in the House of Representatives of the United States.

XVI.—JOHN W. GEARY, 1867-1873.

JOHN WHITE GEARY, son of Richard Geary, was born near Salem, Westmoreland county, December 30th, 1819. He taught school, became a merchant's clerk in Pittsburg, afterward studied at Jefferson College; finally became a civil engineer, and for several years was connected with the Allegheny Portage railroad. He was lieutenant colonel of the second Pennsylvania regiment in the

Mexican war; wounded at Chapultepec, and for meritorious conduct was made first commander of the city of Mexico after its capture and colonel of his regiment. In 1849 was made postmaster of San Francisco, soon after alcalde of that city, and its first mayor. In 1852 returned to Pennsylvania and settled on his farm in Westmoreland county. From July, 1856, to March, 1867, he was Governor of Kansas. Early in 1861 he raised and equipped the 28th Pennsylvania volunteers; was promoted brigadier general of volunteers April 25, 1862; wounded at Cedar Mountain; led the 2d division of the 12th corps at Frederickshurg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain; commanded the 2d division of the 20th corps in Sherman's march to the sea; appointed military governor of Savannah on its capture, December 22, 1864; elected Governor of Pennsylvania, 1866, serving two terms. He died suddenly, at Harrisburg, on February 8th, 1873. His career was certainly an adventurous one, and as useful as it was eventful. In recognition of his invaluable services to the State and nation the General Assembly erected a handsome monument at his grave in the cemetery at Harrisburg.

XVII. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, 1873-1879.

JOHN FREDERICK HARTRANFT, son of Samuel E Hartranft, was born in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, December 16th, 1830. In his seventeenth year he entered the preparatory department of Marshall College, and subsequently was transferred to Union College, Schenectady, where he graduated in 1853; studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1859. At the outset of the civil war he raised the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment. At the first Bull Run battle he served on General Franklin's staff, the period of enlistment of his regiment having expired one day previous. Upon the muster out of this "three months" regiment, Colonel Hartranft organized the Fifty-first. He accompanied General Burnside in his expedition to North Carolina in March, 1862, and with his regiment was in all the engagements of the Ninth corps, including Vicksburg; led the famous charge that carried the stone

bridge at Antietam; was made brigadier-general May 12th, 1864; in command of the Third division, Ninth army corps, March 25th, 1865, gallantly recaptured Fort Steadman in the lines before Richmond, for which he was breveted major-general. Was elected auditor general of Pennsylvania, in 1865, and on August 29th, 1866, the President tendered him the position of colonel in the regular army, which he declined. In 1868 General Hartranft was re-elected auditor general. In 1872 he was chosen Governor of the Commonwealth, and re-elected in 1875 for the term of three years. At the close of his gubernatorial career, he removed to Philadelphia, and filled the offices of Collector of the Port, and Postmaster of that city with marked ability. During that period and at present he is Major General in command of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

XVIII. HENRY M. HOYT, 1879-1883.

Henry Martyn Hoyt, son of Ziba Hoyt, was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, June 8th, 1830. He remained upon his father's farm until his seventeenth year, when, having finished his preparatory studies under the Rev Dr. Reuben Nelson, he entered Lafayette College. He finished his academic course at Williams College, Mass., where he graduated in 1849. Opened a high school at Towanda, Pa., and was a Professor of Mathematics at the Wyoming Seminary in the Wyoming conference; read law with Chief Justice George W. Woodward, and admitted to the bar in 1853. At the outbreak of the civil war he was active in the raising of the 52d regiment, P. V., and was appointed by Governor Curtin lieutenant colonel. Served in Naglee's brigade, army of the Potomac, until January, 1863, when the brigade was sent to join the land forces intended to co-operate with the naval attack upon Fort Sumter under Admiral Dupont. He was engaged in the siege of Morris Island under General Gillmore, and was captured in a night attack in small boats across Charleston Harbor on Fort Johnson. Upon his exchange he rejoined his command, and at the close of the war was mustered out with the rank of brevet brigadier general. In 1867 he held the office of Additional

Law Judge of the courts of Luzerne county, under appointment of Governor Geary. He was elected Governor in November, 1878, and was inaugurated in January, 1879. At the close of his official term he resumed the practice of the law.

XIX. ROBERT E. PATTISON, 1883-1887.

ROBERT EMORY PATTISON, son of the Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born December 8th, 1850, at Quantico, Somerset county, Maryland. He was educated in the Grammar school of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Central High school, being the valedictorian of his class. He was registered a law student with Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, in December, 1869, and admitted to the Bar in 1872. In 1877 he was nominated for City Controller of Philadelphia, and elected; and in 1880 re-elected to the same position by a large majority. In 1882 he was nominated for Governor, elected in November and inaugurated in January, 1883, the youngest person who has ever filled the Gubernatorial office, as also the only Executive who was not a native of the State. His last message to the General Assembly was an able paper, and credit must be given Gov. Pattison for ability, honesty of purpose and faithfulness to the fundamental law of the State.

XX. JAMES A. BEAVER, 1887-1891.

JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, the son of Jacob Beaver, was born October 21st, 1837, in Millerstown, Perry county. He was educated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, where he graduated in August, 1856, having previously passed two years at the academy at Pine Grove Mills. He studied law in the office of Hugh N. McAllister, Esq., in Bellefonte, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1859. As a member of the Bellefonte Fencibles, a volunteer company of which Governor Curtin was captain, he acquired some knowledge of military tactics. At the outbreak of the war that company tendered its services, of which he was chosen first lieutenant, and was the third company to arrive at the camp of rendezvous at Harrisburg. At the expiration of the three months' service he aided in recruiting the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania regi-

ment, and was chosen its lieutenant colonel. The regiment was ordered to South Carolina, and did good service there. In August, of 1862, a regiment was recruited almost entirely in Centre county, and Lieut. Col. Beaver was made its colonel, the regiment being the One Hundred and Forty-Eighth. The regiment was ordered to join the army just before the battle of Fredericksburg. In the battle of Chancellorsville, Col. Beaver was shot through the body and severely wounded. As soon as he was able to he moved he was sent North, arriving in Harrisburg while Lee was marching toward the Susquehanna. Though still suffering from his wound, he took a position on General D. N. Couch's staff, and was placed in command of Camp Curtin. He rejoined his regiment in the latter part of July, 1863. At the battle of Auburn Hill, and again at the battle of Bristoe Station, he distinguished himself, and did good service in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. At Cold Harbor, while in command of the brigade, he was wounded in the right hip, and at Petersburg he was blown up by a shell, which exploded almost under his feet, and severely wounded in the left side by a piece of the missile. On recovering, he returned from the North, and reported for duty in time for the battle of Ream's Station, on August 24th, 1864. In this battle he was struck in the right leg, which was very badly shattered, and the next day amputated at the hip. This necessitated his retirement from active military service, and he was mustered out in 1865. Upon returning home General Beaver resumed the practice of law at Bellefonte. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and was the unanimous choice of the delegation from this State for Vice President, but peremptorily declined the honor. He was also a candidate for United States Senator in the memorable contest which closed by the election of Senator Mitchell. In 1882 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor, but through defection was defeated. In 1886, he was unanimously nominated for the same office and chosen by a handsome majority. It may

be stated in this connection that General Beaver's distinguishing characteristics are his earnestness in the discharge of duty, and complete mastery of every subject he undertakes. His career as the Executive of this great Commonwealth promises to be a brilliant one. W. H. E.

MORAVIAN MISSION.

A HISTORICAL SPOT IN LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The Old Indian Settlement—East and West Moravia—The Town and Its Business Men, With Old Residents.

Moravia is located about six miles south of New Castle, on the main line of the P. and L. E. R. R. and the Erie and Pittsburgh R. R., in North Beaver township. The village has a historical record, and many are the legends handed down from old inhabitants long ago to the present generation. Years ago, away back in the early part of the past century, before the white man had reached this part of the country, the red man had undisputed possession of the mighty forests which ranged on either side of the Beaver river. The original town of Moravia was formerly located on the east side of the river. Here is the site of the old Moravian Missions which were established about the year 1755, although the buildings at that time were located further north than the present Pittsburg and Lake Erie depot. Missionaries and their converts passing up the Beaver river in 1772 were surprised to find an Indian village composed entirely of girls, who were pledged never to marry. The village was located between Newport and Moravia, on the west side of the river. In 1772 the Indians moved with the missionaries across the river to the west side and located a village a short distance north of the present E. and P. R. R. depot. In 1773 the Moravians left this part and went to Gnadenhutzen, Tuscarawas county, O., where a large number were massacred a short time afterward by a party of whites, who accused them of being spies of the white

people's enemies. [The writer was present a few years ago at the 100th anniversary of the massacre at Gnadenhutzen, and a large number of the descendants of the Moravian Indians were present at the meeting. The descendants live principally in Canada. They were noted for peace loving qualities and were a quiet, orderly set of people.] Long after 1773 the white people again settled near Moravia and this time they remained. About 1798 Wm Forbes settled just below the present village, and built a grist mill and a saw mill on the Beaver river. The buildings were erected about the year 1800. They were rude structures of logs, and the first in the neighborhood. A grist mill, however, was erected on the present farm of Hon. Henry Edwards in about the year 1790. (See Hon. Henry Edwards.) William Forbes operated the mill for some time. The grist mill had one set of stones and the bolting machine was run by a crank turned by hand. Mr. Forbes was the first Justice of the Peace in these parts, and died just before the war of 1812. John Alsworth and wife with six children came from Franklin county, this State, in 1804 and located on a farm near here. The village of Moravia was laid out by D. W. Freeman in 1864, soon after the Beaver Valley railroad was open for travel, and the town grew rapidly from that time on. On the east side the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Pittsburg and Western railroads have been constructed within the past five or six years, and this has been the means of opening up the limestone quarries on that side. The town has increased in size since the railroads were built. Some of the oldest houses in the county are located near here, and from the fact that the old Moravian Missions were first established on this side, it is concluded that East Moravia is the oldest settlement in the county. Mrs. Mary M'Conahy, mother of Joseph M'Conahy, of the west side, is the oldest settler in the neighborhood.

Hon. Henry Edwards

was born in Washington, D. C., September 21st, 1814. His father was a farmer and a slave-holder of St Mary's county, Maryland. He came to Washington City soon after President Jefferson's in-

auguration and was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy. His father was 87 years old when he died, and his mother had reached the age of 85 years. When a child Henry Edwards came to Beaver county, near Homewood, with his father, who bought a farm there in 1818. Mr. Edwards was married to Margaret Clarke, of near Moravia, December 12th, 1839, and came to Moravia (west side) in 1845, and has resided on his present farm ever since. He has five children living and six dead. Those living are: Mrs. Mary Hoffman, at home; Joseph, married, at home; Mrs. Maggie Graham, of Shenango township; Mrs. Jessie Cross, of Nebraska, and Henry, jr., at home. Probably the oldest mill in the county stood on his place until Mr. Edwards tore it down and erected a new grist mill, which was carried away by the water in 1860. The old mill was built in about the year 1790. Mr. Edwards carried on milling and farming nearly all his life, although he has been a contractor on public works, such as canals and railroads. He is the grandfather of seven little ones. He has been elected to several small township offices, but would not accept the positions. In his younger days Mr. Edwards was a powerful man, and has had large experience with horses. In addition to his own boys he has raised four boys of other persons. Mr. Edwards has a common school education, procured in the good old log school houses of earlier days. He has never whipped one of his children, and his children, now adults, are all good citizens and an honor to the community in which they live. Mr. Edwards is a kind neighbor and a first class citizen. He was elected to the Assembly last November and is now in Harrisburg in the halls of Legislature. He was an old line Whig, and is now a good Republican.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical

CXXXVII.

MCKINNEY—BUCKALEW.—John Buckalew m. Miss McKinney and moved from New Jersey to Northumberland county, Pa., in 1774. He was one of the Com-

mittee of Safety for Turbet township in 1776. The settlers were driven to seek refuge in block houses and forts by hostile Indians. J. B. finding himself without employment, he and his family and Mr. McKinney, his father-in-law, moved down to Harris Ferry, and from thence to Rock Run, Maryland, and was there employed by the Continental Congress. Amos Buckalew, John's son, was born at Rock Run, July 5th, 1781. After the close of the Revolution John Buckalew and his family returned to Northumberland Co., Pa. Amos there married Miss Mary Laird. He and his brother, John M. Buckalew (father of the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, present member of Congress-elect), purchased several hundred acres of land in Fishing Creek township in 1808. Amos afterwards moved to Marietta, in Lancaster county, where he became a lumber merchant. After remaining there a year or two he moved to Columbia, where he embarked in the lumber business with Daniel Musser in 1811. In the year 1812 they purchased several acres of land south of Union, between Second and Third streets, and Perry street in Columbia, and laid the same out into building lots. It was known as the "Musser and Buckalew Plan." Amos Buckalew seems to have taught school for a short time in Columbia also. He died in Columbia in 1816. The late Judge McKinney, of Harrisburg, came from this family.

SAMUEL EVANS.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

A Chapter in Its Local History.

The reverberations from Fort Sumter, on the 19th April, 1861, proclaimed to the American people several things, one of which was, that the last train on the "Underground Railroad" had reached its destination. This institution had for its object the assistance of runaway slaves to a place of safety, and whilst its lines extended throughout the length and breadth of the land, it cannot be said to have been a regularly organized body. That is to say, it worked under no charter granted by any earthly authority; had no officials, not even a treasurer, but was

simply composed of those individual men and women whose sense of right and justice was strong enough to enable them to lend a helping hand to the fleeing slave—public sentiment and the laws of the land to the contrary, notwithstanding. And whilst many of the operators were members of the Anti Slavery Society and subscribers for *The Liberator* and *The Freeman*, deriving inspiration and comfort therefrom, the road which they operated was in good running order before Mr. Garrison began his warfare against that “relic of barbarism,” the “peculiar institution.”

The work of the “Underground Railroad,” as its name imports, was carried on in secret and without records; its transactions, therefore, live only in the memory of the few surviving actors, and unless some modern Herodotus shall search out these survivors, tradition will soon be almost the only source from which to gather information concerning an institution, which in the old days of slavery created no small stir.

We are able to contribute, at this time, but a single chapter of its history, noting a few incidents relating to but one of the stations.

A large portion of the colored *men* who sought freedom by flight, traveled either singly or in pairs; pushing forward at night and hiding by day, their pathway was the mountain ranges and their guide the Polar star. These usually succeeded in gaining their object without much assistance from the “Under Ground Railroad.” But when half a dozen or more traveled together, especially if women and children were of the company, their case would have been well nigh hopeless without help by the way.

One of the routes from Western Maryland and Eastern Virginia lay through *Puxtang Valley*, where dwelt a settlement of Abolitionists, prominent among whom for many years, was William Rutherford, a philanthropist, who for fifty years sheltered and assisted every poor slave who knocked at his door. His house, which was the principal station in the valley, stood about a quarter of a mile north of the turnpike road, and was connected therewith by a private lane, at the mouth of which, and near the center of the high-

way, stood until 1857, a large locust tree, the peculiarity of which was its being the only tree of any kind that grew in the road between Harrisburg and Hummelstown. It therefore served as an unmistakable guide post to Mr. Rutherford's house—and many a forlorn and weary fugitive, upon reaching that old tree, thanked God and took heart again.

During the summer and fall months, it was no uncommon occurrence for half a dozen negroes to arrive in the night—rest and refresh themselves in the barn during the day and proceed northward under the direction of a guide the following night, and no one in the neighborhood knew anything about it. Slave catchers seldom ventured this far down the valley, and when they did, almost invariably returned unsuccessful. Once, however, they stole a march upon a company at Mr. Rutherford's—completely surprising everyone on the premises.

Sometime in the month of October, about the year 1845—ten runaways were brought to Mr. Rutherford's by some agent, now unknown. They arrived on Thursday night and were to be kept secreted until the following Saturday night, by which time arrangements for their further progress would be perfected and conductors sent to pilot them onward. The party consisted of an elderly man and his six sons—all mulattos, the youngest of whom was a youth of eighteen. Two brothers of a darker hue, remarkable for their stalwart proportions—and a short thick set black man, so black that, as one of the wits of the day remarked, “charcoal would make a white mark on his face.” Mr. Rutherford quartered them in his barn and supplied them with eatables which were carried to the barn from time to time in a large basket.

For some reason, now forgotten, the conductors failed to appear at the appointed time. Mr. Rutherford could have easily forwarded the party to some other station, but, not wishing to interfere with plans already perfected, and no intelligence of pursuit having reached him, he deemed it safe to allow them to remain over Sunday. Nothing extraordinary occurred during the day until about five o'clock in the evening, when the negroes were assembled on the barn floor to par-

take of supper. The basket had been brought in and was about to be attacked, when some one called attention to a cavalcade, consisting of two carriages preceded by four horsemen, moving slowly down the turnpike road, like a funeral. It excited no alarm, however, until it reached the old locust tree, when it suddenly wheeled in the lane at full gallop. Mr. S. B. Rutherford, then a boy, was at the barn, and ran to the house to tell his grandfather, who immediately sent him back to warn the negroes of danger. When he reached the barn, however, not a negro was visible.

By this time two of the horsemen had reached the barn, and, dismounting, stationed themselves as outside guards, the other two took up similar positions at the house. The leading carriage, driven by John W. Fitch, a liveryman of Harrisburg, and containing four men, stopped at the house. Mr. Rutherford came out and was introduced by Fitch to Mr. Buchanan, of Maryland, a very courteous gentleman, who, after shaking hands, requested a private interview. The two retired to the front porch and sat down, when Mr. Buchanan explained his errand, showed his authority for searching the premises, and stated that he had brought several officers of the law with him, and would proceed with his search and get away as speedily as possible. Meanwhile the second carriage, containing four men—one of whom was Mr. Potts, of Maryland, owner of several of the fugitives, had driven to the barn and the men stationed themselves in front of the stable doors.

Mr. Buchanan, having finished his interview, also went to the barn and with one or two others entered the floor, where nothing was visible but the basket of provisions, which in the hurry had been left standing in the middle of the floor, and was looked upon as pretty good evidence that the negroes were not far off. The barn was full of hay and grain, and there was but one way of ascending from the floor to the mows, and that lay through a small opening in the threshing floor, loft about four feet square. Messrs. Buchanan and Potts both called their servants by name repeatedly, but got no answer, and whilst it was by no means cer-

tain that the negroes were in the barn at all, not a man of the pursuing party dared venture up to see. Calls and threats and promises were again tried, but to no purpose. While this was going on above, Mr. Rutherford's boys were doing up the chores, closely watched by the detachment of slave hunters stationed about the stable doors—so great was their fear lest some one might slip off and alarm the neighborhood. Among those who guarded the stables was a blustering, big whiskered Marylander (the owner of one "nigger," and he one of the runaways), whose command of oaths was wonderful, and whose valor in single combat or otherwise was, according to himself, phenomenal. He positively refused to allow the boys to take the horses out to water, and was so troublesome generally that one of the young men was obliged to get a pitch fork and threaten to impale him, whereupon he wilted and had nothing more to say.

An hour passed, and no sound coming from the lofts, it was determined by the party in the floor to ascend and see what was up there. Upon hearing this the negroes became alarmed, and one of them appeared at the top of the opening and threatened to brain the first man who came within his reach. This satisfied the hunters that the birds had not flown. Additional precautions were now taken to prevent any one from leaving the premises. By this time night had set in, lanterns were procured, and several hours more were spent in the vain endeavor to persuade the negroes to come down. A consultation was now held which resulted in sending a messenger to Harrisburg for reinforcements. Soon after the departure of the messenger, while Messrs. Rutherford and Potts were sitting in the house amicably discussing the slavery question, four strange negroes arrived, two of whom went directly to the barn and the other two entered the house and sat down behind the stove. These were the conductors sent to pilot the fugitives to Pottsville, and until their arrival at Mr. Rutherford's had no knowledge of the betrayal of the hiding place of their company. The two who went to the barn were arrested by the guards. The two at the house were not

molested, but remained quietly behind the stove until an opportunity offered of communicating with Mr. Rutherford, who explained the situation and advised them to slip off and collect a force large enough to intimidate the slave catchers. They soon afterwards disappeared.

About 10:30 p. m. the pro-slavery messenger arrived with two carriages and several men, prominent among whom was a character well known in Harrisburg at that time as "Moll Rockey," who afterwards became a very respectable citizen and often spoke of that night's escapade as one of the things of which he had repented. "Moll Rockey" was a host in himself and proved a valuable acquisition to the slave catchers, for in a short time the negroes surrendered and came down—when lo! instead of ten there were but six. A search with lanterns and pitchforks was made in every part of the barn, but in vain, no more negroes could be found. Among the missing was the "nigger" owned by the blustering big whiskered man before mentioned.

By midnight the search had ended and the slaveholders hurriedly took their departure. Instead of returning to Harrisburg they crossed the country to Middletown and thence to York.

About an hour after their departure a company of probably forty men, mostly colored, armed with all sorts of weapons, arrived upon the scene. They had come from Harrisburg and vicinity in two divisions over different roads, and their temper was such that had they encountered the slaveholders a bloody battle would doubtless have been fought. Of the four slaves who escaped two fled from the barn, unobserved, on the approach of the pursuers and secreted themselves in a neighboring cornfield until nightfall, when they made their way to Mr. A. Rutherford's barn, where they remained until the following night, when they were sent north in company with a third who had hid himself so deeply in the hay mow that he was overlooked. The fourth, who was the father of the six sons, was in the mow at the time of the surrender—but slipped down the hay hole into the stables and escaped through a cellar window which the besiegers had not ob-

served, and was consequently unguarded. He was never heard of afterwards. So quietly was this affair conducted, that the nearest neighbors knew nothing of it until the next day.

The hiding place of this party was betrayed by a mulatto named James Millwood, a waiter in Coverly's Hotel, corner of Second street and Market Square, where Messrs. Buchanan and Potts stopped when they came to Harrisburg.

It is a curious fact that in the majority of cases where slaves were captured and returned to their masters, they owed their betrayal to men of their own color.

This chapter, incomplete as it is, would be still more so if we failed to pay a tribute to the memory of William Jones, late of Harrisburg—better known in his day and generation as "Pap Jones."

"Pap Jones" was a large, well built man, of pure African descent, and possessed in a large measure that quality known among colored men as "Coon sense," which being interpreted means genius, with a large share of cunning superadded.

For many years Mr. Jones was one of the most efficient men connected with the "Underground Railroad" in this locality. He had acquired a thorough knowledge of the routes leading northward, and was always prepared to furnish competent guides. His large covered wagon, drawn by two horses and driven by himself in the capacity of rag merchant, was frequently to be met with on the roads leading towards Wilkes-Barre or Pottsville. W. F. R.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXXVIII.

PURDY.—Colonel James Purdy, of the Revolutionary army, died August 7, 1813, aged eighty years, in Fermanagh township, Mifflin county. His two sons, William and Hugh Purdy, officers in the army, were killed at St. Clair's defeat on the Miami, November 4, 1791.

RODGERS.—Rev. William Rodgers, a chaplain in the Pennsylvania Line of the

Revolution, died at Philadelphia, April 7, 1824, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was one of the most eminent of American divines.

IRWIN, COL. JAMES.—This gentleman died at Old Province, September 20, 1818, "formerly a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. He joined McGregor's standard at Amelia Island, and has since been attached to the command of Col. Aury." Such is the notice of the *Chronicle*. Who was this James Irwin, and what further is known of his career?

AN OLD-TIME NOTE.—The following note of James Logan to the Proprietary of date September 20, 1736, it may be presumed, had some reference to the difficulties then experienced with the Scotch-Irish settlers who had been prevented from locating on Conestoga Manor, which was not denied the German emigrants, or it may have reference to some other trouble:

"If the Propriet'r please to take notice of Ja. Anderson, Minist'r of Donegal, and hold some free conversation with him, it may p'haps be seasonable at this time, when those people ought by all means to be animated to vigorous Resolutions. He just called on me when I was much engaged, & I expected to see him again, but could not. I suppose he goes not out of town till to-morrow morning, & that he will then w'thout fail, if not otherwise hindered. E. Shippen accidentally calling here, I thought the hint might be of some importance. Thy faithful fr'd,

J. LOGAN.

"STENTON, 20th 7ber, at noon."

SOME GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

STECKLEY.

Christian Steckley, of Derry, d. in October, 1767, leaving a wife Catharine, and children:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Barbara*.
- iii. *Chrisly*.
- iv. *Abraham*.
- v. *Mary*.
- vi. *Catharine*.

The executors were Jacob and John Lehman, of Derry.

STEPHEN.

Andrew Stephen, of Paxtang, d. March, 1770, leaving a wife Ann, and children:

- i. *Hugh*.
- ii. *Ann*.
- iii. *Andrew*.
- iv. *Ezekiah*.

SIMONS.

Michael Simons, of Hanover, d. in May 1775, leaving a wife Margaret, and children:

- i. *Peter*.
- ii. *John*.
- iii. *Mary*; m. Thomas Hears.
- iv. *Elizabeth*; m. William Weirick.
- v. [*a dau.*] m. Henry Fensler.
- vi. *Catharine*, m. Peter Weirick.

SNODGRASS.

Robert Snodgrass, of Hanover, d. in March, 1777, leaving children:

- i. *Joseph*.
- ii. *James*.
- iii. *Elizabeth*.
- iv. *Margaret*.
- v. *Mary*.
- vi. *Susan*.
- vii. *Isabel*.

The witnessess to the will were John Rogers, William Snodgrass, jr., and John Kean.

SHAW.

I. Daniel Shaw, of Harover, d. in March, 1778, leaving a wife Phebe, and children:

- i. *Robert*.
- ii. *Samuel*.
- iii. *Jane*, m. William Haggerty.

II. Alexander Shaw, of Hanover, son of the foregoing, although not mentioned in his father's will, d. in September, 1778, leaving bequests as follows:

Bro. Robert and his son Samuel.
Sister Jan Haggerty.
£20 to Mr. Elder's congregation.

SHWAB.

John Shwab of Leacock township, Lancaster county, d. in December 1780, leaving children:

- i. *Jacob*.
- ii. *Henry*.
- iii. *Daniel*.
- iv. *Adam*.

- v. *Julianna*, m. Natz Zwicker.
 - vi. [*A dau*] m. John Hook.
 - vii. *Catharine*, m. Ludwig Shott, and had Julianna.
 - viii. *Maryaret*, m. George Dial.
 - ix. *George*; daughter of m. Casper Bolzer.
 - x. [*A dau*] m. Peter Shaup, and had John.
 - xi. *Conrad*.
-

SCOTT.

Patrick Scott, of Paxtang, d. in May 1782, leaving a wife Ann and children:

- i. *Robert*.
 - ii. *Jackson*.
 - iii. *Jane*, m. ——— Fanagan.
 - iv. [*A dau.*], m. ——— Jackson, and had Alexander, Samuel and Violet.
-

SAWYER.

William Sawyer, of Londonderry, d. in October 1784, leaving his estate to his "dear auld woman Sophia," and children:

- i. *William*.
 - ii. *Benjamin*.
 - iii. *John*.
 - iv. *Hannah*.
-

THOMPSON.

John Thompson, of Hanover, d. September, 1778, leaving children:

- i. *Andrew*.
 - ii. *William*.
 - iii. *Jean*, m. John Robinson.
 - iv. *John*.
-

WYLIE.

Oliver Wylie, of Paxtang, d. in October, 1757, leaving a wife Jean, sister of Moses Harper, of Paxtang, and children:

- i. *Margaret*.
 - ii. *Oliver*.
 - iii. *William*.
-

WILSON.

David Wilson, d. in March, 1766, leaving a wife Margaret and children:

- i. *Samuel*,
 - ii. *Robert*,
 - iii. *Elizabeth*, m. Samuel Woods, and had Nathan.
-

WATSON.

William Watson, of Hanover, d. in

October, 1770, leaving a wife Sarah and children:

- i. *Samuel*.
 - ii. *William*.
 - iii. *Hugh*.
 - iv. *David*.
 - v. *Patrick*.
 - vi. [*a dau.*] m. Alexander Kennedy.
 - vii. *Sarah*.
 - viii. *Eleanor*.
 - ix. *Mary*.
 - x. *Martha*.
 - xi. *Ann*.
 - xii. *Jean*.
-

WHITTAKER.

Mary Whittaker, widow of Robert Whittaker, d. in January, 1776, leaving children:

- i. *Rachel*.
 - ii. *Phoebe*.
 - iii. *Ralph*.
 - iv. *Milison*, m Robert Hall.
-

WINGERT.

Christian Wingert, of Bethel township, now Lebanon county, d. in February 1775, leaving a wife Elizabeth, and children:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Elizabeth*.

His brother John was the executor.

GEORGE CROGHAN.

A Pioneer Worthy of the Cumberland Valley.

[We had nearly completed a sketch of this distinguished personage, when we were favored with the following prepared by Isaac Craig, Esq., of Allegheny City. The article is of more than ordinary interest. The Mrs. Schenley referred to by Mr. Craig at the close of his article is the widow of a captain in the English army, resident in London, and the owner of millions of real-estate in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Schenley has five daughters and one son. Her eldest daughter is the widow of a younger son of an English lord. The second daughter married a clergyman of the Church of England, and the third Agnes, is the wife of a son of Sir Thomas Ridley, who was Under Secretary of State during a former administration of the Marquis of

Salisbury. Mrs. S. is about 60 years of age, a great sufferer from asthma, which forbids her residence in Pittsburgh, and in London where she can only spend May, June and July for the same reason. Her recent generous offer of the "Point" at Pittsburgh to the city, filled with tumble-down tenements on leased ground has caused much excitement in that metropolis of Western Pennsylvania.]

George Croghan was born in Ireland, and educated in Dublin. On immigrating to America, he settled in Pennsboro, west of the Susquehanna river, some five miles from Harris' Ferry, now Harrisburg. He became an Indian trader, in which capacity he is found, in 1746, on the shores of Lake Erie, between the mouths of Cuyahoga and Sandusky. While thus engaged, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the Indian languages, and so much influence with the tribes in the Ohio valley, that the Government of Pennsylvania employed him as their agent in those parts; but the incursions of the French, and the seizure and destruction of his property, by the Indians, in the interest of the French, reduced Croghan to bankruptcy, and obliged him to retire among the mountains, in what is now Huntingdon county, where he erected a fort at Aughwick; here he had charge of a number of Indians, in the pay of the Province. On the arrival of General Braddock, in 1755, Croghan received a captain's commission, and accompanied the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, and remained with that unfortunate officer until his death, when he returned to Aughwick. In 1756 he was employed in raising men for the defense of the Western frontier, along which he erected three stockade posts; but, considering himself ill used by the Pennsylvania authorities, he threw up his commission, and in July he repaired to Sir William Johnson, whom he accompanied to Onondaga, and by whom he was, in November, appointed Deputy Indian Agent, with charge of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Indians. His time was now taken up in making treaties and assisting in conferences with the Indians, and other official duties.

In May, 1760, he assisted at the meeting which General Monckton held, at

Fort Pitt, with the Western Indians; and, afterwards, accompanied Major Rodgers, to take possession of Detroit.

In the latter part of 1763, he was sent to England, by Sir William Johnson, to urge on the Ministry the necessity of agreeing with the Indians on a boundary line which was settled afterwards in the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1768, and to recommend some arrangements in regard to the Indian trade. On this voyage, he was shipwrecked on the coast of France. On his return, in 1765, he was sent to Illinois, to pacify the tribes in that quarter, who were breathing nothing but war. On his way thither, he was attacked, on the 8th July, by a party of Kickapoos and Mascoutens, who killed five of his men, and wounded and took himself prisoner, and carried him to Vincennes. Through the interposition of some friendly Indians, he and the remainder of his party were released, and he proceeded to Illinois. At Fort Chartres, he succeeded in accommodating matters, and in arranging for the surrender to the English of all the posts the French held in the Western country. Col. Croghan then proceeded to Detroit.

In May, 1666, he returned to Fort Pitt, where, on the left bank of the Allegheny river, about four miles up, he had, for sometime, a settlement, with the consent of the Six Nations.

From Fort Pitt he went to Illinois, and from there to New Orleans, and from thence, by sea to New York, where he arrived in January, 1767. In the ensuing summer he was ordered to Detroit for the purpose of restoring, to their respective tribes, some Indians who were prisoners there, and to correct some abuses at that post; and in January, 1768, was examined before the Pennsylvania House of Assembly on the subject of murders committed by the Indians on the Western frontier of Pennsylvania.

At this time, the Assembly placed on record its testimony of "the address and fidelity with which Mr. Croghan has always executed his commission, and the eminent service he has rendered the Nation and its Colonies in conciliating the affections of the Indians in the British interest."

In the following March, he held an-

other conference with the Indians, at Fort Pitt, where he succeeded in removing, from their minds, much uneasiness, on account of the above mentioned murders.

In October, 1768, he assisted in the conferences, held at Fort Stanwix, with the Six Nations and other tribes, and embraced that opportunity to purchase from the Indians a tract of 100,000 acres of land, lying between the Lake Otsego and the Unadilla river, in New York, for which he obtained a patent the following year, when he secured 18,000 acres additional, in Cherry Valley, N. Y. He returned to his place, above Fort Pitt, where on the 10th October, 1770, George Washington dined with him, when on his way to the Kanawha, Croghan providing him with Indianguides, and accompanying him some distance down the Ohio river. Some time after this, Virginia set up a claim to that part of Pennsylvania, west of Laurel Hill, and exercised jurisdiction over Pittsburgh. In this controversy, Col. Croghan sided with Virginia. He was still residing on his farm, on the Allegheny river, when the news of the battle of Lexington reached him.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh was held on the 16th May, 1775, to give expression to the feelings and sympathy and indignation that pervaded the community, and resolutions were unanimously passed, in entire consonance with the general feeling throughout the country, and a committee of correspondence was appointed to watch over the district—Col. Croghan's name being the first on the list.

In the following year, however, he was superseded as Indian agent, Congress having appointed Col. George Morgan to that office; and, although Col. Croghan continued to reside on his farm, his enemies succeeded in creating doubts as to his attachment to the cause of the Revolution, and, in a proclamation issued by the State of Pennsylvania in June, 1778, his name appears among those said to have joined the enemy, and who were summoned to come in and surrender themselves on pain of attainder.

Col. Croghan evidently purged himself of all these suspicions, for in April, 1780, he was a resident of Lancaster, and the

following June, of Passayunk, where he conveyed to Joseph Wharton his then remaining interests in his lands, at Otsego county, N. Y. Col. Croghan did not survive these transactions; he died in Passayunk, Pa., in August, 1782. His will was proved at Philadelphia, Sept. 3d, of that year.

There prevails a general but erroneous belief that Col. George Croghan, the hero of Fort Stephenson, and William Croghan, the father of Mrs. Schenley, are descended from Col. Croghan the Indian Agent. The truth is the latter had no son; his daughter Susannah married Lieut. Augustine Prevost, of the 60th or Royal American Regiment, afterwards a Major General in the British army; she succeeded to her father's property in Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Colonel Croghan had a daughter by an Indian woman who was the third wife of the famous Mohawk chief, Joseph Brant. Several historians give interesting accounts of the marriage. Campbell in his *Annals of Tyron County*, p. 251; Buchanan in his *Sketches*, vol. 1, p. 36; Drake in his *Indian Nations*, p. 591, give the following account of it: "Colonel Brant was married, in the winter of 1779, to a daughter of Colonel Croghan by an Indian woman. He had lived with her some time *ad libitum* according to the Indian manner, but at this time being present at the wedding of a Miss Moore, at Niagara (one of the captives taken at Cherry Valley), insisted on being married himself; and thus his consort's name was no longer Miss Croghan, but Mrs. Brant. The ceremony was performed by his companion-in-arms, Colonel John Butler, who, although he had left his country, yet carried so much of his magistrate's commission with him as to solemnize marriages according to law. They had seven children, viz: Joseph, Jacob, John, Margaret, Catharine, Mary and Elizabeth, who married William J. Kerr. Joseph, John and Mary died previous to 1864.

The rank, baptismal and surname of "the hero of Fort Stephenson" being identical with those of Colonel George Croghan, the Indian Agent, very naturally lead many persons to suppose that the former was the son of the latter, but there was no relationship.

Major William Croghan, who was an officer in the 4th Virginia Regiment commanded by Col. John Neville, married a sister of General George Rodgers Clark, "the Washington of the West," and he named his son "George" after his brother-in-law, General Clark, thus making his name identical with that of the Indian Agent—George Croghan. Another son was named after himself, William, and he, Wm. Croghan, was the father of Mrs. Scherley.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXXXIX.

CARSON.—Jane Carson, widow, of Harrisburg, d. in December, 1828, leaving children:

- i. *Sarah*, m. — Chamberlain, and had a daughter Jane.
- ii. *John*.
- iii. *William*.
- iv. *Robert*.
- vi. *Dinah*, m. Henry Russell.

Can any of our readers give us any information whatever relating to this family of Carson?

DEATHS OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

—Among our notes we find the following, which are valuable for biographical reference:

Bower, Gen. Jacob, d. at Womelsdorf, Berks county, August 3, 1818, aged 61 years.

Boal, Col. William, formerly of Lancaster county, d. at his residence in Franklin county, Dec. 17, 1831, at an advanced age.

Clunn, Col. Joseph, of Bucks county, d. May 17, 1816, aged 71 years, "much lamented by his friends and particularly by his surviving companions of 1776."

Culbertson, William, of York county, d. July 9, 1824.

Ellis, Francis, d. at Lewistown, October 24, 1818, at an advanced age.

Frailey, Peter, prothonotary of Schuylkill county, d. at Orwigsburg, November 16, 1831, "a soldier of the Revolution."

Foster, Ezekiel, of McKean county, "a

soldier of the Revolution," d. October, 1821.

Gilliard, Mr., a soldier of the Revolution, d. at Middletown, April, 1824.

Geiger, William, of Middle Paxtang township, Dauphin county, d. November 14, 1824, aged 72 years.

George, Henry, d. at Harrisburg, September 7, 1831, aged 87 years.

ON THE JUNIATA IN 1789.

[The Columbia Magazine for 1789, contains the following account of the Juniata Valley, which after the lapse of almost a century is exceedingly interesting. We have no knowledge as to the author. Scott in his "Geography of Pennsylvania" made such free use of the sketch that we are inclined to the belief that it was from his pen.]

A Description of the Juniata River in the State of Pennsylvania.

Juniata is one of the branches of the Susquehanna, into which it empties its waters, about twenty miles above Middletown, on the opposite side.

It flows through an extensive and variegated country, abounding in wood, mountain, fine vales chiefly of slate and limestone, and some remarkable precipices. In its course it likewise receives a considerable number of creeks to augment its waters, some of which are capable of great improvements in navigation, having few rifts to impede the attempt.

Of these the Raystown branch seems to be of the most note, as for size it is nearly equal to the Juniata much lower down; however, in fact, it is a continuance of that river, while that which is still continued by that name insensibly loses its size a small way beyond Standing Stone or Huntingdon town, branching out into small creeks and becoming quite inconsiderable.

Raystown branch is remarkable for its crooked courses, bending and turning among the hills and mountains in a sudden and uncommon manner, especially at that part called the "horse shoe," at which place, to cross by land, it is not more than three-fourths of a mile, while to keep the course of the stream, round the whole extent of the tour, will consume near a day's laborious march.

Upon the stream there are many signs

of copper and coal, and I have no doubt but that in the mossy surrounding mountains, valuable discoveries might be made.

Upon the head waters of the Juniata, plenty of lead ore has been found, and an abundance of iron, but owing to its remote situation, has been neglected.

After caossing at Miller's Ferry, which lies a few miles from the mouth of the river, and keeping up at midway to Standing Stone, a three-fold junction of the mountains is plainly to be perceived, being the Tuscarora, Shade and Narrows Mountains.

Through them, at this place, commences what is known by the name of the "Long Narrows," formed by one continued break through the above mentioned hills, and continues, surrounded by astonishing crags, for upwards of eight or nine miles, during which space the traveler has nothing to walk on for either himself or horse (which he is obliged to dismount for better security), than the piled rocks and stones that have from time to time accumulated by their fall from the surrounding parts.

Bounded by these mountains on the one hand, and the river upon the other no choice can remain, but absolute necessity forces such as have business in these remote districts to proceed, making a virtue of performing what is not in their power to avoid.

After passing through this miserable place, immediately upon the other side stands the town or settlement called "Old Town," consisting only of a tavern and a few scattered hovels, and containing nothing worth notice.

Another similar pass is through Jack's mountains, still higher up the river, which is rather worse than the other, but a shorter extent; being of larger and rude masses of rock than at the other pass, and the road oftentimes running under the water, which, added to the difficulties here met with, renders it extremely dangerous.

From a part of the Narrows the view was taken. At this place there are evident signs of a valuable mine of copper, and on the other side, before you reach the Narrows from below, at Drake's Ferry, is an extensive mine of alum and copperas.

OLD-TIME ROAD PETITIONS.

Petition of the Inhabitants of the Upper Part of Paxtang Above the Narrows.

[The names attached to the following, although few in number, were of persons who resided along the Susquehanna above Peter's Mountain. John Hambright and Dr. William Plunket, as far up as Shamokin, now Sunbury.]

To the worshipful, the Justices of the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Lancaster for the County of Lancaster, the first Tuesday in May, 1767.

The Petition of sundry inhabitants of the upper part of Paxtang Township, in the County aforesaid, above the Narrows, and others, Humbly Showeth:

That the inhabitants of the upper part of Paxtang aforesaid and others who have Lands or business to transact in the interior parts of the Province above Samuel Hunter's, suffer many inconveniences and difficulties for want of a Publick Road from the said Samuel Hunter's, in the Township aforesaid, to James Reed's, where a Ferry is kept over the River Susquahanna.

That for want of such Road the Inhabitants of that part of the Country are under the necessity of transporting the produce of their Farms to market by Water in small Boats & Canoes, which, at many seasons, is impracticable, and by reason of the many Falls and Shoals in the River Susquahanna is generally attended with great Danger and Difficulty.

That the said Road, if laid out and opened, will also be of great benefit to the Inhabitants of the New Settlements on Juniata and other places on the West side of Susquahanna and be a great inducement to them to bring the produce of their Farms to the markets in this county & Province.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Worships to appoint proper persons to view, and if they see cause lay out the said Road by Course and Distance in the best and most convenient manner as and for a publick Road and to make report of their proceedings to the next

Court, and your Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray, &c.,

James Murray,	Robert McCord,
Marcus Hulings,	Samuel Chambers,
John Forster,	John Murray,
James Forster,	James Eaken,
John Taylor,	John Hambright.
John Reed,	William Plunket.

[On this petition is the following endorsement: "The Court appoints Henry Rennick, Alexander McClure, John Harris, William Kelso, William Dickey & John Cavatt to view the Premises, and that they or any four of them, if they see Cause, lay out the same by Courses & Distances & make Report to next Court." An additional memoranda is made: "No Report made to Augt., 1767." The cause of this is possible due to the following, by which it will be noticed that the names of most of the viewers are attached thereto.]

Pet'n of the Inhabit of Lower Paxtang for a Division Line between them & Upper Paxtang, August, 1767.

To the Worshipfull, the Justices of the County of Lancaster, to Meet at Lancaster, in August Term, 1767.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Lower Paxtang humbly sheweth:

That Before the warr broke out Upper Paxtang, above the Narrows, was a separate Township from lower Paxtang, and had their anual officers, James Murray and William Clark, served as Cunstables in said Paxtang, above the Narrows, & they had their own Inspecters, &c; and whereas, your Pettioners are informed that the Inhabitants of Upper Paxtang above the Narrows Pettioned your Honours for a road from the Narrows to James Reed's, and attained an order for a view of the same as in Lower Paxtang, which Grately Alarmed your Pettioners. Your Pettioners therefore humbly Prayeth that your Honours would take it under due Consideration and grant your Pettioners relief by Confirming the Division of said Township; and your Pettioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

William Dickey,	William Steel,
Thomas McArthur,	James Smith,
William Cooke,	James Renick,
Henry Renick,	James Collier,
Michael Simpson,	Samuel Steel,

Stephen Poorman,	John Bumbery,
Jacob Ruip,	William Smith,
Joseph Cook,	John Willson,
Hugh McKillip,	William Kerr,
Thomas Renick,	Jacob Striker,
John Rutherford,	Andrew Huston,
John Duncan,	James Thorn,
David Scott,	Jacob Awl,
John Collier,	Robert Fruit,
Samuel Miller,	Wm. Montgomery,
David Purviance,	Michael Graham,
Edward Sharp,	Robert Clark,
Samuel Cochran,	John Cavet,
James Willson,	John Montgomery,
Christian Graff,	John Chambers,
John Harris,	Andrew Cochran,
Francis Lerue,	Thomas Willey,
Patrick McGranahan,	John Smith,
Andrew McCollum,	John Knob,
Joseph Hutchison,	James Carson,
John Leadle,	John Collam,
William Sloan,	James Chambers,
William McNight,	William Kelso,
John Simpson,	Alexander McClure.

[On this we have the endorsement: "The court orders that the Paxtang Line be made from the mouth of the Fishing creek, where it empties into Susquehanna, and from thence along the top of Kittatenia mountain to Beaver creek, the said Kittatenia mountain being that next to Lower Paxtang." This was the first recognition of the existence of Upper Paxtang township. See History of Dauphin county, p. 441.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical

CXL.

HARTTAFEL.—Information is desired of Robert Harttafel, organ builder, a resident of Lancaster in 1749. J.

HOPSON —John Hopson, who, in June, of 1761, resided at Lancaster, but prior to that date was a butcher on Long Island, N. Y. Information requested. J.

MCCARACHER —Several years ago inquiry was made of Alexander McCaracher, an officer in the Revolution. I have come across the following:

"Mr. Alexander McCaracher is appointed Assistant Commissary to the military hospital under my direction at Reading.

W. SHIPPEN, Jr., D. I. H.

"GENERAL HOSPITAL,

"READING, Oct'r 24, 1777."

In addition to the foregoing, on December the 15th, 1781, the following petition was sent to President Moore:

To His Excellency William Moore, Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of Alexander McCaracher, of the County of Chester, in said Commonwealth, humbly sheweth:

That in October, 1777, your Petitioner was appointed a Commissary to the General Hospital and has Continued in that Service Ever Since to the Great disadvantage of his private Affairs; that your Petitioner Conceives himself Entitled to the depreciation of his pay in Consequence of an Act Entitled "A Supplement to an Act entitled 'An Act for the More Effectual Supply & honorable Reward of the Pennsylvania Troops in the Service of the United States of America,'" And the Act Entitled "An Act to Settle & Adjust the Accounts of the Troops of the State in the Service of the United States And for other Purposes therein mentioned." Your Petitioner, Therefore, prays the Honorable Council to Grant an Order to the Auditors to Settle & Examine his accounts. And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.,

ALEXANDER MCCARACHER.

MARRIAGE RECORDS, MORAVIAN CONGREGATION, AT LEBANON, PA., 1751-1811.

[We are indebted to John W. Jordan, Esq., of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for the following.]

- 1751. March 17, Henry Zander to Mary Pristarju.
- 1753. January 12, David Heckadorn to Susanna Kunz.
- 1754. May 1, John Eberman to Maria Zunter.
- 1756. February 24, Philip Meurer to Anna Maria Schasters.

- 1757. May 24, Adam Orth to Catharine Kucker.
- 1758. Aug. 8, George Wambler to Elizabeth Strahaus.
- 1759. May 9, Adam Faber to Elizabeth Spiller.
- 1761. June 30, Casper Kieth to Ann M. Stephan.
- 1762. May 4, George Heidrick to Elizabeth Ohricks.
- 1763. April 26, Balzar Orth to Rosina Kucker.
April 26, Jacob Scherzer to Barbara Stoehr.
- 1765. April 30, Philip Uhrig to Margaret Hederig.
- 1767. Nov. 24, Abraham Frederick to Maria B. Buehler.
- 1769. Feb. 28, Philip Faber to Magdalena Stoehr.
- 1770. Sept. 18, Ehrhart Heckadorn to Catherine Meylin.
- 1773. Aug. 3, J. A. Borrowway to Elizabeth Uhrich.
- 1773. Nov. 2, John Frederick to Julia Ann Buehler.
- 1779. April 13, John Kunzlein to Johanna Buehler.
Nov. 23, Isaac Borrowway to Ann I. Uhrich.
- 1785. March 31, Frederick Stohler to Catharine Uhrich.
- 1786. April 22, Jacob Lanius to Barbara Frederick.
- 1789. Nov. 15, Daniel Brozman to Ann M. Spicker (m. n. Buehler).
- 1793. July 21, Andrew Kapp to Susanna Shoebel.
- 1795. Nov. 3, Gottlieb Orth to Sarah Steiner.
- 1797. Oct. 8, Jacob Widmer to Hannah Orth.
- 1799. March 17, John F. Williams to Rebecca Flor.
Nov. 13, Conrad Bremer to Rebecca Kuehner.
Nov. 17, Peter Gloninger to Elizabeth Zerman.
- 1800. April 15, Michael Uhrich to Susanna Kapp (m. n. Krause).
Oct. 19, Nathaniel Koehler to Maria Bruecher.
Dec. 28, Jacob Kiefer to Dorothea Gilbert.
- 1801. Dec. 27, William Weitzel to Elizabeth Rudy.

1802. Jany. 5, Philip Zander to Catharine Jaeger.
 Jany. 24, Peter Gardi to Ann R. Williams.
 June 13, Jacob Steiner to Sabina Hats.
 July 4, John Kelker to Barbara Zimmerman.
 Aug. 11, Heinrich Seiler to Catharine Feyerabend
 Sept. 4, George Pfeffer to Margaret Steiner.
 1804. May 22, Simon Schutt to Magdalena Scharck.
 1805. Aug. 30, John Tshudy to Maria Schaffner.
 Dec. 22, Nathaniel Koehler to Maria Kauffman.
 1809. Jan. 24, John Stiles to Catharine Benigna Kloz.
 1810. May 27, Jacob Uhrich to Hannah Goldman.
 1811. Jan. 20, John Bucher to Regina Schmidt.

OLD-TIME ROAD PETITIONS.

[The following petition of date May. 1743, contains the following endorsement: "Thos. Mays. Thos. Farrel, Jno. Foster, Alex'r. Osborn, Jno. Cavit, Jno. Killcreest. or any four to view and lay out. Ord'r. made out & del'd to Mr. Carson."']
 To their worships, the magistrates for the county of Lancaster to sit in court at Lancaster the 3d day of May, 1743.

The petition of several of the inhabitants of Paxtown, Humbly Sheweth:

That your Pctitioners labor under great inconveniences for want of a Road from the place where the Provinieial Road crosses Spring Creek through the township to the foot of the Blue Mountains; this would be of singular advantage to the most of the Inhabitants inasmuch as it would lead thro' the uiddle of the Township both to the Provincial & County Roads.

The path we formerly had is frequently blocked up through people's indiscretion; it being our misfortune oftentimes to consult the Publick good less than our private advantage and by that means frequently to hurt both. So that when we have occasion to travel downward with any carriage we many times have great difficulty to come at the big Road.

May it therefore please your Worships to take this our case under consideration and order a Road to be laid out and open'd with all convenient speed from the above mentioned place on Spring Creek the shortest and best way to Mr. Elder's house at the foot of the Blue Mountain and your Petitioners as in duty bound, shall, &c.

John Elder,	Robart Chambers,
James Forgeson,	William Forster.
Alex. Osburn,	Robert Armstrong,
William Cunnings-	Thomas Gallacher,
ham,	Thomas Foster,
John Johnston,	John Foster,
John Carson,	James Kerr,
Joseph Chambers,	Thos. Foster Jun'r.,
Thomas Armstrong,	Thomas Mays,
Joseph Davies.	

By virtue of the Annexed Order of Court bearing date the February Sessions, 1743-4, We, the subscribers in the s'd order named, Do hereby make our Return & say—That, the Road leading from James Galbreath's mill into Tolpehocken Great Road should begin at the said Galbreath's mill; thence thro' the old road to the Meeting house; from thence to the lowest ford of Quithopella; thence on a straight course over the other two fords of the said Creek of Quithopella; thence by the Lower End of Henry Bostler's plantation, keeping the old road; from thence to a saw mill and thence into the Tolpehocken old great road. Given under our hands this 7th Aug., 1744.

ROBT. HARRIS,
 RALPH WHITSITT,
 PETER FISHER.

[The following memorial or remonstrance against the laying out of the road alluded to is valuable so far as it gives us the names of residents of Derry township, the early tax list being of the date of 1751. The majority of the names are in the handwriting of the individuals, some few being written by those who carried the petition.]

To the Honorable Court to Sitt at Lancaster, the Seventh of this instant:

The Petition of the majority of the inhabitants of the township of Derry, humbly sheweth:

That whereas there is an order of Court or the making of a road through said township Beginning at our present Shirrif's mill and to Run a straight Course to Stufel Summors, and from that to the Great Road at Talpahakin, which Road, if carried on, will be assuredly to the Great Detriment of the afores'd inhabitants; whereas the said road will run almost parrilele with the Provintial Road through s'd towaship. which Road will not exceed one mile and quarter apart, within the Bounds of s'd township the said inhabitants having had three Roads to cut and uphold in said township already, so therefor your Petitioners humbly Desires that the honorable Bench will take under your consideration and confirm nothing to the Detriment of a multitude to answer the sinestor ends of very few; and your Petitioners will ever pray.

Aug. ye 1st, 1744.

James Walker,	John McCallester,
James Morray,	John Hays,
Chas. Milliken,	William Hay,
William Tut [Toot],	David Foster,
William Morriren,	Andrew Moor,
Mos. Potts,	Robert Foster,
Thomas Rutherford,	John Foster,
Robert Mordah,	David Foster,
Andrew Bridget,	James Foster,
Anthony Sandford,	William Smith,
William Rea,	Samuel Gordan,
Thomas Willson,	Patrick Kelly,
Hugh Hays,	James Hays,
John Dunbar,	John McCord,
Patrick Hays,	Alex. Blackburn,
Robert Rusk,	William Blackburn,
John Gibson,	Henry Chambers,
John Care,	Robert Chambers,
Moses Willson,	Rowland Chambers,
Alexander Leckey,	And'w Morrison,
William Chaikwod,	John Magee,
William Creag,	James McDowell,
James Caritners,	Daniel Black,
Hugh Carithers,	Thomas Black,
Widow Wale,	John Laird,
John Douglas,	Hugh Laird,
John McCa'ler,	Andra Duncan,
Robert Teatt,	John Dun'an,
Peter Bomgarner,	John Cooch,
James McCord,	Alex. Mebane,
William Boyd,	Andrew McCreary,
David Taler,	John McCalon,
David Johnston,	John Tinnen,

James Mills,	James Tinnen,
William White,	Charles Clark,
James Galbreath,	David McCord,
Patrick Homes,	William Caldwell,
James McCalester,	James Frolad,
John McClelland,	James Long,
John McGneen,	Thomas Kinnen,
Neal McCalister,	Moses White,
John Ree,	James Caruthers,
James Ree,	John Gurly,
Alexander Rodey,	Thomas Eacken,
Thomas Loagan,	John Streat,
William Vinsont,	John Coubran,
Richard Robison,	Jacob Meyars,
Robert Robison,	Crisly Landis,
	John Mebane.

[On the petition which follows is this endorsement: "Nov'r 1744. Pet'n for a Road from Harris's to Lanc'r. Jas. Armstrong, Andrew Steen, Thos. Mays, Thos. G——, Sam'l Parks, John flosser, or any 4 of them." The strangest part of this document is the fact that the signature of John Harris is not attached to it. The original contains the autographs of early settlers remarkable for penmanship.]

To the Worshipful Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions now sitting in Lancaster:

The Humble Petition of John Harris & several others Inhabitants of Lancaster County, Humbly Sheweth:

That y'r Worp's Hum'le pet'rs, finding a much nearer way to ye Town of Lancaster from s'd Harris's Ferry Than the road now cut & opened, by three miles Distance, betwixt s'd Harris's ferry and Stephen Sisney's, at the Pine ford on Swatarra.

And y'r Pet'rs have sufficient reason to say that it is a much nearer & better road. And that there is several very Steep Hills on ye present road, which in Frosty or Rainy Weather is so very Slip- & Dangerous Either for Waggon's going Up or Down s'd Hills. For going up they have almost Incredible Trouble, and coming down again the run the risque of Damaging their fre't by oversetting, & their lives & their creatures' lives, which would be entirely avoided were there a Road cut as y'r Pet'rs require down the east side of Susquehanna to the Pine ford afores'd. All wh'h y'r worp's Pet'rs

Humbly submits to y'r worp's better Judgment to act therein as you in y'r Wisdoms shall Tthink fit.

Geo. Corwin,	Robt. Lowrey,
James Allcorn,	Simon Girtle,
Wm. White,	Robert Miller,
David Willson,	John Brandon,
Stephen Cessna,	Joseph Chambers,
John Smith,	James Graham,
Geo. Gibson,	John Foster,
Henry Smith,	Henry White,
John Miller,	Robt. Buchanan,
Samuel Smith,	James Mitchell,
James Galhreatb,	David Campbeil,
John Wilson,	John Potts,
Jas. Roddye,	Wm. Carnahan,
Alexd'r Armstrong,	Christopher Johnb
John Cessna,	ton.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXLI.

NEVILLE, BURROUGHS, O'BANNON, CAINE.—I desire to know if Richard and Anne Burroughs Neville (*Pennsylvania Genealogies*, by Wm. H. Egle, M. D., *Neville and Craig*) had other issue than General John Neville, and if so, their names, marriages, etc. Also the descent of Richard Neville and of his wife Anne Burroughs—names of father and mother of each, if no more. I am a great great-grand son of Anne Neville (believed to have been a daughter of Richard and Anne (Burroughs) Neville) and her husband Wm. (E) O'Bannon. The following grants of land are of record in the Virginia Land Registry: James Nevill, 1,300 acres in Northampton co. Mch. 26, 1662, Book No. 4, p. 539; John Nevill, 500 acres in Gloucester co. Mch. 6, 1675, No. 6, p. 549; John Nevill and John Marlow, 92 acres in Isle of Wight co. Apl. 20, 1684, No. 7, p. 378; James Nevil, 400 acres in Henrico co. Apl. 27, 1725, No. 12, p. 200; do. 400, and 400 acres, Sept. 29, 1729, No. 13, p. 406, 407; James Nevil, 400 acres, do. Sept. 28, 1732, No. 14, p. 463; James Nevill, 20 acres, do. Mch. 12, 1739, No. 18, p. 552; James Nevill, 400 and 2,550 acres in Goochland co. Sept. 25, 1746, No. 24, p. 501 and 520. I shall be pleased to correspond with any one interested. PAUL CAINE.

MOSES TATEMY.

[In N. & Q., cxxv, appeared a notice of this noted Indian. The following admirably supplements that article.]

MOSES TATEMY—Written variously *Tattama*, *To'ami*, *Titamy*; sometimes called *Old Moses*, also *Tundy*. At the conference held in the Great Meeting House at Crosswick's, in February, of 1758, he is registered as a *Mountain Indian*. He was a convert of and for sometimes interpreter to David Brainerd, the missionary. He attended most of the treaties held with Teedyuscung, in the capacity of assistant interpreter. His son William, after he was shot, was attended by Dr. Otto, of Bethlehem, who had him conveyed to the house of John Jones, a farmer living a mile east of Bethlehem. Dr. Otto reported the case to Justice Horsfield as follows:

"BETHLEHEM, 27th July, 1757.

"MR. HORSFIELD—

"SIR:—I yesterday attended Wm. Tatamy twice. His wound looks well, is without inflammation, and discharges its pus regularly. The swelling is also gone. To-day he turned himself alone, which he has not been able to do before, so that I believe, with good nursing and attendance, if nothing unforeseen happen, he may, by God's Help, recover. The violent Pain he complains of, at times, I apprehend, proceeds from some of the bones in his Groin being shot thro', or at least the tendinous parts being much lacerated. You may depend upon it, I shall do all in my power to perfect a cure.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most humble Servt,

"JOHN MATTHEW OTTO."

After lingering for a month, young Tatemy died on the 9th August. Meanwhile he had been visited by the Moravians from Bethlehem, and ministered to spiritually by Rev. Jacob Rogers. Two days later his remains were interred in the old grave-yard, near the Crown Inn, on the south side of the Lehigh opposite to Bethlehem, in the presence of upwards of two hundred Indians, Mr. Rogers reading the funeral service. For a "coffin, digging the grave, and burying him," the Province was charged £2, 2s. Tat's

Gap in the Blue Mountains, two and a half miles west of the Delaware Water Gap, perpetuates the name of Tatemy.

It may also be stated that immediately after the interment the missionary, J. J. Schmick, at her urgent request, baptized a Delaware woman, as she was lying under a tree near the Crow Inn in the last stage of consumption. She received the name of Johanna. The following day she died, and on the 13th was buried. An Indian boy, who had also died, was buried by the savages with heathen rites, in a corner of the consecrated ground.

J. W. J.

REMINISCENCES OF AMOS KAPP.

Our venerable friend, Amos Kapp, Esq., of Northumberland, has been interviewed by the newspaper reporter, and the *Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin* of the 7th gives the following among others of Mr. Kapp's reminiscences, colloquially:

On asking him if he was a native of Harrisburg he promptly replied:

"Yes, I'm a Harrisburger by birth. I was born in that place on the 27th of August, 1809, and I'm just rounding off my 78th year. My father and mother lived in a building that adjoined the Bolton House site, in the corner of Market square."

"Did you remain there long?"

"Until I was nearly grown up."

"You became an employe of Calder & Wilson, the famous stage coach firm, did you not?"

"I did. At an early age I was sent to Philadelphia to serve as their agent. We had our office in the Red Lion Hotel, No. 200 Market street, above Sixth. It was kept by Mrs. Yerkes."

"That is a good while ago?"

"Yes, nearly sixty years. I was there during the great cholera scourge, and remember seeing two men fall down and die in the market house!"

"Those were exciting times?"

"Very indeed. I soon after left and went to my home at Harrisburg."

"Your father still lived at the old place?"

"He did. He inherited it from his father. My grandfather's name was Michael. He purchased the property from Harris. My father's name was

Michael also. Sister Catharine and myself were the only children. She was the eldest and died about three years ago. 'Aunt Kitty,' as she was called, was the same age of General Cameron, having been born in 1799."

"Did you ever belong to a military company?"

"When quite a young man I was a member of the Dauphin county cavalry. The company was commanded by Captain McAllister. General Cameron was a member of the company also."

"Have you any relics of the company?"

"I have the old bridle, saddle, holsters and pistols. And what is more interesting still, I have the old sword. Very few can show older military equipments!"

Mr. Kapp said that Calder and Wilson sent him to Northumberland January 1, 1833, to serve as their stage agent at that place. He came and opened an office as per orders.

"How long did you serve in that capacity?"

"Two years. I then purchased sixteen horses and two coaches from my employers and started business for myself."

"How far did you run your coaches?"

"My section of the stage line was from Liverpool to Milton. Above Milton the line was continued by Samuel Lloyd, up the river to Muncy, Williamsport and other points."

"Did you run your part of the line long?"

"Until the canal was built and packet boats were introduced. That was about 1836. I was then interested in the boats until the railroad came. We ran the boats in the summer and our coaches in the winter time."

"You became interested in the railroad?"

"Yes; I was connected with the Northern Central. I owned 500 shares of stock at one time and was a member of the board of directors for several years."

"Did you run any other stage line than the one up the river?"

"Yes; I had a line from here to Danville and above, and also ran coaches to Pottsville."

"In the busiest stage coaching days you must have had many horses?"

"At one time I had over one hundred

head and about twenty drivers. A few of my old drivers are living here yet."

"How many coaches?"

"About ten."

"What kind were they?"

"They were the famous Troy and Concord coaches. And in later years a very good coach was built at Harrisburg."

"Were coaches expensive?"

"They cost \$500 each. And the item for repairs was considerable, too."

Mr. Kapp has lived an eventful life, and it is always a pleasure to meet him and listen to his reminiscences of the olden times, particularly when the stage coach rattled over the highways, and the approach to a town was heralded by the blowing of a horn. Those were halcyon days. He is remarkable in another respect, and that is in the number of Governors of Pennsylvania that he has seen inducted into office.

"How many governors have you seen inaugurated?"

"Seventeen!" he promptly replied.

I remember seeing Snyder retire from office in 1817. I was then about eight years old. Findlay, who succeeded him, lived on Front street, Harrisburg, between Market and Walnut."

"Where did the first inaugurations take place?"

"Findlay and Hiester were inaugurated in the old court house, which stood where the present one now stands."

"You knew more than half of these Governors personally?"

"I knew them all quite well, from Wolf to Beaver."

"Do you know any other person in the State who has witnessed that many inaugurations?"

"I do not. There are many older men, but they did not take the same interest in these affairs of State and make it a point to attend them."

"Your opportunities were always good to be present?"

"That is true. Being a native of the state capital, and so situated on the line of travel, and having the facilities, was a great advantage to me. Had it not been for this, and my inclination to be present on such occasions, perhaps, I could not say that I have seen seventeen governors inducted into office."

OLD-TIME ROAD PETITIONS.

[We conclude our series of old-time road petitions, valuable alike to the local historian and to the genealogist. If we could reproduce from the originals the very excellent autographs, the appreciation would be the greater.]

The Court of Quarter Sessions held at Lancaster on the first Tuesday of August, 1751:

The humble Petition of the subscribers, Inhabitants of Hanover township, sheweth:

That y'r Petitioners living at a distance from Market are obliged to keep Waggon to carry on our Business, & have now a tollerable Road to Philadelphia. But our Business frequently calling us to travel thro' Paxton to Susquehanna River we find ourselves hamper'd & at a great loss for a Road there. We, therefore, humbly request that we may be granted an Order of Court to lay out & open a Road from Sam'l Robison's to John Harris's Ferry, which we hope will be a damage to none, and will be a considerable Benefit to y'r Petitioners.

William Erwin,	John Cunningham,
James Finney,	Adam Reed,
Thomas Robinson,	Jon. Young,
Samuell Barnett,	John Forester,
Robt. Kirkwood,	John Crawford,
John Merten,	Petter Stewart,
Alexander Merten,	John Stewart,
Alexander Meklhe-	James Reed,
ney,	Benjamin Clark,
Philip Robison,	Abraham Williams,
Tho. Robison,	John McCluer,
James Stuart,	Thos McCluer,
Rich'd Sankey,	William McCluer,
Lazarus Stewart,	Samuell Robinson.

On the foregoing is this endorsement: "Aug't, 1751, Pet'n for Road. Sam'l Simpson, John Young, Adam Reed, Wm. Irwyn, Jno. Montgomery, Jno. Johnston, or any four of them to Lay out Road to Paxtang Meeting House."

[This "Pet'n ag't the Road from Swatara to Chesney's Ferry" of "Nov'r, 1754," is marked "Rejected." Chesney's Ferry was subsequently Chambers' Ferry, now below Steelton.]

The humble petition of the Inhabitation of Paxton to the honorable Court of Quarter Sessions in Lancaster the first of November, 1753.

Your Humble Petitioners Sheweth:

That there is no need for a Road from the Provincial Road to begin at Swatara Creek, for it and the Provincial Road is within Call, the one to the other for about five miles of the road to Chessney's Ferry, and therefore we conceive that it is not necessary and Asures Your Worshipships that it is to the Great Damage of some and an Intolerable burthen to all; and therefor wou'd humbly beg that Your Worshipships May Retract the Orders, and your Petitioners, as in Duty Bound, Shall ever pray.

We do show that the men that was appointed for the Laying out of the Road was not called, and that they did it privately to all as fare as they could.

Henry Foster,	John Moontgomery,
Thos. Sturgeon,	John Shields,
Benja'n Whitley,	David Shields,
Joseph Kelso,	Hendrey Sharp,
Samuel Parker,	Thos. Dougan,
Rob't Montgomery,	Pat'k Montgomery,
Jas Willson,	James Lusk,
Peter Corbay,	James Williamson,
Jas. Armstrong,	Thomas King,
William Bell,	Andrew Cochran,
William Callhoon,	Andrew Calwell,
John Smith,	George Clarke,
Robert Right,	William Barnett,
John Rooss,	John Barnett,
Josias White,	John Willson, Jun,
James Welsh,	John Willson, Sen'r,
Hugh McKillip,	Wm. Willson,
Andrew Hannah,	Hendrey McKiney,
James Collier,	Wm. Kirkpatrick,
John Cavett,	Edward Sharp,
Timothy Shaw,	William Sharp,
Thomas McArthur,	James Cahoon.
Thomas Woods,	

[The following is thus endorsed: 'Nov'r Sess'ns, 1754. Pet. of Sundry Inhabit'ns of Derry, Paxtang & Hanover, for a Road. Order iss'd - Robert Allison, Thomas Logan, Martin Brandt, Robert Murdock, Moses Willson, James Galbreath, or any four of them, to view and lay out s'd Road, &c]

To the Worshipfull, The Justiss of Lancaster County, to sit the November Term, 1754:

The Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of the Townships of Derry, Paxtown and Hanover Humbly Sheweth:

That your Worshipships were pleased to Order a Road to be Lay'd and Cleared from Robert Allison's mill, on Connewago Creek to Samuel Scott's, on Chickes Creek, Your Petitioners are Therefore of opinion if we Had A Road Lay'd out from John Harris at Swatarow Creek to s'd Road it would be no small advantage to Us in order to Transport our Goods to market and go to our Courts at Lancaster, as well as serve the Publick. Your Petitioners, therefore, Humbly intreats Your Worshipships wou'd please to grant and order of Court to Lay out s'd Road from John Harris, at Swatarow, to the Road Lay'd out from Robt Allison's to Samuel Scott's, and your Petitioners as in Duty Bound will pray.

John Roan,	Joseph Willson.
David Shields,	John Carson,
Arthur Chambers,	Samuel Hunter,
Robert Chambers,	James Armstrong,
Henry McClure,	Robert Smith,
John Harris,	John Karr,
William Harris,	Joseph Davis,
James McCrear,	William Sharp,
John Blackburn,	James Aken,
Jonas Larue,	William Willson,
Jas. Galbreath,	Joseph Sherar,
William Galbreath,	William Hanna,
Robt. Wallace,	Thomas Rutherford,
Hugh Wilson,	Thomas Simpson,
James Walker,	Samuel Simpson,
John J. Fforster,	Hendry McElroy,
Richard McClure,	John Hutchison,
Alex'r McClure,	John Woods,
John Means,	Andrew Woods,
Wm. Kirkpatrick,	James Finney,
Andrew Johnston,	Thomas Sharp,
Joseph Heslet,	David Walker,
Charles McClure,	John Shields,
Oliver Wiley,	Hendrew Mehany,
George Harris,	James Polk,
John Gray,	Thomas Mayd,
John Wilson,	Thomas Dugan,
John Harris,	John Jonson,
Moses Dicky,	William Chambers,
Andrew Hanny,	

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NEW COUNTY HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—D. Mason & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., have in course of publication separate histories of Warren, Clearfield, Clarion and Jefferson counties. Messrs. Warner, Beers & Co., of Chicago, histories of Franklin, Montour and Columbia, Bucks and Beaver counties.

CARLISLE IN 1806.—Thomas Ashe, Esq., an English traveler in America, published an account of his visit in 1808. His allusion to Carlisle is very funny. "Harrisburg, a handsome Dutch town, stands on the east bank of this river [the Susquehanna.] I did not stop, however, but pursued my course to Carlisle, which has a college, and the reputation of a place of learning. This may be so, but I have the misfortune to dispute it; for though indeed I saw an old brick building called *the University*, in which the scholars had not left a whole pane of glass, I did not meet a man of decent literature in the town. I found a few who had learning enough to be pedantic and impudent in the society of the vulgar, but none who had arrived at that degree of science which could delight and instruct the intelligent." Now, this man probably remained in Carlisle over night—and yet he presumed to give an opinion of the people he knew nothing of.

"JOHN HARRISES AT SWATAROW"—It will have been noticed in the road petition of 1754, that we have the signature of two John Harrises, and it may be considered they were one and the same person. John Harris, of Swatara, and John Harris, of Harris' Ferry, were different persons altogether. We are inclined to the belief they were cousins, at least they were related. It is more than probable that the former was the John Harris who was such a prominent personage in the Revolutionary history of Cumberland county, and who laid out the town of Mifflin on the Juniata.

HARRISBURG IN 1820.—From an "Emi-

grant's Directory," published in London in 1820, we have this account of the Capital City of Pennsylvania: "Harrisburgh, the chief town of Dauphin county, and the seat of government for the State of Pennsylvania, is situated on the northeast bank of the Susquehanna river, ninety-seven miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading to Carlisle and Pittsburg. It is handsomely laid out on the elegant plan of Philadelphia, having four streets running parallel with the river, named Front, Second and so on; and these are crossed by others at right angles, called Mulberry, Chestnut, Market, Walnut, Locust and Pine. The houses are mostly of brick, have a good appearance, and the town is rapidly increasing since it became the seat of Government. There is a handsome court house, a German church, a stone jail, and the public edifices for the accommodation of the State Legislature will be the most elegant structures in Pennsylvania. Harrisburg was first planned in the year 1785, and has been progressively improving ever since. From its commanding and central situation, it will, in all probability, become one of the largest inland towns in the United States. Town lots sell for more than 2,000 dollars; and land in the neighborhood from eighty to 100 dollars per acre.

"THE HISTORICAL JOURNAL" is the title of "a monthly magazine for preserving fragments of Local History in Northwestern Pennsylvania," which our friend, John F. Meginness, Esq., of the *Bulletin and Gazette*, Williamsport, proposes to issue, commencing in May next. Ever since the publication of his "Oizinnachson," Mr. Meginness has been considered the authority on the history of the West Branch, and in the thirty years which have intervened since the publications of that volume, he has gathered a large amount of valuable historical material, which can only be preserved in periodical form. We are glad to learn that this design is to be put into execution. As the "Historical Journal" will make a yearly volume of nearly 400 pages, and the subscription price is fixed at two dollars per annum, the citizens of Northwestern Pennsylvania ought not to

allow the enterprise to die from want of support. With the Editor it is simply a "labor of love," and all who can should secure a copy of so valuable a publication as this will prove to be. To the lovers of history and biography in every portion of our State, the proposed magazine commends itself. Every such effort demands success.

SIMON GIRTY.

Some Facts Relating to the White Renegade.

[The following notes concerning the infamous Simon Girty we find floating through the newspapers. We have no knowledge as to the author.]

With the rapid flight of time the aged people of the present day, who are the only remaining links of connection between the early frontiersmen and the present generation, are passing away, and with them many an interesting incident of those perilous days when every man carried his life in his hand is lost beyond recovery. It is the duty, therefore, of those who know any unrecorded events in the history of the western portion of the country to preserve them in some permanent form. Hence this article.

In the early frontier history of Pennsylvania and Virginia, few characters stand out more prominently against so dark a background as Simon Girty, "the renegade," and his brothers. The Girtys were of Irish descent, their father having emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania about 1740, where he became a licensed Indian trader. Every authority says that the father was a man of bad character and dissolute habits. "The old man was beastly intemperate. A jug of whisky was the extent of his ambition. 'Grog' was his song, and grog would he have." His sottishness turned his wife's affection." In some drunken revel the old man was murdered, and the widow immediately married, about 1754—and with her husband removed to the extreme frontier.

Simon Girty, senior, had four sons—Thomas, Simon, George and James. These were all taken prisoners by the Indians, and, with the exception of Thomas, who subsequently escaped, they were all adopted into different Indian tribes.

Thomas, who had been captured at Fort Granville, was rescued by Colonel Armstrong in 1756, when he took Kittanning. —*Pu. Archives*, ii, 775. He returned to civilized life and died, it is supposed, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1820. He was one of Brady's spies in the Indian wars after the Revolution.

George was adopted by the Delawares, and grew up with them a thorough savage. He remained with them until his death, which is said to have occurred, while drunk, on the Miami of the Lakes about 1813. He fought with the Indians at the battle of Point Pleasant. James was adopted by the Shawanese and, like George, became entirely identified with them—proficient in all their bloodthirsty customs, sparing neither age nor sex in his warfare upon the white settlements, and delighting in torturing and practising new methods of cruelty upon the unfortunate white captives who fell into his hands.

Simon was adopted by the Senecas, but did not remain long with them, returning with his mother to the settlements. He figures more prominently in pioneer history than either of his brothers. He was one of the two scouts whom Lord Dunmore sent to notify General Lewis of the proposed junction of the two armies at the Shawanese towns. And as George was with the Delawares at that time, it is believed that Simon conveyed through him to the Indians the strength and position of the army under Lewis, and so induced them to begin that eventful battle which resulted in the defeat of the Indians at Point Pleasant in 1774. It is said that he was intimate with and frequently enjoyed the hospitality of Colonel Crawford, who was so fiendishly tortured in 1782.

Simon's subsequent history is so deeply enshrouded in the blood of his countrymen, that the only bright spot in his history, the only fact which indicates that one touch of human sympathy still remained in his heart—his treatment of Simon Kenton—is scarcely remembered.

When the war of the Revolution began Simon made an effort to secure a commission in the American army, but, failing in this, he, in company with Elliott and McKee and a dozen kindred spirits, left

Pittsburg and joined the Indians. Tradition gives him the reputation of great courage and cruelty. All that is certainly known of him represents him as unusually vindictive against the Americans, and his conduct at the death of Colonel Crawford, who had so often befriended him, displayed the grossest inhumanities, although McCutcheon, in the *American Pioneer*, thinks otherwise. It is said, however, that there were times when he manifested a tenderness of feeling and a compassionateness which it is difficult to reconcile with his usually barbarous habits. Albach says he was scrupulously honest in the payment of his debts, on one occasion selling his horse to fulfill a "promise to pay," and that it was when under the influence of liquor that his heart knew no such emotion as mercy. For many years the manner and the place of the death of Simon Girty was unknown. Albach states that it was said he was cut to pieces by Johnson's mounted men at the battle of the Thames. This proves not to be correct.

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BLUNSTON LICENSES.—Samuel Evans, Esq., has forwarded us a valuable article relating to those early documents, which will appear in due time.

DR. ROBERT HARRIS OF THE REVOLUTION.—While attending the funeral of a relative at the Great Valley Presbyterian church, in Tredyfferin township, Chester county, I observed a small neat headstone on the right hand side, close to the avenue leading from the entrance of the yard, with the following inscription: "Doct. Robert Harris, | of Paxtang, | who departed this life | March 4, 1785, | aged 29."

This marks the grave of Robert Harris, Surgeon's mate, 2nd Pennsylvania Continental Line, Nov. 1, 1777, who died at John Phillips' "Blue Ball" Tavern, Tredyfferin township, March 4, 1785, from quinsy, while on his way home from

Philadelphia. See "Pennsylvania in the Revolution," vol. 1, p. 401.

JOHN B. LINN.

Bellefonte, March 26, 1887.

DEATH OF A WORTHY COLORED WOMAN.—In a recent Philadelphia newspaper it is stated that "Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Ball died at her residence, No. 830 Auburn street, where she resided for the past forty-six years. She was born a slave in Lancaster county, Pa., and was owned by Colonel Jesse Ball, of Virginia, who moved into the State about 1797. She suffered very few of the hardships of slavery, being liberated by her master when quite young. After Mrs. Ball removed to this city she took an active part in the Underground Railroad, whence she became widely known throughout the State. She had a record of sixty three slaves whom she personally aided to freedom, and it was her boast that none were ever taken back whom she aided. She was nearly 80 years old. Gilbert A. Ball, President of the Matthew Stanley Quay club, is her son." I will be grateful to any one who will authenticate this statement about Jesse Ball, of Va.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

NEVILLE, BURROUGHS, O'BANNON, CAINE (*N. & Q. cxi*).—Colonel John Neville appears among the membership of the Virginia branch of the Order of the Cincinnati. The following grants to the name Burroughs are of record in the Virginia Land Registry: Christopher Burroughs, Book No. 1, p. 341, 200 acres in Elizabeth City county, May 4, 1636, "Hard Rights," or "Transports," entitling the patentee to fifty acres of land each: Christopher Burroughs (the patentee), Anne Burroughs (probably his wife), Wm. Burroughs (probably his son) and John Phillips. Christopher Burroughs, Book No. 2, p. 347, 150 acres in Lynhaven Parish, Lower Norfolk county, Nov. 7, 1651; Benony Burroughs, No. 6, p. 378, 944 acres in Lynhaven Parish, Lower Norfolk county, October 3, 1661. Application to the clerk of Norfolk county, Virginia, as to wills of record of the

names Burroughs might prove to be effective in obtaining desired information.

R. A. BROCK.

Richmond, Virginia.

IN THE REVOLUTION.

Two Interesting Letters.

[The following is from Mr. Peters, merchant in Philadelphia, to a very prominent personage in Bethlehem. It is sufficiently explanatory:]

Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1779.

DEAR SIR: The blind way of trade puts me at a stand. I cannot purchase any coffee without taking to one bill a tierce Claret & Sour, and at £6 8. per gall. Sugar I may purchase at about the limited price, and that is the only article that can be bought. I have been trying day for day, and never could get a grain of coffee so as to sell it at the limited price, these six weeks. It may be bought, but at about 25 s. per lb. Then it is very dangerous to get it out of town, for the least trifle you must produce your bill and swear that you have given no more and made no presents, whether that you intend to make any presents after you have a permit or certificate. Sometime ago I might have sent wagons out of town and never have been stopped, but that time is over. Should you want sugars, I will buy for you, but I think you had better wait 'till this d—d Committee is broke. It cannot last long, for we must all very soon shut up stores and starve.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your humble servant,

J. PETERS, Jr.

To Mr. Francis Oberlin,
Merchant at Bethlehem.

[The letter which follows, from General Washington to the Rev. Mr. Ettwein, afterwards a bishop in the church, relates to the proposed occupation of the Moravian settlement at Lititz for hospital purposes. Outside of the city of Philadelphia there were no buildings so adapted for hospitals as those found in the Moravian villages, hence they were always in demand. For this and the former unpublished correspondence we are indebted to John W.

Jordan, Esq., of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.]

HEADQUARTERS, 28 March, 1778.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th instant by Mr. Hasse, setting forth the injury that will be done to the inhabitants of Letiz by establishing a General Hospital there—it is needless to explain how essential an establishment of this kind is to the welfare of the army, and you must be sensible that it cannot be made anywhere, without occasioning inconvenience to some set of people or other—at the same time it is ever my wish and aim that the public good be effected with as little sacrifice as possible of individual interests—and I would by no means sanction the imposing any burthens on the people in whose favor you remonstrate, which the public service does not require. The arrangement and distribution of Hospitals depends entirely on Doctor Shippen, and I am persuaded that he will not exert the authority vested in him unnecessarily to your prejudice. It would be proper however to represent to him the circumstances of the inhabitants of Letiz; and you may if you choose it, communicate the contents of this letter to him.

I am, Sir,

Your Most Obed't Servt,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The Reverend Mr. Ettwein, Bethlehem.

FOOLS AFTER FORTUNES.

The latest of the seekers after fortunes are representatives of the Groffor Grove family, to whom it has been represented that eighty million dollars in Holland await the claimants of that name. This story no doubt has prompted a number of persons in different sections to write the Editor of *Notes and Queries*, who uniformly declines to render any assistance to these victims of a bogus claim agency. To the lover of Genealogy, who seeks information through laudable and filial motives, we are willing to do what we can to aid them. To those who are in search of fortunes, and who listen to the syren voice of swindling claim agents we can only say, beware.

The TELEGRAPH of only a few weeks ago gave us the particulars of the arrest of the president and managers of the

British-American claim agency in New York, and we give a few points which those who are looking for fortunes in the Old Country would do well to read.

The parties arrested had been for several months carrying on an extensive business by claiming to investigate cases where money had been left to next of kin in Europe. They employed between twenty and thirty clerks, and it is alleged that their receipts often amounted to \$800 per day. The police say that it was one of the most colossal swindles ever started in this country, thousands of persons having been victimized.

The concern, which advertised extensively purported to be incorporated under the laws of this State for the purpose of connecting heirs in America with money that was lying waiting for them in England and other countries of the Old World. This money, an enticing prospectus set forth, amounted to the snug sum of about \$480,000,000, and as it belonged to only 50,000 heirs, the share of each heir was not to be sneezed at. The names of the 50,000 heirs were obtained, the prospectus said, from the advertisements for missing property owners dating back to 1650. Only the last names were given in the prospectus, and a fee of \$2 was required before the first name was furnished. An additional charge of \$5 was made for a copy of the alleged advertisement, and double that for setting on foot an inquiry. A second, and sometimes a third, fee of \$10 was obtained for pursuing the inquiry.

The claim agency sometimes forwarded from the "London office" what purported to be the pedigree necessary to connect the heir or heirs with the millions, but this was all that was got for the outlay of fees.

While the disbursements were thus comparatively trifling, the agency had taken in for several months past hundreds of dollars a day. Every mail brought in scores of letters, nearly all of which contained money. Its dupes forwarded their subscriptions from all parts of the country, and the establishment sometimes counted at the end of a week between \$2,000 and \$3,000 clear profit.

The books seized by the authorities con-

tained the names of thousands of dupes in every State who had contributed to the gains of the concern. The letters from the swindled filled several bushel baskets. They had already been opened and the enclosures extracted.

The letters from the dupes are instructive reading. They show how lopsided the minds of people become who are scheming to get something for nothing. They are from every part of the country. One of them, picked out at random, is from a chap by the name of Dunbar, up in Connecticut. He incloses a circular, entitled "Last speech and dying words of Moses Dunbar, who was executed at Hartford on March 19th, 1777, for high treason against the State of Connecticut," his offense being that he sided with the British.

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OLD BOOKS AND RARE.—Age does not necessarily increase the value of books—the rarity of them does. Before us lies a copy of Loudon's "Indian Narratives," published at Carlisle in 1808—two small volumes, whose value runs up into the hundreds of dollars. It is a book almost unknown to bibliographers, and complete copies are very rare. None appeared in the Brinley catalogue—and the only copy sold within the past fifteen years was that at the Field collection of Americana.

MITTLEBERGER'S PENNSYLVANIA.—In 1756 Gottlieb Mittlberger published an account of his journey to Pennsylvania in 1750, returning to Germany in 1754. He brought from Heilbrun, in Wurtemberg, the first organ imported to this country. The book is an exceedingly rare one, and having secured a translation of it we propose in a few numbers hence to print it. It is of great interest and of especial value to the descendants of our German settlers.

OLD CONEWAGO CHURCH.—"J. G." writes us in regard to the tombstone inscriptions in the old Conewago Presby-

terian churchyard, four miles east of Middletown. We would willingly publish them if we had them; but several years ago we visited the locality, and not a stone was visible. If "J. G." can ascertain where any of the tombstones are which were removed we will be thankful to him. It is greatly to be regretted that we have no list of those whose remains lie in that plowed-over "God's acre."

UNITED STATES TAX IN 1813.

[The following gives the apportionment of the Direct Tax of the United States upon Pennsylvania, July 14, 1813. Of the Three Million Tax, then directed to be raised, the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina paid more than one half. This table is valuable more especially as a historic fact and reference in the study of political economy.]

	Dols.	Cts.
City of Philadelphia.....	79,500	
County of Philadelphia.....	38,200	
Chester.....	18,270	
Delaware.....	7,060	
Montgomery.....	15,300	
Bucks.....	16,600	
Lancaster.....	37,400	
York.....	11,540	
Adams.....	545	
Northampton.....	11,140	
Wayne.....	2,640	
Berks.....	21,550	
Dauphin.....	17,650	
Cumberland.....	10,300	
Franklin.....	9,000	
Northumberland.....	7,580	
Mifflin.....	3,500	
Huntingdon.....	3,070	
Bedford.....	2,060	
Somerset.....	2,000	
Cambria.....	400	
Fayette.....	4,500	
Greene.....	2,130	
Washington.....	6,920	
Allegheny.....	5,210	
Armstrong.....	1,450	
Westmoreland.....	5,440	
Indiana and Jefferson.....	1,320	
Centre.....	3,150	
Clearfield, Potter & McKean.....	300	
Luzerne.....	2,720	

Lycoming.....	2,500
Tioga.....	389 16
Mercer.....	1,710
Butler.....	1,500
Beaver.....	2,510
Crawford.....	1,260
Venango & Warren.....	800
Erie.....	780

Total\$365,479 16

THE TREASON OF ARNOLD.

Floating through the newspapers several years ago we came upon the following which is important in connection with the treason of Benedict Arnold: Most readers of American history are aware of the fact that the dropping of the British ship *Vulture* down the Hudson from opposite Teller's Point led to Andre's capture. And it is generally known, also, that she thus dropped down the river to avoid the fire from a battery on the Point. The following written by Cornelius Atherton, of Chenango county, New York, throws some additional light on the subject:

"I was informed by my mother years ago, when I was a young man, that on his learning the British ship *Vulture* was anchored in the river below West Point, my father, Cornelius Atherton, with another man (name forgotten) went to a Colonel Livingston, in command of a small battery, five or six miles below West Point, asking him to send a small detachment up on the Heights, and drive the *Vulture* away, but the Colonel dare not weaken his small force. He finally gave them a twelve (or four) pounder carronade and two gunners, with ammunition a plenty. In a short time they had their gun in position on the highland banks, within easy range of the *Vulture* and perfectly safe from her guns. After trying cold shot for a few times without effect they improvised a furnace and made the balls red-hot, and at the first fire struck a red hot ball in the deck of the vessel. A second and third were equally successful. She cast her cable and took her way down the river, out of the way of the gun on the heights. This I believe to be a true statement of the cause of Major Andre's capture, and saving West

Point from falling into the hands of the British. CORNELIUS ATHERTON."

The twelve-pounder here spoken of was probably a much smaller piece of ordnance, for Lossing says: "Colonel Livingston asked Arnold for two pieces of heavy cannon for the purpose of destroying her, but the General eluded the proposal on frivolous pretenses, so that Livingston's detachment could only bring one four-pounder to bear upon her. He had obtained some ammunition from Col. Lamb at West Point, who sent it rather grudgingly and with the expressed wish that there might not be a wanton waste of it. 'Firing at a ship with a four-pounder is in my opinion,' he said, 'a waste of powder.'"

If the gun was a four pounder instead of a twelve pound carronade, it is readily understood how two men could manage it, and also why cold shot were of no use, and hot shot became necessary. But it seems odd that a paper throwing light upon an incident so well investigated as everything connected with Arnold's treason and Andre's capture was, should have turned up at this late day.

IN THE REVOLUTION.

Non-Associators in Londonderry Township—1777.

[The following is the assessment of £3, 10s. made in 1777 on the non-associators. Many of the names upon this list were those of associators in 1775 and 1776, who for some reason were unable to march in the spring of 1777, hence the assessment. It will be noticed that the large majority are Germans:]

Allen, David,	Mackey, John,
Allen, Robert,	Miller, Daniel,
Bowman, Henry,	Myer, John,
Bowman, Jacob,	McGrager, Matthew,
Beam, Christly,	McClintock, Joseph,
Balman, John,	Moore, Edward,
Balman, Jacob,	Mackey, Jacob,
Bradley, Matthew,	Null, Christly,
Bishop, Stophle,	Null, George,
Buchtender, John,	Null, John,
Bail, Ludwick,	Nowland, John,
Bail, John Nicholas,	Nafsker, John,
Buck, John,	Nigh, Hanicle,
Buck, Christy,	Nigh, John,
Buck, Frederick,	Over, John,
Buck, John, Jr.,	Over, Peter,

Burkholder, Jacob,	Pinagle, Martin,
Beam, Peter,	Poughman, Philip,
Byers, Andrew,	Plough, Jacob,
Bryand, Michael,	Plough, Daniel,
Brunan, John,	Pooreman, Peter,
Carmon, John,	Poor, Daniel,
Cook, Jacob,	Petlan, Philip,
Cluny, William,	Pentar, John,
Croun, Conrad,	Remas, Philip,
Carmany, Joseph,	Rowland, Thomas,
Cooper, John,	Resar, Peter,
Daugherty, Hugh,	Rice, Jacob,
Disham, John,	Resar, John,
Davis, John,	Stench, Abraham,
Dinis, Michael,	Suster, John,
Diner, Adam,	Sullivan, James,
Dougherty, James,	Sullivan, Jeremiah,
Donal, James,	Shaw, Wm., sen.,
Eyle, Michael,	Sayers, William,
Eversole, John,	Sayers, Benjamin,
Espy, Thomas,	Sayers, John,
Erhart, Chrisly,	Sayers, William, jr.,
Early, Chrisly,	Shank, Dewald,
Early, John,	Smith, Michael,
Flegar, John,	Stewick, John,
Foster, David, jr.,	Strickley, John,
Frane, Joseph, jr.,	Shank, John,
Frane, Joseph, sr.,	Stall, Dinnis,
Farney, John,	Souer, Christly,
Falget, Joseph,	Stall, Frederick,
Fishburn, Ludwick,	Snider, Christly,
Fishburn, Deitrick,	Stover, Joseph,
Fishburn, Philip,	Stover, Jacob, jun.,
Hamel, John,	Shealy, Michael,
Hughey, James,	Shier, Jacob,
Huntsberger, Jacob,	Shank, Michael,
Huntsberger, Olary,	Spence, David,
Horst, Jacob,	Speace, John,
Hays, William,	Siner, Christly,
Hays, John,	Sanes, William,
Henry, Adam,	Taner, Michael,
Hoover, John,	Tanner, Christly,
Henry, Vandal,	Talibach, John,
Henry, George,	Talibough, Jacob,
Hershey, Henry,	Talihough, Christly,
Hershey, Benjamin,	Talyhough, Peter,
Haron, John,	jun.,
Hackert, John Chas.,	Taylor, Francis,
Hashbarger, John,	Teets, Philip,
Jones, John,	Thomas, Peter,
Kinerigh, Emanuel,	Wray, David,
Kelly, Thomos,	Wagler, Jacob,
Kreigar, Henry,	Warnock, Edward,
Keener, Adam,	Wiltman, Wolery,
Katharing, Michael,	Wray, Robert,
Lang, Thomas,	Worst, Mark,

Lernan, Jacob,	Wolf, Michael,
Langnecker, Daniel,	Wallace James,
Langnecker, Jacob,	Wise, John,
Liver, Michael,	Witmor, Abraham,
Landes, John,	Wishan, Conrad.
Landes, Felix,	

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

CXLV.

"ELEVEN DAYS IN THE MILITIA," is a journal of the emergency service of 1862, by Louis Richards, Esq., of Reading. As a portion of our war history it is of exceeding value. There is considerable local reference to our city, and those of our citizens who preserve such facts, Grand Army men and others, should secure it. It is for sale at Fleming's book store at 25 cents each.

THE FORM OF OATH.—In reply to "Farmer of Hanover," we give the following. The form of oath in Pennsylvania is: "You do swear," ending with: "So help you God." This is the form when the Bible is used. When the oath is administered with uplifted hand, it commences: "You do swear by Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts;" and it ends: "That as you answer to God at the great day." An affirmation commences: "You do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm." It ends with, "And this you do affirm."

BLUNSTON'S LICENSES.

I.

[The following article by Samuel Evans, Esq., is well worth a perusal by all interested in our early history. It has been prepared in reply to some inquiries made at a recent meeting of the Dauphin County Historical Society. No one is better authority upon the subject than the writer. W. H. E.]

The following is a copy of one of the Blunston licenses. The printed forms were not exactly alike. Some gave the holder when presented to the Land Office, the privilege of taking out a warrant of

survey, a preliminary necessary, before a patent for the land was granted. Many of the early settlers were very negligent in this respect. After taking out a warrant of survey they paid their taxes, and sometimes a quit rent also. When their land came to be divided, or sold, their titles were defective; this was doubtless one of the causes which induced Benjamin Chambers to visit England.

Pennsylvania, ss.

By order of the Proprietary: These are to License and allow Benjamin Chambers to take and settle and improve of four hundred acres of Land at the Falling Spring's mouth and on both sides of the Conegochee Creek for the convenience of a Grist Mill and plantation. To be hereafter surveyed to the said Benjamin on the common terms other Lands in those parts are sold. Given under my hand this thirtieth day of March, 1734.

SAMUEL BLUNSTON.

Lancaster County.

The manors laid out for the Proprietaries were erected for different reasons. I will mention a few by way of illustration. In 1717 the Indians residing at Turkey Hill, near Conestoga Creek, and several miles further up the Susquehanna River, complained that the settlers were encroaching upon their hunting ground, and they expressed a determination to move away. To quiet them the Proprietaries directed Mr. Taylor, their surveyor for Chester county, in 1718, to lay out a manor at Conestogoe, and take in the Indian Towns, &c. A Manor was laid out extending from the mouth of the Conestogoe up to Martin Chartier's trading post (now Haverstick's) and extending back about six miles from the river. This Manor contained about seventeen thousand acres. The Ganawese or Canoy Indians were not satisfied, and they moved up to Canoy Creek and settled upon the farm now owned by John Haldeman. This expedient was successful for about twelve years, when the great influx of settlers became clamorous for the Manor land.

In 1733 and 1734 about twelve thousand acres of the Conestoga Manor were divided into farms and sold to actual settlers. Three thousand acres along the

river front were reserved, and were not sold until after the Revolution, when the tract was purchased by Dr. Parrish, Penn's agent, who divided it into small farms.

In the years 1720 and 1721 it came to the knowledge of the Proprietaries that Lord Baltimore claimed the land on the west side of the Susquehanna river, and intended to send some of his adherents there to effect a settlement. This movement caused much uneasiness in the Penn family. Half a dozen families who had effected a settlement in Conejohela Valley were ejected. The Indians complained of their ill treatment, &c., and Governor Keith came up to consult and confer with the Indians in the summer of 1722.

As the Indian title to these lands was not then extinguished, and under the policy of the Penns was not open for settlement, the Governor suggested that a Manor be laid out to embrace most of the land in dispute. The Indians readily consented to this arrangement as the best one under the circumstances. The Governor had a patent for five hundred acres. Before he returned to Philadelphia he took his surveyor over the river and located his land at Newberry, which took in a few settlements upon the lands embraced in his survey. On the 18th of June, 1722, he issued his warrant for surveying the manor of Springetsbury, directed to Col. John French (a member of the Provincial Council, and a resident of New Castle), Francis Worley, Esq., (a justice of the peace who resided near the present village of Colemanville in Conestoga township, Lancaster county, some of whose descendants now reside in York, Pa.) and James Mitchell, Esq., (who resided in Donegal about two miles north east from the present town of Marietta.) They made their survey on June 21, 1722. The Manor contained over seventy thousand acres. This scheme for a few years was successful, and very few persons ventured to settle upon the Manor. In the spring of 1730, Capt. Thomas Cresap moved from his ferry at Rock Run, Md., and moved to Conejohela Valley, opposite Conestoga Manor, where

he built a house and established a ferry. His brothers-in-law, Evans, Cannon, and Low, came with him and took up the adjoining land. In the years 1732, '33, and '34, the German emigrants from the Palatinate came to know the rich land in the valley three miles above where Cresap settled, called Grist Valley, named after John Grist, who settled along the creek also named by him in 1720.

Thomas Penn arrived in Philadelphia August 12, 1732, and in September, 1732, an agreement was made between the Penns and Lord Baltimore to run a temporary line between their respective Provinces. Captain Cresap was an active and aggressive adherent of Baltimore, and he paid no attention to an imaginary line. He erected a block house, and soon gathered quite a company of Marylanders around him. He raided Grist valley and abused the Germans, many of whom he induced to renounce their adherence to the Penns and accept under Baltimore. To counteract this movement, and prevent the Germans from vacating their improvements, Thomas Penn came up to see Samuel Blunston at Wright's ferry, and after due deliberation Mr. Blunston was appointed agent to issue Licenses to actual settlers on the west side of the river. Proper blanks were printed and sent to Mr. Blunston. Prior to this time, John Hendricks, Joshua Minshall and John Wright, Jr., had permission to settle on the west bank of the river.

So far as the Germans were concerned, the Licenses failed to hold them; and when the Marylanders made it very hot for them, every one of them fled to the eastern side of the river, and were only saved finally in their possessions by the pluck and determination of the Scotch-Irish settlers of Donegal, who came to the rescue of the Quakers, and virtually prevented the Marylanders from taking up all the land on the west side of the river under Baltimore patents, at least in Conejohela and Grist valleys. The Scotch Irish settlers who located in the neighborhood of "Carroll's Manor" and "Diggs' Choice" in the Manor of Maske, and the manors in Cumberland Valley, who held Blunston's Licenses, could not be driven off their land, but

held against all comers. Blunston's Licenses were issued to actual settlers, in the hope that they would hold their land against intruders, and at the same time it could not be said that the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania were selling land and issuing patents before purchasing the Indian title. The policy of Maryland was not to purchase land from the Indians, or cajole them with presents, but to drive them by force away, and, I believe, as a Province they did not treat with the Indians as a nation.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

A Copy of the Will of Mary Washington.

[The following copy of a historical relic from the Archives of the Clerk's office of Fredericksburg, Va., was read at a banquet recently given by the Masons of Fredericksburg. The interest it excited, together with the provisions of the will, as well as that which centers around the Mother of Washington at this time, induce us to publish it:]

In the name of God! Amen! I, Mary Washington, of Fredericksburg, in the county of Spottsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, and willing to dispose of what remains of my worldly estate, do make and publish this, my last will, recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind; I dispose of all my worldly estate as follows:

Imprimis—I give to my son, General George Washington, all my land on Accokeek Run, in the county of Stafford, and also my negro boy, George, to him and his heirs forever. Also my best bed, bedstead and Virginia cloth curtains (the same that stands in my best bed room), my quilted blue and white quilt and my best dressing glass.

Item—I give and devise to my son, Charles Washington, my negro man, Tom, to him and his assigns forever.

Item—I give and devise to my daughter, Bettie Lewis, my phaeton and my bay horse.

Item—I give and devise to my daughter-in-law, Hannah Washington, my purple cloak lined with shag.

Item—I give and devise to my grand-son, Corbin Washington, my negro wench Old Bet, my riding chaise and two black horses, to him and his assigns forever.

Item—I give and devise to my grand-son, Fielding Lewis, my negro man, Frederick, to him and his assigns forever, also eight silver tablespoons, half of my crockeryware and the blue and white tea china, with book case, oval table, one bed, bedstead, one pair sheets, one pair blankets, and white cotton counterpane, two table cloths, six red leather chairs, half my pewter and one-half of my iron kitchen furniture.

Item—I give and devise to my grand-son, Lawrence Lewis, my negro wench, Lydia, to him and his assigns forever.

Item—I give and devise to my grand daughter, Bettie Custis, my negro woman, little Bet, and her future increase to her and her assigns forever. Also my largest looking glass, my walnut writing desk with drawers, a square dining table, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one blanket and pair sheets, white Virginia cloth counterpanes and purple curtains, my red and white tea china, teaspoons and the other half of my pewter crockeryware, and the remainder of my iron kitchen furniture.

Item—I gave to my grand-son, George Washington, my next best dressing glass, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one pair sheets, one blanket and one counterpane.

Item—I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between my grand-daughters, Bettie Custis, Fanny Ball and Milly Washington—but should my daughter, Bettie Lewis, fancy any one, two or three articles, she is to have them before a division thereof.

Lastly, I nominate and appoint my said son, General George Washington, executor of this, my will, and as I owe few or no debts, I direct my executor to give no security nor appraise my estate, but desire that the same may be allotted to my devisees, with as little trouble and delay

as may be, desiring their acceptance thereof as all the token I now have to give them of my love for them.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of May, 1788.

MARY WASHINGTON.

Witness:

JOHN FERNEYHOUGH.

Signed, sealed and published in our presence, and signed by us in the presence of the said Mary Washington, and at her desire.

JAS. MERCER.

JOSEPH WALKER.

At a Court of Hustings held for the town and Corporation of Fredericksburg the 23d day of October, 1789.

The last will and testament of Mary Washington, deceased, was proved by the oath of James Mercer, Esq., one of the witnesses thereto and ordered to be certified.

Teste:

JNO. CHEW, C. C. H.

At a Court of Hustings held for the town and Corporation of Fredericksburg, the 22d day of October, 1804.

The last will and testament of Mary Washington, deceased, was further proved by the oath of Joseph Walker, another witness thereto, and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: JNO. CHEW, C. C. H.

1886, October 8th. A true copy.

Teste:

RO. BERREY, C. C. F.

CORPORATION COURT OF FREDERICKS }
BURG, VA., CLERK'S OFFICE, }
FREDERICKSBURG, Oct. 8th, 1886. }

It appearing to the Judge of this court that the last will and testament of Mary Washington, mother of General Washington, the father of his country, certified in this office the 23d day of October, 1789, is becoming disintegrated by the ravages of time; now, therefore, with the object and purpose to preserve and perpetuate this sacred relic of our past

history, it is ordered by the court that the clerk take an exact copy of the same to be filed, after which the original will of the said Mary Washington may be delivered into the hands of Moncure D. Conway, to be repaired and lithographed, and to be returned by him to the archives of this court.

I certify this "within" to be a true copy of the original last will and testament of Mary Washington, deceased, made by order of the Judge of the Corporation Court of Fredericksburg, this 8th day of October, 1886.

RO. BERREY, C. C. F.

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CXLVI.

NINETY YEARS OLD.—A correspondent suggests that notice be sent to *Notes and Queries*, by some one in each town and township in the county of Dauphin, giving the name and residence of all persons ninety years of age and upwards. Such a list would be valuable and interesting. Will not our readers assist us in this matter?

CRAIG—ALLEN.—Mrs. Sarah Allen, relict of David Allen, of Carlisle, "much esteemed and lamented," died March 1, 1794, in the 56th year of her age. Subsequently, August 5, 1794, the executors of her estate publish a notice to John Craig, the brother of the late Sarah Allen, of Carlisle, supposed to be living near Pittsburgh, to make known his residence. What is known of John Craig?

CARMICHAEL, WILLIAM.—This gentleman, who was a native of Maryland, died at Madrid, Spain, February 9, 1795. None of the biographical notes concerning him give the correct date, while Drake states that he died at Paris. The new Encyclopedia of American biography copies Drake and furnishes nothing more.

CHAYNE.—John Chayne married, October 24, 1799, Sidney Moffatt, both of East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county. Are these the ancestors of the Chayne family of this city?

THE HISTORICAL JOURNAL edited by our valued friend, John F. Meginness, ("John of Lancaster"), number one, volume one, has appeared. It is devoted

principally to the history, biography and genealogy of North western Pennsylvania, and this initial number promises well for successive issues. Lord Bacon says, "Histories make man wise," and if that be so, the editor of the *Historical Journal* is laying up a store house of wisdom. The publication deserves a good circulation.





